

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 1.]

Macão, Saturday, 2nd October, 1841.

[No. 313.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 4TH OCTOBER.

WILLIAM LANE

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
At the Godowns of B. DE LEMOS

Feitoria de Gamboa.

250 Baskets first quality Java SUGAR, landed
sound ex MIDDELBURG.

Sale to Commence at 11 A. M.

Terms—Cash.

Macao, 29th Sept., 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY THE 4TH INSTANT.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM GONSALVES PEREIRA.

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE, THAT HE HAS BEEN
REQUESTED TO SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
IN HIS AUCTION ROOM.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

A large quantity of Superior.

English Glass Ware, Russian Duck, New Carpets,
Sundries &c.

Terms—Cash.

The Sale will Commence at 11 A. M.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder,
on Monday next, the 4th instant, at the House of the
Juez de Direito.

A FINE, LARGE, AND AIRY HOUSE situated at Po
do Monte

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM LANE

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

on account of whom it may concern.

The Hull of the Ship

NAZURUT SHAW,

as she lays on shore off Prince Albert Fort.

Lowermasts, Bowsprit, 2 lower yards & Standing Rigging,
AND AT HONGKONG.

The Sails, Spars, Anchors, Cables, Kentledge, Guns,
small Arms, Shot, Blocks, Ironwork, and small Stores,
tow Boats with masts, sails and sundry other stores as
per Inventory.

The Ship and stores can be inspected three days be-
fore the sale, and for particulars apply to Capt. EDWARD
Hongkong or W. LANE Macao.

Terms—Cash.

The vessel will be at the risk and expense of the
purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

Macao, 27th Sept., 1841.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(if not sold previously by private contract.)

ON SATURDAY THE 9TH OCTOBER.

the well known clipper Brig

"HARLEQUIN,"

of 292 tons or thereabouts,

(now lying at Hongkong, but soon expected in the
Macao Roads) built for Lord Vernon's Yacht of the
very best materials, and now sold owing to her owner

Captain Chiene having retired from the China Trade.

Further particulars may be known on application to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the
Public, that he will sell, on an early day, (of which due
notice will be given) the American Bark "LINTIN."

Particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE
of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for
Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the
Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise re-
ceived in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road
on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire,

deceased.
WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHE-
SON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in
China, having been nominated Executors in the last will
and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased,
all persons having claims against the Estate of said de-
ceased are requested to make the same known, and all
persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make
immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co.
in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

PICKED up by a ship at Hongkong an ANCHOR
which will be delivered to the owner on payment
of salvage; apply on board the Ship EDMONSTONE at
Hongkong; or the FRAMJER COWASJEE, Macao Roads.

ADVERTISEMENT.—PICKED up in Hongkong bay,
by the Ship Charles Grant, 70-fathoms of Chain
Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same
as their property, may obtain them on payment of the
usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Govern-
ment Stores for the use of the Commissariat department
in China, are requested on their arrival to report them-
selves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom
they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the
Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed
Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COM-
PANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed
Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the
latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Ru-
pees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of
letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR BATAVIA.



THE Dutch Ship MIDDELBURG, Capt.
M. ROODERKERK, will be despatched
to the above port in the middle of
October. For freight apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 29th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Ship "SUSAN," Capt. MULLENS,
with immediate despatch. For
freight apply to

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao, 24th Sept., 1841.

FOR MANILA.



THE fast sailing Portuguese Barque
"TREMELGA," will leave for the
above named Port about the 20th of next
month.—She will receive any cargo on
freight, at a moderate rate, in the Roads or Hongkong.

For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 24th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO ROADS.
THE well known Bombay Teak Ship
TANN of 800 tons, Capt. J. P. GRIF-
FITH, having part of her Cargo engaged
and will have early despatch. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 23d September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES,"
receives Goods on demurrage in
Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month,
and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR MANILA.



THE Clipper Schooner "DUDU" Capt.
GRIFIN will meet with quick des-
patch, for freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 25th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain
MILLER now being at Whampoa will
have quick despatch, the greater part
of her Cargo being engaged. For freight
GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

apply to

Macao, 17th September, 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives
Goods on demurrage at Hongkong,
at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee
charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.



THE fine sailing A I Barque MARSDEN,
Capt. DARE; Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.



THE fast sailing British Bark INEZ,
will have quick despatch. For
freight apply to

A. A. DE MELO.

Macao, 18th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500
Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply
to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN,
will take freight from Whampoa.
Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao,

or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 25th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY

PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt.
HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons.
Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain
CUMMING, will have quick despatch,
the greater part of her freight being en-
gaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LEMA, at present under
American Colors, is offered for sale.
She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register,
and will carry about 900 tons of measure-
ment Cargo, built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at
Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommoda-
tions, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For
terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS on Messrs
BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight,
East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government.
Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to CAPT. MORGAN,

General Wood, at Hongkong,

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

SCOTT & CO.'s BENGAL DIRECTORY, IN TWO PARTS, FOR 1842.

Price to Subscribers half bound, .. 5
Ditto to Ditto stitched, .. 4
Ditto to Ditto half bound, .. 5
Ditto to Ditto half bound, .. 6

Intending subscribers to Messrs T. B. SCOTT & CO. Bengal Directory for the ensuing year, are respectfully requested to specify the number of copies required in the subscription list now under circulation in Macao. Parties not in Macao requiring copies of the DIRECTORY, will please to intimate their desire to the undersigned prior to the 15th of November. Only a limited number of the Directory will be forwarded by the publishers to China.

JOHN SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Table Cutlery, Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sausages, &c.
English and Dutch Butter,
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/4 to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF 1/2 and 1 inch; apply to JAMES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hhds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermida."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE AER bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to JAMES FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
27 " Canvas for upper sails, 1
do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received by A. A. De Mello; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and bottleheads.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gleditsches King & Co.; apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE. by HOOKER & LANE.
Just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINEAN HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BUTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAX CANDLES and SOAP.

Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES, and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's road, Hon-wan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE VELS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEE and CIGARS; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.

Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT. Apply to J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to HOOKER & LANE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance, .. \$ 12
For six Months, \$ 7
For three " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

BENGAL

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Extract from a Despatch from Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H. &c. to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., Commander in Chief, &c. &c. Dated Heights above Canton, May 29th 1841, continued on board H. M. ship Blenheim, French River, June 2d, 1841

I closed my former letter with the details, of our proceedings up to the moment the Expedition was about to leave Hongkong for Canton. I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to Her Majesty's Arms, and by which the large and populous City of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the Queen's Forces.

No overt act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the guns in the Shamien battery, but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock P. M., when an attempt was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack not only totally failed but was followed up by a gallant attack on the Shamien battery, and the silencing of it by the vessels of the squadron, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Herbert of the "Callopo," and the destruction of a large flotilla of fire vessels, which the Chinese had been preparing and had brought out of the branch of the river which leads north of the town. About the same time, though later in the night, the "Alligator" was attacked off Howqua's Fort; and to show how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide in a direction with the merchant vessels at Whampoa, where all seemed to sleep in security. Captain Kuper's account of his prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack, I have also the honor to forward.

Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water. To determine this I availed myself once more of the zeal and great ability of Commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with 3 others from the "Pylades," and "Modeste," and "Algerine," all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious Officer Lieutenant Goldsmith of the "Druid," who was attached to the "Blenheim," in that Ship's launch, and who had orders to protect Commander Belcher in his surveying operations.

The Major General and myself went to Canton to make a reconnaissance and a personal inspection on the same day, the 23d. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of Captain Belcher's party; and Commander Belcher's letter a copy of No. 2, which I enclose, gives the detail of a gallant and spirited affair which took place in the creek. At 11 at night, Commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the "Pylades" close to it at low water. The ground directly around it rose in low hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the height near the city, although there might be swampy ground in the small valleys dividing them.

Our united force consisted of the Ships and Vessels named in the margin, comprising in their Crews, Officers, Seamen and Marines inclusive about 3200 men, out of which about 1,000 Officers, Seamen and Marines were landed to serve with the Army. The Military force under that gallant, distinguished, and experienced Officer Major General Sir Hugh Gough, comprised Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, 311 in number,—37th Madras Natives Infantry 240, Bengal Volunteers 79, Royal Artillery 38, Madras Artillery 232, Sappers and Miners 171, Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish 535, and Her Majesty's 26th Cameronians 317, making about 2223.

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Callopo, Conway, Herald and Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force, afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships endeavour to take possession of and secure the Arsenal. I informed him that the ships near the Factory would drop down and secure the Dutch Fort, and to keep up an enfilading fire on the face of the works thrown up in front of the city where I understood many guns were mounted. I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances, in endeavouring to drive the enemy from the French Fort and to endeavour to open the communications with the Ships of War to the Westward and with the Commanding Officer of the left column stationed at the Factories.

No. 3. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from Captain Herbert, detailing the part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal Marines. Commander Warren, with his Gig's crew, placing his colours first on the walls of the French Fort. Commander Warren was also ordered, with the Ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the Western Fort as far as the Factory, and to command the exterior to prevent the enemy from firing on the right column as it passed. After the enemy's fire had been silenced he was to leave the Nimrod and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of his force to secure the Dutch Fort, and to place them with the Atalanta so as to enfilade the line of batteries in front of the city, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns said to be placed there until the enemy were shaken in their position.

The landing of the left column was placed under his particular charge, and it was not to land until he had made the signal.

No. 4. In copy of his letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary.

A return of the killed and wounded is here added.

No. 5. and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the Army in the Naval report, yet the two Corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned them. The two officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian Army, Deputy Quarter Master General, a very old Officer who had served ably in the Burmese War, and Lieutenant Fox, first of the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of Lieutenant Fox and of Mr. Kendal his shipmate, the Gunner Mate of the Nimrod, the former fell a victim to his wound, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting Commission as Lieutenant of the Nimrod in Lt. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle until your pleasure is known—though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the Officers who have been engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats but it must be remarked that the duties and the fatigues of commander Pritchard of the Blenheim and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, and that the ultimate success is the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Annamboy, Wantong, and the many affairs in the Canton River,



and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Arrer, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice. Never was there a superior set of zealous able Commanders. Commanders Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious service on which they have so long travelled—their own services will always attract attention,—of the Lieutenants, Lt. Joseph Pearce, Lt. Goldsmith, Lt. Watson, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Lt. Morshead, first of their respective vessels; may, perhaps, be named without injury to all others who well played their parts,—to Lt. Kelfett, of the "Starling," I am much obliged; and Lt. Mason, of the "Algerine," has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and the assistance I have had from every Captain and Officer of the Squadron whom I have had the happiness to command.

No 1.

To Captain T. HERBERT,

Commanding the advanced Squadron.

Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*,
off Howqua's Folly, May 22d, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that last night, shortly after 12 o'clock an attack was made by the Chinese upon Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, under my command, by fire rafts.

They were chained in pairs, and brought down in a direct line for the ships on a flood tide: owing to the confined position I was in, and the sunken junks and line of stakes astern, I could not slip, but by stopping the ship, and the activity of Lt. Stewart, first of this Ship, and Messrs Woolcombe and Baker, Mates, in command of the boats, they were towed clear, although they passed within ten yards of the bows: as I had reason to believe that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, I fired several shots on both sides to clear the banks. No damage has been sustained.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS L. KUPER,
Captain. (Aclg.)

No. 2.

Capt. Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, KT., R. C. H.
Senior Officer, &c., &c.

Her Majesty's Ship *Sulphur*,
Off Canton, May 23d, 1841.

SIR,—In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the creek on the Western side of Canton in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the *Druid's* Launch, Lieutenant Goldsmith (1st Lieut. of the ship) *Sulphur's* pinnace, and two cutters, *Modeste*, *Pylades*, and *Algerine's* cutters, *Starling's* cutter, and my gig, the two first-named boats carrying guns.

On approaching Neishang, where the boats of the Squadron were yesterday engaged, I observed the "fast boats" of the enemy collected in great numbers, part retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after returned and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by firing guns, and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, and notice of our determination by a round from each of the boats carrying guns, put them to flight, and in a very short period 13 fast boats, 5 War Junks and small craft collected, amounting to 28 in all, were in flames. Fire rafts were in readiness, on the banks of the creek, but too well secured by chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy during our short stay.

The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the Commander of the Division under my direction (Lieutenant Goldsmith) afforded me that steady determined support, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his co-operation.

The enemy, being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders, from exposing my small party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fully succeeded in effecting my reconnoitre by being hoisted to the mast head of the largest junk from whence I was able to survey the whole surrounding country.

From that examination I am happy to acquaint you that the position on solid ground is perfectly practicable. That the advance to the batteries situated on the hills North of Canton is apparently easy, and I have every reason to believe that our Artillery will not meet with any extraordinary difficulty.

On my return I landed at the Mandarin temple at Tsingpo, where I found sand bags and 5 small guns which were spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple, with other large commodious buildings, will afford ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed.

No casualties whatever occurred. I brought out with me one large fast boat of 60 oars, the boat from which the Mandarin escaped; and in pursuance of your separate orders collected vessels for the conveyance of 2000 soldiers.

I have the honor to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) ED. BELCHER, Commander.

Return of Officers employed on the 23d instant of Tsingpo.

Name.	Rank.	Ships.	Boats.	Guns.	No. of boats.	Remarks.
Lieut. Goldsmith	Lieut.	Druid	Pinnace	1	1	
W. C. Wood	Lieut.	Sulphur	Cutter	1	1	
R. M. Richardson	Mate					
James Selwyn	Mate					
John Richards	Mate					
Neel	Mate					
Pearce	Mate					
Furber	Mate					
Shedden	Mate					
Mid.						
2d Master						
Starling						
Chow						

No. 3.

To Capt. Sir H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, KT., R. C. H.
&c. &c. &c. CANTON RIVER.

SIR,—I received your orders of the 24th instant, a little before noon on that day, and immediately proceeded with the Boats and Marines of *Calliope* and *Conway* to the *Alligator* off Howqua's Port, making the signal to Herald to close and send her boats.

I ordered captain Kuper to move the *Alligator* up the right bank of the river past Napier's Fort, where he anchored her in her own draught, and the boats were pushed up as far as possible without exposing them to the enemy's fire. A little before sunset I observed the *Algerine* moving down past the Dutch Fort, and she shortly anchored and engaged a battery on the Canton side which she silenced. Anxious to co-operate with her I went ahead with captain Bethune to reconnoitre, but was stopped by a shot through my boat from the French Fort.

I remained under cover of the Point until dark, when I sent captain Bethune with a division of boats to support her, and a concerted signal having been made, I joined her with the whole force at 2 A. M.

The arsenal being secured, I reconnoitred the line of defence, and perceived that it could not be attacked with advantage without having heavier guns in position than those of the *Algerine*. I therefore lost no time in ordering the other sloops down, and at the same time put myself in communication with Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th in the Factory.

Finding that the *Modeste* was the only vessel likely to be got across the bar, and there appearing even some doubt of her accomplishing the passage, I fitted shell guns in three of the captured War Junks.

Captain Eyres having succeeded by great exertion in getting his vessel over the bar, I this morning moved her, *Algerine*, and the Gun Junks on the French Fort, the enemy deserted the upper defence, and about 9 A. M. opened the fire from the Fort, which was speedily silenced; I then cleared the Beach by a few well directed broadsides, and made the signal to advance. Captain Bethune immediately landed on shore with the storming party and the Fort was carried in the most gallant style; the whole line of defence extended about 2 miles from the Factory, which with the exception of the French Fort, had been lately constructed in the strongest manner, has been destroyed, and communication is opened with the ships of Napier's Fort. The guns destroyed are 64 in number, including four 10½ inch calibre—the Dutch Fort was not armed.

To that excellent and able officer captain Bethune, I feel particularly indebted, and my best thanks are also due to commanders Warren and Gifford, who assisted in the attack. This is the 6th time I have had occasion to mention the gallant conduct of commanders Eyres; Lieutenant Mason, commanding the *Algerine*, acquitted himself entirely to my satisfaction, and both captain Eyres and himself speak in the highest terms of the assistance they received from Lieutenant Shute, and Mr. Dolling, Mate, their seconds in command, and all the other officers and men.

Lieutenants Haskell and Hay, Senior of *Cruizer* and *Pylades*, directed the guns in the Junk with the greatest ability—captain Bethune speaks in the highest terms of Lieutenants Watson, Beadon, Coryton, Collinson, Morshead, Hayes, Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, Master, as also Lieutenant Hayes of the Bombay Marines, and of all the other officers and men employed more immediately under his orders, a list of whom is annexed. The party of Marines was commanded by Lieutenant Urquhart, assisted by Lieutenant Marriott, Lieutenant Somerville, Agent of Transports, aided with some boats of the Transports, Lieutenant Gabbett, of the Madras Artillery, threw shells with great effect from one of the Junks, and Major Pratt offered in the handsomest man-

ner to co-operate in the attack, if required.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Capt. of H. H. S. *Calliope*,
and Senior Officer present.

List of Officers employed on the 26th May 1841.
Off Canton.

SHIPS.	NAMES.	RANK.
Calliope, ..	Mr. Watson, ..	Lieutenant.
	" D'Eyncourt, ..	ditto.
	" Brown, ..	Master.
	" Daly, ..	Mate.
	" Rivers, ..	ditto.
	" Le Vescomt, ..	ditto.
	" Egerton, ..	ditto.
Conway, ..	Taylor, ..	ditto.
	Dr. Butler, ..	Asst. Surgeon.
	Mr. Beadon, ..	Lieutenant.
Alligator, ..	" Coryton, ..	ditto.
	" Read, ..	Mate.
	" Kane, ..	ditto.
	" Forster, ..	2d Master.
Hyacinth, ..	Mr. Stewart, ..	Lieutenant.
	" Woolcombe, ..	Mate.
	" Baker, ..	ditto.
Cruiser,.....	Mr. Moorshead, ..	Lieutenant.
	" Barclay, ..	Mate.
	" Osborne, ..	ditto.
	Dr. Robertson, ..	Asst. Surgeon.
Pylades,.....	Mr. Haskell, ..	Lieutenant.
	" Hayes, ..	ditto.
	" Drake, ..	Mate.
	" Bryant, ..	ditto.
Columbine,...	Mr. Hay, ..	Lieutenant.
	" Jeffrys, ..	Mate.
	" Sauley, ..	ditto.
	Dr. Tweeddale, ..	Asst. Surgeon.
H M S. Atlanta.	Mr. Hamilton, ..	Lieutenant.
	" Miller, ..	Mate.
	Dr. Crawford, ..	Asst. Surgeon.
	Mr. Grieve, ..	Lieutenant.
Rattlesnake..	" Aden, ..	Mid.
	Mr. Cowell, ..	2nd Master.
	" Waddington, ..	ditto.
	" Brodie, ..	Volr. 1st Class.

Lient Somerville, with boats of the *Minerva*, *Sulimany*, and *Marion*.

Lieutenants Urquhart and Marriott, of the Royal Marines, *Conway* and *Alligator*.

Lieutenant Collinson, attached to the Surveying Department was exceedingly active in getting the ship into their positions.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Capt. and Senior Officer present.

Return of War Junks and Row Boats, &c. found in the Chinese Naval Arsenal on the 27th May 1841.

12 War Junks, building,
24 Row Boats and
12 War Junks, laying at anchor off the Arsenal.
A large quantity of Timber, Gun Carriages, and various Stores.

(Signed) T. HERBERT,
Capt. and Senior Officer present.

No. 4.

TO CAPTAIN SIR HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE,
KT. R. C. H.

&c. &c. &c.
Senior Officer in the China Seas.
Her Majesty's Sloop *Hyacinth*,
of Canton, May 26th, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, I weighed with the advanced Squadron and ordered Her Majesty's Sloop "Nimrod" to attack the Samien Fort on the West end of the suburbs, supported by Her Majesty's Sloop "Pylades." Her Majesty's Sloop under my command being placed abreast of the English Factory to silence and dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a view of covering the landing of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment. Her Majesty's Sloop "Modeste," "Cruizer," and "Columbine" taking up a position to attack the Dutch folly Fort and to enfilade the line of batteries, lately thrown up in front of the city to the Eastward of that Fort. On the ships taking up their position three fire vessels were sent adrift, and although the tide was running very strong by timely despatch of boats they were enabled to clear the ships and tow three on shore and set fire to the suburbs.

In the performance of this service they opened their fire on the boats and shipping. In half an hour the enemy were completely silenced to the Eastward of the Dutch folly Fort. After reconnoitring the Factory and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the preconcerted signal for Her Majesty's Brig "Algerine" and "Atlanta" Steamer to approach with Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, when they landed and took possession of the Factory without the slightest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered Lieut. Mason, commanding Her Majesty's Brig *Algerine*, to proceed to attack a fort to the Eastward, which I feel much pleasure in reporting

to you was done in a particularly spirited and gallant style by that officer, but perceiving the firing to be so heavy from the Forts, I ordered the Boats of Her Majesty's Ships to her support. Her Majesty's Sloop "Hyacinth" under Lieutenant Stewart, and Mr. Peter Barclay Mate; "Modeste's," Mr. Fitzgerald Mate; "Cruiser," Lieut. Haskell, and Mr. Thomas J. Darke, Mate, "Pyade's," Lieutenant Hay, and "Columbine's" Lieutenants Hamilton, Helpman and Mr. Miller, Mate. It is gratifying to me to inform you, by half-past seven the Fort of eleven guns were silenced and the guns spiked, under a heavy fire of Gingalls and Musketry from houses, at the same time I regret to add, it was not done without considerable loss. It would be impossible to particularize upon an occasion where every officer and man engaged against an enemy defending themselves with much vigour at all points, but in addition to my best thanks and acknowledgements to Commanders Barlow, Eyres, Giffard, Anson and Clarke, and Lieut. Mason, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your particular notice my own 1st Lieutenant W. H. Morshead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with a Mandarin. Lieut. Mason of the "Algerine" speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Mr. Dolling, Mate, and Mr. Higgs, second Master of that vessel. I cannot conclude without expressions of my approbation of the steadiness of Commander Rogers, of the India Navy, in conducting the *Atalanta* to her station.

I beg leave to attach a statement of the killed and wounded, and damage sustained by the ships engaged.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) WM. WARREN, Commander.

From the Hongkong Gazette of 30th Sept.

The annexed reply to a letter of enquiry from Messrs. Dent & Co. is now published for general information.

Gentlemen, Macao, August 16th, 1841.
In reply to your letter of this date I beg to inform you that the nature and extent of the protection to be afforded to British Shipping at this anchorage, is a question that I intend to bring under the special consideration of H. E. the Naval Commander in chief, and that you and all others concerned, will be duly apprized of whatever arrangement may be determined on.

With respect to British Subjects and property on shore at Macao, I must distinctly state, that I can offer you no assurance, though it is more than probable that the same arrangement which shall be made for the shipping will also be to a certain degree available for them.

In answer to your 2d and 3d queries, I can only refer you to my Notification of the 23d instant, in which I have intimated that all points connected with the Island of Hongkong are to depend on Her Majesty's pleasure, and that the terms of the Public Notice issued by H. M.'s late Plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last, will be provided for, until I am honored with instructions from H. M.'s Government, or the course of events shall call for a change.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

(True Copy) G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

To Messrs. Dent & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All Ship Masters and Commanders, or others, entrusted with Mail Packets to the address of the Postmaster at Hongkong are required to deliver the same to the Harbor-master, or Clerk in Charge of the Post-office, immediately on their arrival at that Port; or at the office of the Superintendents at Macao, on their arrival in the Macao Roads.—All Persons acting otherwise will render themselves liable to the fines and penalties by Act of Parliament established.

By order of the Deputy Superintendent.
T. G. FITZ GIBBON,
Clerk in charge of the Post-office, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

A piece of land, to the eastward of Cantonment Hill, having, by Government, been allotted as the Ground for the burial of the dead of Europeans and others, Notice is hereby given, that persons burying their dead in any other unauthorized place, will be treated as trespassers.

JNO. F. MYLIUS, Land Officer.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 2nd Oct. 1841.

This week has been altogether devoid of occurrences of general interest if we except the reappearance of the *Hongkong Gazette*, the 7th number of which, after a long interval made it appearance

yesterday. That paper continues to be printed and published at Macao, and the number now before us is chiefly filled with official documents that have already appeared in August last in an Extra Hongkong Gazette, and with some others already published by us. The *Parkfield* from Bombay with the overland July mail still keeps out. Her long passage is probably owing to the strong northerly wind which, without intermission, has been blowing here during the last week. Of the movements of the fleet we have only learnt that on the 11th of last month it was seen by the *Harriet* in 27. 30 North latitude; about two and a half degrees south of Chusan. The *Harriet* had southerly winds for two days after she fell in with the fleet, which may therefore probably have arrived in the Chusan archipelago on the 13th or 14th.

By an arrival from the coast yesterday accounts from Amoy to the 23d September have been received. Everything continued quiet there and the inhabitants were returning to the City. Beef, vegetables, and other provisions were plentiful, and under the judicious and able management of Capt. Smith, we doubt not that everything will be done to conciliate the people, and restore order in the place.

The annual meeting of the members of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY was held on Wednesday last the 29th Sept., at the residence of Mr. Brown. We intend giving next week a detailed account of the proceedings at the meeting, as well as an abstract of the report read at the meeting of the Society's labours during the last three years.

The passage schooner *Maria* left this bound for Whampoa about a fortnight since, and during a dark night the Tindal from carelessness mistook his way, and the tide being very high at the time, the vessel got on shore, and at daylight was found to be high and dry on or near the Island of Chuenpee, and at such distance from the river that it was found impossible to get her afloat again. Soon after a great number of Chinese were seen to come down to the boat, but for a while were prevented from coming on board by the threats of her crew. The Chinese asked whether there was any Opium on board, accusing them of having come there with intention of smuggling. To disprove the charge an old man was allowed to come on board, and to search the vessel: finding that she had no cargo of any sort, the old man returned to his companions, who however did not appear to be satisfied with his report, and very soon after began at attack on the boat. Their numbers overpowered all the resistance the crew, consisting of 14 lascars and one Parsee passenger, could make; they got possession of the boat, wounding and illtreating those they found on board. The Parsee was wounded in four or five places; a tindal of another boat who happened to be on board was very badly wounded, as were also many of the crew. The parsee passenger prevailed on a Chinese boatman to take him to Whampoa, where he arrived, as did also afterwards seven of the crew, but nothing has been heard of the remaining seven, and it is much feared that they have been murdered. We were in hopes that something would be done to avenge this wanton outrage, with the particulars of which the British authorities at Hongkong have of course been made fully acquainted; but beyond taking the depositions of the sufferers, we are not aware that any measures have yet been taken for the punishment of the Chinese. The valuable boat is by this time of course destroyed by the Chinese, and we much fear that if such crimes are allowed to be perpetrated, without punishing the offenders, shipwrecked people will in future stand but little chance of even their lives. The means for punishment are at hand, and we see no good reason for not inflicting it.

Yesterday morning the body of a Chinese was found suspended to a tree on the hill below the Profesa. A deep wound had been inflicted on the throat and another on the back of the head. The Chinese authorities were waited for in vain all yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body, which consequently still remains undisturbed where first it was discovered. The manner in which this unfortunate man came by his death is differently related, or rather surmised, but from the nature of the wounds on the head and throat, suicide seems improbable, as they would to all appearance not have allowed the man strength enough to hang himself to a tree after their infliction.

We are sorry to hear very bad accounts of the healthiness of the new settlement at Hongkong. Such is the sickness prevailing amongst the troops

there that the Commanding Officer has ordered them all on board the Transports, hoping thereby to escape the influence of the malaria.

According to accounts from Canton, the Chinese continue repairing the fortifications near the river. Canton itself is for the present undisturbed, but business continues in a very unsatisfactory state, and the uncertain duration of the present quiet permits neutrals only to carry on their trade without apprehension.

CAUTION.—A few days since one of the many cows which are generally driven to the Franciscan Green of an evening, attacked several people, and knocked down a gentleman, wounding him very severely, on the Praya Grande. Surely, the owners of such cows ought to see to it that they be properly taken care of, so as not to endanger the limbs or even lives of people. A great many children are sent out to enjoy the fresh evening air, and unless the cattle is properly guarded, they may run great risk. Just before and after the accident above related we saw several families of children pass the very spot where the gentleman had been knocked down.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September ARRIVED

—, (B.) *Harlequin*, Cheyne, W. C. of America and Sandwich Island.

September SAILED

29, (B.) *Hero*, Fowler, Calcutta.

October

1, (B.) *Shah Allum*, Evans, Bombay.

1, (A.) *Zenobia*, Putnam, New York.

1, (B.) *St. Mungo*, Lamond, London.

2, " *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, London.

2, " *Bengal Packet*, Steward, Sing. & Bombay.

PASSENGERS

Our list of Passengers per *Bussorah Merchant*, last week, was incorrect, the following is a correct list; Capt. Bingham, R. N.; Capt. Hay, R. N.; Lieutenant Kendall, R. N.; Capt. Wardroper and Ensign Coote. 37th M. N. I.; Lieutenant Stewart Mackenzie, 90th foot.

Per *Bengal Packet*, Mr. A. Empson;
Per *Shah Allum*, Mr. Arthur Hall, E. I. C. S.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London,—*City of Derry*.

For Liverpool—*Sagueni*, *Blakely*.

For Bombay,—*Lowjee Family*, *Mor*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Young Queen*, *Thos. Sparks*, *Potentate*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Foam*, *Emerald Isle*, *Hamilton*, *Regular*, *Cordelia*, *Arcthusa*, *Earl of Hardwicke*, *trspst. Tarlar*, *transport Carnatic*.

From Calcutta,—*Falcon*, *Cowarjee Family*, *H. C. Steamer Prosperine*.

From Bombay,—*Bomanjee Hormasjee*, *Parkfield*, *Luconia*.

From Madras,—*Fansiltart*, *General Kyd*, *Scostris*, *Defiance*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th July per H. C. S. *Madagascar*. UNITED STATES, 19th June via England. CALCUTTA, 13th August *Madagascar*. BOMBAY, 2nd August *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 2nd September *Mauritius*. JAVA, 19th August via Singapore. MANILA, 4th September *Venice*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Gondolier, — Oliver, Jardine M. & Co.
Hygeia, — Hannah, G. Nye, jr.
Fatima, — Fethers, Lindsay & Co.
Alex. Baring, — Hale, Russell & Co.
Blakely, — —, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Earl Balcarras, — Baker, Jardine M. & Co.
Good Success, — Fraser, "
Charlotte, — Liebschwager, "
Caledonia, — Burns, "
Eliza Stewart, — Miller, Gribble Hughes & Co.
Pestonjee Bomanjee Hall, Lindsay & Co.

AMERICAN.

Delhi, — Crockett, Russell & Co.
Lema, — Davis, "
Culomet, — Lucas, "
Mary Ellen, — Heard, A. Heard & Co.

HAMBURG.

Gustav, — Jessen, Wetmore & Co.

DIED.—At Macao, on Tuesday the 28th September, Capt. GEORGE KENNEDY, after a long and painful illness, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(if not sold previously by private contract.)

ON SATURDAY THE 9TH OCTOBER.

the well known clipper Brig

"HARLEQUIN,"

of 292 tons or thereabouts,

(now lying at Hongkong, but soon expected in the Macao Roads) built for *Lord Vernon's Yacht* of the very best materials, and now sold owing to her owner Captain *Chiene* having retired from the China Trade. Further particulars may be known on application to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will sell, on an early day, (of which due notice will be given) the American Bark "LINTIN." Particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the said Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

PICKED up by a ship at Hongkong an ANCHOR which will be delivered to the owner on payment of salvage; apply on board the Ship EDMONSTONE at Hongkong, or the FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Macao Roads.

OVERSEEMEN—Picked up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.F HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR BATAVIA.



THE Dutch Ship MIDDELBURG, Capt. M. ROODERKERK, will be despatched to the above port in the middle of October. For freight apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 29th Sept., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Ship "SUSAN," Capt. MULLENS, with immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao, 24th Sept., 1841.

FOR MANILA.



THE fast sailing Portuguese Barque "TREMELGA," will leave for the above named Port about the 20th of next month.—She will receive any cargo on freight, at a moderate rate, in the Roads or Hongkong. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 24th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO ROADS.



THE well known Bombay Teak Ship ANN of 800 tons, Capt. J. P. GRIFFITH, having part of her Cargo engaged and will have early despatch. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 23d September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR MANILA.



THE Clipper Schooner "DUDU" Capt. GRIFFIN will meet with quick despatch, for freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 25th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.



THE fine sailing A I Barque MASDEU, Capt. DARE; Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.



THE fast sailing British Bark INEZ, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH, Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao,
or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 25th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 26th Aug. 1841.

SCOTT & CO.'s

BENGAL DIRECTORY,

IN TWO PARTS,

FOR 1842.

Price to Subscribers half bound, .. \$ 5 } Deliverable
Ditto to Ditto stitched, \$ 4 } in China, in-
Ditto to Non Ditto Ditto, \$ 5 } cluding all
Ditto to Ditto half bound, \$ 6 } expenses.

Intending subscribers to Messrs T. B. SCOTT & CO. BENGAL DIRECTORY for the ensuing year, are respectfully requested to specify the number of copies required in the subscription list now under circulation in Macao. Parties not in Macao requiring copies of the DIRECTORY, will please to intimate their desire to the undersigned prior to the 15th of November. Only a limited number of the DIRECTORY will be forwarded by the publishers to China.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 8 mos sight, East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Table Cutlery, Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

BEER in hhd and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BROWN stout in bottle.

PORT WINE in bottle.

SHERRY WINE in do.

GIN in bottle.

BEEF and FISH in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermala."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANNAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF 1/2 and 1 inch; apply to **JNNE'S FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to **J. V. JORGE.**
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **JNNE'S FLETCHER & Co.**
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received **P. Albion**; Duff Gordon & Co. **SHERRY** in butts and hogheads:
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of **Gledstanes King & Co.**; apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE
by **HOOKER & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
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LONDON MARKET, JUNE 30.

From the July Overland Mail.

COTTON.—The transactions in Cotton this month by private Contract have been very moderate, and until within the last week prices have had a tendency to still further decline; but the demand for Export has slightly increased and checked the fall, leaving our quotations about the same as at the date of our last Report. On the 17th inst., 9960 Bales Surat and 100 Madras were offered at Public Sale. The former was chiefly of very inferior quality, some selling as low as 34d; middling to good realised 44 a 4 1/2; and very good quality 54d; being a slight reduction from the previous rates, importers appearing desirous to realise; but at this reduction nearly all found buyers. For the Madras (Northern) there was scarcely any demand, and only 100 Bales were purchased at 33d per lb.—Another Sale of 1570 Bales Surat and 11 Madras took place on the 21st inst, when the whole sold readily at the currency of the 17th to 4d per lb. advance, ordinary to middling Surat selling at 34d a 4d, and fair at 4 1/2. The Madras sold at 74d a 8 1/2 per lb being very fine from Bourbon seed. To-morrow 2990 Bales Surat are to be offered.

At Liverpool the market continued depressed until towards the middle of the month, from which time the inquiry has been increasing, and the trade have bought to a fair extent: indeed the business done latterly has been more considerably than for some time previously. The market has been well supplied, many importers, having availed themselves of the opportunity of the increased demand (chiefly from the trade) to realise. Our quotations, although not altered, have been rather easier; but prices are now, if any thing, rather less favourable for the buyers. The business in Surats has been principally in the better descriptions by consumers, the lower qualities being most plentiful and heavy of sale. The sales have been from the

26th to 4th instant, 12,000 including 1000 at 33d for ordinary to 54d for fine. 5th to 11th inst. 26,880 including 2300 at 34d for ordinary to 54d for very fine. 12th to 18 inst. 26100 including 1863 at 5 1/2 for very ordinary 54d for good. 19th to 25th inst. 28790 including 3020 at 34d for good ordinary to 54d for fine.

The total stock of Cotton at Liverpool on the 25th instant was 599,110 Bales, and 416,750 Bales at the same period last year, of the former 36,230 Bales, and of the latter, 25,750 Bales were East India.

TEA.—The speculative market for a short time subsequent to our last report was firm, and the price of Company's Congou advanced to 2s 2 1/2 a 2s 2 3/4 per lb. from which point it receded about the middle of the month to 2s ranging from this price to 2s 1d, until this afternoon, when it suddenly fell to 2s it being understood that an express had been received from Paris, announcing that the arrival at Marseilles of the Overland Mail of 23rd May from Bombay had been telegraphed.

Of Free Trade Tea there have been large parcels brought to public sale, at which most of the merchants have shown firmness; but the town trade and country dealers were very little inclined to come largely into stock, except at lower rates. The demand has been chiefly confined to the lower quantities, as is usually the case when prices are high.

The first of these series of sales commenced on the 10th inst. at 3d a 1d per lb. decline on previous rates but recovered at the close on the 14th, on the withdrawal and postponement to the 22d inst. of the sales of 16,000 Packages previously declared for the 15th. On the 22d only 9500 of these were offered, 6500 having been taken off the market, notwithstanding which prices gave way 1d a 1 1/2d on the preceding sales, re-covering, however, to the same extent yesterday, when 9300 Packages were offered.

Of the total quantity offered, the following proportions have been sold, viz—

	Offered	Sold
At the sales of the 10th	32,600	13,800
" " 22nd	9,300	8,800
" " 26th	9,380	3,700

In Export Tea there have been very few transactions this month, and the only one worth noticing is the sale of about 200 Packages low Hyson at 1s 10d a 1s 11d per lb.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea has again advanced in price, our stock being much reduced; but the arrival of about 1300 Chests within the last week, has tended to check the further rise, and the market is now less firm—Cloves. The market is very dull—Cinnamon. For the sales on the 26th proximo, 800 Bales Malabar and 104 Bales Tellicherry are advertised; in the meantime there is no demand expected—Mace and Nutmegs of fine qualities are of readier sale this month than last but for inferior the market is dull—Ginger is only in limited demand, and prices are rather easier.

POSTSCRIPT—3rd July 1841.

Tea.—The Overland Mail of 23d May arrived yesterday, and in the afternoon the letters were delivered, but, as previously expected, brought no later advices from China than we were in possession of by the 1st May Mail. There has, however, been an increased inquiry for Tea, and Company's Congou was sold at 2s 2d per lb. cash. Free Trade Tea was also in more demand, and generally 1d per lb. dearer, common Congou selling for each 2d per lb. To-day Company's Congou is 2s 1 1/2d per lb.

POSTSCRIPT—24th July, 1841.

Tea.—A large business has been done in free-trade, and 2s 1 1/2d Cash is readily obtainable for ordinary common. Company's Congou is firm at 2s 2 1/2d per lb.

THE CANTERBURY RIOT.—At the Canterbury Sessions the hon capt. Byng, capt. C. L. Doherty, cornet L. J. H. Allgood, of the 13th dragoons; and capt. H. E. Doherty, and lieutenant J. H. Goddard, of the 14th dragoons, were indicted for having, on the 14th of April last, broken the prison in which they were lawfully confined. The second count charged them with having procured others to break the prison; the third with having procured others to rescue them; and the fourth with an escape.

Messrs Horn and Rose conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs Deedes and Brett the defence.

The facts of the case have been so frequently and so fully before the public, that it is needless to repeat them.

The trial lasted 8 hours, and the jury pronounced the hon capt. Byng, capt. E. Doherty, and lieutenant Goddard, *GUILTY*, upon the 4th count; capt. H. Doherty upon the 1st and 4th count; and cornet Allgood upon the 2d, 3d and 4th.

Capt. E. Doherty and cornet Allgood were each fined 50l, and the hon. capt. Byng, capt. H. Doherty, and lieutenant Goddard, severally 20l. The fines were immediately paid.

Major Felix, half-pay unattached, is appointed Deputy Quarter Master General to the troops in India, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, v. Colonel Sewell, 6th now of the 94th.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The displacements and replacements which have just been made in official situation, are thus recorded in the Ministerial paper of last night:—

"The following is a correct list of the several changes which have taken place in the several departments of Government.

"Sir G. Grey to the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet: is succeeded as Judge-Advocate by Mr. Shell, late Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

"Mr. M. O'Ferrall, Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed to the post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. R. Gordon, resigned, Mr. O'Ferrall is succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Parker (M. P. for Sheffield), late one of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Hon. E. J. Stanley, the other Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Paymaster-General of the Forces, in the place of Sir Henry Parnell, who retires from office. Mr. Stanley's successor as Under Secretary of the Treasury, is Mr. Le Marchant, of the Board of Trade.

"The Hon. Fox Maule has been transferred from the Home Department, of which he was the indefatigable Under-Secretary, to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. Maule is succeeded by Lord Seymour, who has been transferred from the Secretaryship of the Board of Control, in which post he is succeeded by Mr. C. Buller.

Capt. Dundas has succeeded Sir W. Parker at the Admiralty. Capt. Plumridge is Store-keeper, and Col. Anson Clerk of the Ordnance.

"Lord Plunket has resigned the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland. His Lordship's declining health has long prepared the public for this announcement. Sir John Campbell, the Attorney-General, is his Lordship's successor.

"The vacancy in the number of Treasury Lords is filled up by the appointment of Mr. Horsman and the Hon. W. Cowper, Mr. Bannerman, M. P. for Aberdeen, is Mr. Cowper's successor at Greenwich, Mr. J. Lefevre, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, is named as Mr. Le Marchant's successor at the Board of Trade.

"The vacant post of Governor of Bombay is not yet filled up."

PARLIAMENTARY.

June 16.—Mr. Wakley requested information of Lord Ingestre as to the result of certain experiments, at which his lordship had been present, to prove the destructive powers of a newly-discovered engine, which, as it had been stated, would alter materially the system of warfare throughout the world, and confer vast military advantages upon whatever state should possess it.—Lord Ingestre replied, that from the time at which his attention

had been first directed to the subject he had been more and more convinced that the possession of the secret of this invention was of the utmost possible moment to the country. Several distinguished officers agreed with him in this opinion; and Sir G. Murray, who had witnessed the last experiment, had since recommended the government to inquire further into the matter. The inventor, Mr. Warner, had to struggle with pecuniary difficulties; he had expended a fortune in the prosecution of his invention, he had nobly resisted the tempting offers of foreign powers to purchase his secret, and it was cruel to him, and unjust to the country, that the merits of his discovery had not been long since investigated.—Sir F. Burdett bore testimony to the extraordinary powers of the invention—Mr. Brotherton expressed his hope that the knowledge of such an engine might put an end to war.

June 17.—The house sat only for a short time, and was occupied almost exclusively with the presentation of petitions.

June 18.—Several private bills were read a third time and passed.

June 21.—Mr. Wakley brought forward a motion for all papers and correspondence between Lord Melbourne and Mr. Warner, respecting the invention of a new and most destructive military projectile, the extraordinary powers of which have on several occasions been described. The hon. member went at some length into the description of the conduct which had been pursued towards Mr. Warner by the parties to whom the decision upon the merits of the invention had been confided, and the number of trifling accidents which by their perpetual recurrence had delayed until this time the settlement of the question. He thought that much blame was due to the Lords of the Admiralty, for their neglect of so vitally important a discovery; but if the government would take the subject into consideration next session he would withdraw his present motion.—Lord J. Russell was only very imperfectly acquainted with the matter; but he had always understood that the negotiations had been broken off in consequence of a difficulty in communicating the means by which the explosion was to be achieved. He thought, however, that some explanation of the apparent neglect with which Mr. Warner, had been treated ought to be given, and that further measures should be adopted for testing the usefulness of the invention.—Lord Ingrestre complained of the neglect with which the Board of Admiralty had treated a subject of such vast national importance as this extraordinary invention.—Mr. Wakley briefly replied, expressing himself only in a measure satisfied with Lord J. Russell's promise of inquiry; and after a few words from Lord Ingrestre and Colonel Anson, the motion was withdrawn.

AMERICA.

The twenty seventh Congress of the United States assembled at Washington on the 31st May. The House of Representatives having been organised, the election of Speaker was disposed of on the first vote. Mr. John White of Kentucky, the Ministerial candidate, received 121 votes; and Mr. J. W. Jones, late chairman of the Ways and Means, 84.

Next day, the President transmitted his message to both Houses. It is brief compared with the messages generally. He begins by proposing that Congress should reimburse the family of the late President for the expenses to which he must have been put in removing to occupy office for so short a time. He almost immediately enters upon the subject of foreign policy; on which his views are highly pacific.

"I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace. The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly engaged between the two governments.

"A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty accredited to the government, on the subject of Alexander M'Leod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to the Congress. In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander M'Leod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of the Court has not as yet been pronounced.

"So far as it depends on the course of this government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise; but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences."

The census, he says, shows that the population amounts to 17,000,000 and that it doubles in twenty-three years. At the same time there is an enormous expanse of territory which invites occupation—comprising 770,

000,000 acres on the hither side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the regions beyond.

The expenditures of the government, present and accruing, are more than the receipts. The deficit of the present year will be between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 dollars.

The President contemplates further burdens to be borne by the people in order to meet these demands; but they must be so imposed as not to interfere with the Compromise Act of 2d March, 1833. Only one year remains to complete the series of reductions under that law; and then, says Mr. Tyler, "Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in union with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view."

The President speaks of the three financial schemes proposed—the United States Bank, the State banks, and the Sub-Treasury system. The people have condemned the two latter, and before condemned the United States Bank. For what shall be the fiscal agent, the President appeals to Congress, "What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The election of General Harrison was settled upon well-known principles, and though the sub-treasury was condemned, no other scheme of finance was concurred in." The entire question is submitted to Congress, with a promise of concurrence in any constitutional measure; but at the same time, he urges the necessity of imposing some check, with the consent of the several States, upon the unlimited creation of State Banks. Affirming that the State debts cannot be assumed by the federal government, he nevertheless favours the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales; the discretion of Congress, he says, will dictate such a share; as in some States it has become a question of distribution or direct taxation, an alternative which he views with distrust. The Secretary-at-War has instituted an inquiry which promises to develop "gross enormities in connexion with the Indian treaties;" which it will require an appropriation of 20,000 dollars to set to rights. In alluding to the defence of the country, he commends the policy adopted by Mr. Munroe, of maintaining a regularly-organised staff sufficient for the command of a large militia. He promises to propose "a new system of accountability" in the Navy. He mentions that the Post-office is in debt 500,000 dollars; but it is thought that the department could go on without the aid of government. He invites scrutiny into the appointments which he shall make. He recommends more effectual enactment for the suppression of the slave trade. And he concludes by calling attention to the interests of the government district, and the alteration which the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Act may render necessary in providing a place of deposit for the public monies.

The state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain has been brought under the consideration of the Senate by Mr. Buchanan. The other proceedings of Congress are not important.

CALCUTTA.

From the India Gazette, Aug. 16.

We have been furnished with a copy of the Commercial Annual or a Tabular statement of the External Commerce of Bengal during the years 1839-40 & 1840-41, prepared by Mr. N. Campbell, of the Custom House, for and on behalf of Mr. E. Wilkinson, of the same establishment, absent in Europe. Often as we have called the attention of our readers to this very useful work, we do not think our recommendation was ever more deserved than on the present occasion; for the only defect our critical eyes could discover in the former publication, is now remedied. We allude to the want of a summary. This want deterred many from the attempt of ascertaining the commercial results of the year by a careful examination of the somewhat voluminous figured statements; and consequently much valuable information was lost to the public generally. Mr. Campbell has very judiciously supplied the deficiency by an abstract, which conveys at a glance the actual and comparative condition of our Exports and Imports; and we arrive without the slightest labour or difficulty at the following conclusions, among many others equally interesting.

The increase in the value of Imports of Merchandize for 1840-41 amounts to
 Co.'s Rs. 1,37,32,792
 Ditto, ditto, Exports do., Co.'s Rs. 1,26,33,875
 On Treasure, the result is somewhat different.
 Decrease of Import, 47,14,302
 Increase of Export 6,53,304
 In Merchandize, the principal increase in Imports, is derived from Twist, White Cotton Goods, and colored Piece Goods, which from Great Britain alone stand respectively Co.'s Rs. 19,64,631, Co.'s Rs. 26,24,472 and Co.'s Rupees 15,53,828.

In creature comforts, viz; Champaign, Claret Beer, Sherry, &c. the increase we are happy to say seems to approach from 11 to 12,00,000. Rs.

The trade between France and England suffered considerably in the earlier months of the year from the apprehensions of the war; but we hope it will now revive.

The increase on British Import Tonnage shows an excess of 103 vessels and 39,823 tons over the previous year; we must however, reluctantly conclude, our hasty notice of Mr. Campbell's Tables, strongly recommending the perusal of them to all interested in the prosperity of British India.

BOMBAY.

From the Bombay Times of 21 July.

The following Circular has been forwarded by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by yesterday's Steamer to the Underwriters at Lloyd's, London; the Association of Underwriters at Liverpool; and the underwriters of Glasgow:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor, under the direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to bring to your notice the opinion entertained by the Members of the Association as to the incapacity of many of the masters and officers of the Vessels trading between Great Britain and this Port.

With regard to Commanders, the Committee would observe, that it is not on the score of professional incompetency they have to complain, for without possessing the qualifications necessary to the management and navigation of a ship, few ever obtain a command; but they think that these qualifications are not the only ones required by the master, and that some assurance of his prudence, humanity, and ability to govern, and, above all, of his sobriety, should be obtained from those who could speak as to these points, previous to his assuming so important a position.

The frequency with which riots and disturbances occur on board ship, is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the despotic and tyrannical conduct of some commanders, who, although they may be good seamen and navigators, are altogether unfitted properly to manage and control their inferior officers and crew. An unfortunate addition to habits of intemperance on the part of the Captain, is also not infrequently the cause of insubordination. There are of course exceptions; and the Committee have no wish to pass a sweeping censure; but the instances of incapacity that have come to their knowledge are so numerous that they cannot remain silent on the subject.

When a Merchant ship is at sea, the Captain is necessarily invested with unlimited power; he is without control; and though he is just as much amenable to the law for any acts of cruelty or crime he may commit as though he were resident on shore, yet the nature of his situation offers many facilities for concealment, or for suppression of evidence, and punishment appears remote and uncertain. These considerations do not perhaps prompt the commission of crime, but they doubtless exercise considerable influence over Commanders who have earned for themselves the epithet of "severe." Discipline on board of a Vessel is undoubtedly essential to the preservation of order; and the Captain who, by laxity and carelessness, should tempt his crew to commit disturbances, would be just as culpable as the Commander who by opposite conduct produced the same results. But there are some men who, having got into possession of power, see no bounds to its exercise, and love to display their authority on every petty occasion—who, by acts of insult, oppression, and ill-usage, outrage the feelings of their officers and crew,—and who, weakening by these means the obedience of those beneath them, contribute to the creation of serious riots, and mutinies, which often endanger the safety of all concerned.

The Committee have not alluded to the unhappy position of passengers, when placed in a vessel of this description, for fortunately few ships carrying Passengers are ever thus commanded; still, when it does so happen, it will be acknowledged that their situation must be miserable in the extreme.

To point out the remedy for the evils existing, would be supererogatory: the Committee merely desire to represent those evils, which must be felt by you in a far greater degree than by the merchants in this country.

With respect to Officers, they would beg to state that several cases have recently come to their knowledge, where, in consequence of the death of the Commander of the Vessel, the charge of navigating has devolved upon the chief mate, who has been found utterly incapable of undertaking such charge. In few of these, fortunately, was any considerable injury sustained; but it is hardly necessary to point out the serious risk to which life and property are always exposed under such circumstances. And they would hope that some measure will be taken to ensure for the future the shipment on board Vessels, of at least one officer competent to navigate and take charge of the ship in the event of any accident to the Commander.

The Committee have deemed it their duty to bring the subject prominently to your notice, in the strong

hope that it will obtain the serious consideration of all interested in the commercial prosperity and honor of our common country, for they cannot but feel that from the increase of the evils adverted to, property is exposed to increased dangers, and the character of our seamen and countrymen to the unfavorable comments of foreigners.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. J. A. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY:
Chamber of Commerce, 17th July, 1841.

THE LAIRD OF COW-LOON'S

Negotiations, done into verse, by CHARLEY FROTH, Esq.
&c. &c.
TUNE.

"There was an old chap, in the West Countries."

I am the Governor of Hong Kong,
But I do not think I shall be so long,
And therefore good folks, I'll give you a song,
About my negotiations.

As I understand, that very soon
I shall simply write my name Cow-loon,
Which you all must think but a trifling boon
For my negotiations.

If once made a Peer, I shall not care a Pin
For Lord Palmerston, or Commissioner Lin,
In my sleeve at the pair I shall heartily grin,
Hurrah for negotiations.

I had scarcely landed and taken Chusan,
When the Mandarins found I was just the man,
So with pens, ink, and paper, we forthwith began
Milk and water negotiations.

The ships once got as far as the great Peiho,
Where I might have struck a most terrible blow,
Prostrating the Tartar pride quite low,
But preferred negotiations.

It was there that I met with the famed Ke-shen,
Who civilly ask'd the old admiral, when
We returned to Canton, to be gulled again
With fresh negotiations.

Having had at Chusan very little to do,
And finding the Chinamen fought with Samshoo,
On the wings of the North east Monsoon we all flew
To resume negotiations.

The fleet's left in charge of a Commodore,
Who thinks writing *chops* is a species of bore,
He requires but my orders, and nothing more,
To finish negotiations.

Ke-shen being tardy, I told the rogne,
Sir Gordon would shortly visit the Bogue,
With some of the very best methods in vogue
For shortening negotiations.

The Imperial Envoy, dreaded a row,
And felt disinclined to Bremer to bow,
So he witnessed the fate of Ty-cock-tow.
And then hastened negotiations.

Folks say that the bargain's loosely made,
And differ with me on the law of blockade,
But all these trifles are thrown in the shade,
By my splendid negotiations.

Perhaps you will bear in time for next mail,
The Emperor refuses to pay on the nail,
So I'll get for the opium Ke-shen or Lin's Tail,
And conclude my negotiations.

Should the opium merchants want their cash,
And fancy my doings in China rash,
With my taking title home I'll dash,
And cut future negotiations.

Cockpit, H. M. S. Melville, Hong Kong Bay, 24th Jan.
1841. *Ibid.*

The following is an outline of the instructions which Sir Henry Pottinger has received from Her Majesty's Government for his guidance in the settlement of the British claims on the Chinese. His Excellency is to demand fifteen millions of dollars, as an indemnity for the opium seized by Lin, the expenses of the war, and the Hong debts. Immediate payment of a portion of the above sum, equal to the estimated value of the opium is to be required: the remainder to be paid by instalments within five years, and to bear interest in the mean time at the rate of five per cent per annum. Sir Henry has further been directed not to negotiate with any Mandarin who does not hold plenary powers from his Sovereign. He is also to insist on a British Envoy being allowed to reside at Peking, and hold direct communication with the Emperor: All the principal ports to be thrown open to foreign trade, and at each of them, ground sufficient in extent for the erection of factories is to be ceded to the English. Hongkong is to be retained by the British as a permanent settlement. The Home Government appear to have resolved on bringing the Celestials to their senses. Energetic measures have been adopted for this purpose by despatching additional troops and vessels of war to China. The policy thus displayed towards that country is not likely to be affected by any change which may take place in the relative situations of the great conflicting political parties in England. We may therefore hope that within a year from the present time, the holders of opium scrip will

received their just dues, and the trade between Great Britain and China will be placed on a firm and honorable basis.—*Bombay Courier, Aug. 7.*

DANGEROUS TO FAT PEOPLE.

KURNAUL, 13th July 1841.—The native population of Kurnaul have been in a state of great excitement for the last week, owing to there being a most absurd rumour afloat that several fat men and boys have been laid hold of by some invisible Selkhs, who require their blood and grease for tempering swords in Lahore. In consequence of this disturbance, no work people have been procurable for the last two or three days, thro' which the Barrack Master's business has been altogether stopped. You will however be glad to hear that five ferocious looking ruffians were this morning caught in the very act of forcibly carrying off three fat boys from the European bazar. With the able assistance of the Police and European Guard, three of the manlooters have been taken, and are now in confinement in the Sudder Bazar Cut-walee Chubbotra. The popular frenzy has been so great that a large Guard was necessary to prevent the natives from attacking the ruffians. Hundreds have vowed to make offerings to Davie, the God of destruction for their delivery. Two out of the five have escaped, but it is expected they will soon be caught. Our worthy Magistrate and the Military Authorities are investigating the matter. Who would have believed that such destruction was going on, the ruffians, say they are employed by the Lahore Government to collect all the human blood and fat they can get, for which article called *Nemajee* in Hindoostanee, they get a very handsome price.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Hongkong, 4th Oct. 1841.

Sir,—In your paper of the 2nd, I perceive a paragraph relating to the health of the new settlement at Hongkong. I am happy to say that you have been misinformed altogether: as there is no malaria existing whatever, and the health of the troops has been gradually improving, not any having been ordered on board the transports. The crews of vessels are very healthy, and in the Chinese population amounting to nearly 12000 there have been but 10 deaths within the last four months.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOLGATE.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th Oct. 1841.

During the week we have had arrivals from Europe, from the three Presidencies of India, from the United States, and from the Straits, and consequently we have received a great number of News-papers from most of these, but their contents have been in a great measure anticipated by the arrival of the *Madagascar* steamer. We have however found several matters of interest for extracts. The letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, concerning Captains of merchant vessels is well worthy of attention, as bringing before the public a matter of great importance not only to property but to the lives and well being of great numbers. The great number of very worthy men who compose the class of commanders and officers in the merchant service, are themselves greatly interested in seeing that none but the deserving be admitted into their ranks, and that more scrupulous care in selection should render it impossible that such wretches as MacPhun should ever be capable of holding and abusing the very responsible station of Captain of a merchant ship. This person was tried at Bombay for manslaughter, and found guilty of having caused the death of one of his crew by a series of cruelties which he amused himself in inflicting on his offending victim during the passage, such as we would think it impossible one human being could be guilty of towards another, had the facts not been deposed to with unanimity by all the witnesses.

We have no further accounts of the movements of the fleet, although the Chinese say that letters have been received dated the 28th of last month from Ningpo stating that City to have been taken and destroyed by the English. There are reports that an Imperial Edict has lately been received in Canton, of a pacific nature, but we have not been able to trace this report to any satisfactory source, nor are we inclined to put much faith in it, the in-

dications of hostile intentions being so much more numerous and better authenticated. The forts near Canton and the river are being repaired and garrisoned; great quantities of guns and muskets have been of late purchased by the Chinese, and these are even imported into Macao by British vessels. The Chinese state it to be really a fact that Keshen has been tried by a Commission at Peking, found guilty, and was to be strangled after the "Leihsew" holidays (7th August.) The Comprador was likewise condemned to the ignominious punishment of being cut to pieces, and a mandarin who had recommended him to Keshen's notice was also to suffer death. At the same time it is said that Lin is about to be recalled from banishment and again received into Imperial favor. All this looks not as if the Peking government intended very soon to come to terms. In addition to this we hear that a high mandarin, late Viceroy of the Province of Hookwang, has arrived in Canton to take chief command over the troops at Canton, with whom it is said he intends very shortly to reoccupy the positions at the Bogue. It is said that this new Commander who is about to play a conspicuous part in the war, had for some cause or other incurred the Imperial displeasure, and was about to be sent to the cold country to keep Lin and Tang company, but he appeased his master's wrath by a promise, that if the command were given him, he would soon rid the Empire of the invaders.

By this promise he has for the present avoided punishment, but it seems a very doubtful that he will be able to keep it. Everything seems to portend a long continued struggle, and we sincerely trust that the government at home may be prepared for it, and send out the necessary reinforcements. The force at present in China and on its way out seems to be inadequate to the purposes it has been sent for.

Are we at war with the Chinese or not? is asked by many, and we know not that it has been satisfactorily answered. It is true in one part of the Empire the Brit. attack and subdue Chinese Cities, but at the other, where a truce exists, the conditions of the truce are continually infringed by the Chinese, yet nothing is done to compel them to keep the terms of their engagement. Sir Henry Pottinger in his first notification informed British subjects, that although he would for the present respect the existing truce, the slightest infraction of its terms would lead to an immediate resumption of active hostilities in this province, and that he therefore thought it highly inexpedient that British merchants should risk their persons or property in Canton. The terms of the treaty are infringed; no notice is taken of it by the British authorities; British merchants, of course, cannot without great risk transact their business in Canton, which meanwhile remains open to neutrals, to the great disadvantage of the former.

A great number of troops are said to be again collecting in and near Canton, and the wives and families of Mandarines are again leaving.

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication Doctor Holgate has favored us with, concerning the health of the inhabitants of Hongkong. We are glad that the accounts of the sickness prevailing on that island, which have been so industriously circulated, are altogether untrue, and regret that we should have extended their circulation; but they seemed so well authenticated that we saw no good reason for refusing them belief.

Nothing, as far as we can learn, has yet been done by the authorities at Hongkong in the case of the *Maria* Passage Schooner, which as we related last week had got on the Chuenpee Island, and was there attacked by Chinese, many of her crew wounded, and besides seven of them probably murdered, as they are still missing. If such enormities are permitted to be committed with impunity we shall probably see them repeated whenever there is an opportunity.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of the Revd. JOAQUIM ALPONS GONSALVES, whose loss will be severely felt by the students of the Chinese language. Padre Gonsalves, a native of Portugal, has during a great number of years resided in Macao as member of the College of Sam Joze, and applied himself to the study of the Chinese language, the difficulties of which he is supposed to have mastered in perhaps a greater degree than any other sinologue. The Chinese student is

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 3.] Macao, Saturday, 16th October, 1841.

[No. 315.]

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE 19TH INSTANT.
JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell on his premises to the highest bidder, an Invoice of Books. Particulars will appear in Catalogues on the day of the sale.
Macao, 15th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY THE 22ND INSTANT.
JOHN SMITH will put up, and sell to the highest bidder, (to close an account,) 500 barrels of fresh imported Prime Beef, and 450 barrels of PORK; a large quantity of BRANDY, in wood and bottle; WHISKEY, in wood, ditto VINEGAR; American CRACKERS, assorted SYRUPS; BRANDY FRUITS; ROSE NAILS; Singapore PLANKS, &c. &c. Particulars will be published in Auction Hand bills.
Macao, 15th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, JOHN SMITH has again the extreme pleasure of intimating to the public, (particularly to those in want of *st* vessels for the East and West Coasts), that he will bring to the hammer, and sell off to the highest bidder, on his premises, at 12 o'clock precisely, the following remarkably strong and fast sailing vessels:

The Brigantine "WAVE," of about 165 (O. M.) and 193 (N. M.) tons, or thereabouts, built in Bermuda; and The Brig "SPY," of about 157 or 116 tons, or thereabouts, built in Moulmain. Particulars will be published hereafter in Auction Handbills.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The lots, when knocked down, will from that moment be at the risk and expence of the purchaser; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest payable within ten days after the sale.

Macao, 14th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY THE 28TH INSTANT.
JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on his Premises, by Public Auction, a beautiful collection of PARISHAN and ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of:—Lady's Cotton Stockings, Work Boxes, Shawls, Lace Pelerines and Lace Veils, Boy's Caps, Elastic Braces, Organs; Perfumery, in bottles and boxes, Claret, *Vin Fleux* and *St. Julien*; Champagne, Olive Oil, Brandy Fruits; Preserved Almonds, Pickles, Sardines, Vermicelli and Macaroni, a case of Hats, &c. &c.

Particulars will appear in Auction Hand Bills, and the whole will be exposed for inspection on the 27th instant, in the Auction Room, adjoining the Albion Hotel.
Macao, 15th October, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—PORT OF LONDON.—"Notice to the public—Travellers and others who send Baggage, Works, of Art, or other valuable property to England, should consign the packages to the care of a Licensed Custom House Agent, as articles are frequently injured, and heedless expense incurred, for the want of a proper person to take charge of them on their arrival, and see them entered, examined, and carefully repacked. The charge is the same whether so consigned or not."

CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS.

LONDON, February, 1837.
DEVOY & Co. (who are the licensed agents of Her Majesty's Commissioners of customs, and under heavy bonds for the safety of property consigned to them) beg those who send packages to their care to see that each be distinctly marked, DEVOY & Co. lower-Thames street, London, and the Bill of Lading forwarded to them direct by post, with instructions how such goods are to be disposed of on arrival; and as every package must be opened at the Custom House, if any are locked, the keys should be forwarded.

Goods and packages are forwarded by Devoy & Co. to all parts of the Continent, the East and West Indies. Colonies, &c. &c. and, if required, sent to the care of responsible houses, who will see instructions sent with them punctually attended to.

All goods and packages for shipment must be accompanied by written instructions, with the name and address of the parties by whom they are sent, and the contents and value of each package stated. The duty outwards is 10s. per £100 value. The rate of insurance depends upon circumstances.

(On parle en Bureau leslangues Francaise.

Allemande, Italienne, &c. &c. &c.

A list of custom's duties payable on foreign goods

imported into England, and every other information relative to the shipment of goods and packages for England may be obtained by applying to

MR. JOHN SMITH,..... MACAO.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & CO.
JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE brig AMELIA, Capt. SHELSTONE, will sail for the above Ports on the 21st instant. For freight apply to

J. A. ILBERRY.

Macao, 11th Oct., 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR BATAVIA.



THE Dutch Ship MIDDELBURG, Capt. M. ROODEKERK, will be despatched to the above port in the middle of October. For freight apply to
REYNJAAN & Co.

Macao, 29th Sept., 1841.

FOR MANILA.



THE fast sailing Portuguese Barque "TREMELGA," will leave for the above named Port about the 20th of next month.—She will receive any cargo on freight, at a moderate rate, in the Roads or Hongkong. For particulars apply to
L. MARQUES.

Macao, 24th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.



THE fine sailing A 1 Barque MANDU, Capt. DARE; Apply to

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

Macao, 8th September, 1841.

BELL & Co.



FOR BOMBAY.
THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

Macao, 25th August, 1841.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

A. & D. FURDONJEE

NOTICE.



THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANES fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 .. 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Heer.
Singapore Roubt Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Squees, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and Nails two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hhds and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cas GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FRACKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ @ 5 Inches, also SEIZING STUFF ½ and 1 Inch; apply to **JNNE'S FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to **J. V. JORGE.**
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, White Drill.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of **Albion**; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogsheds:

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gledstanes King & Co.; apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE.

by **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed.

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINS, SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other Groceries and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.**
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLISPIE, 46 Queen's road, Honan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEE and CIGARS; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.
Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent Short Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELETS; apply to

HOOKE & LANE

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. EGOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ½ 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships 7 lines \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each

(From the London Journal of Commerce, June 26.)

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE TEA TRADE.

SPURIOUS TEA.

GENTLEMEN,—During seven years we have now had experience of the working of free trade in tea, ample opportunity to prove its merits, as compared with the long reign of previous monopoly, and proudly may the comparison be instituted, the quantity of sterling useful and really fine tea included in the last twelve month's import being beyond all precedent. The argument fairly deducible from this fact is, that the future interests of the consumers of this now necessary article are in safe keeping, and that it is to the high character of the tea trade as a body, both for intelligence and integrity, that the public must look for protection and advantage. You have been (and, to an old stager, it seems but recently) relieved from the clumsy and useless system of excise-periodical stock-taking, which so long degraded and annoyed you—may you ever be exempted from the like infliction. But remember that if some such plan is again imposed, it will be your own fault, for not exercising sufficient jealousy over the nature of supply, to the exclusion of everything of an imitative and spurious kind.

The interruption of the China trade has caused a great increase in the import of what are termed "Junk Teas," principally produced in the more northern provinces of China, and adjacent territories, where the tea plant is indigenous, and brought in junks chiefly to Singapore where they find a ready market for local supply. The purveyors of this tea (which consists mainly of what is called "Pouchong," from the Pou, the neat measured wrapper in which it is packed) sometimes loist upon the confiding and unwary buyer preparations of other leaves, got up in a similarly neat manner, and, emboldened by frequent success, this cunning has at length advanced to audacity, and large quantities of all kinds of trash, some harmless, some nauseous, and some even noxious, are thus disposed of amongst the bulk of the genuine article. It is now, for the first time, that a quantity, which may be reckoned by tons, has found its way here, and has been brought to public sale. The larger parcel has been twice catalogued; but the trade have refused to take it at even one-third the price of the lowest tea, contenting themselves with thus rejecting it. No general remonstrance has as yet been made, the backwardness of individuals to interfere with what was really another's property having operated thus far excuseably if not commendably. But this writer feels no such modesty when attacking what will assuredly entail on both merchant and buyer equal injury. Let but one parcel of this trash be reshipped to the place whence it came, and indemnity demanded, and the mal-practice will cease at once, to-day's experience proving that nothing else will do. THIS DAY, for the first time, disgrace is fixed upon the trade by the purchase in public sale (by one or two parties ignorant of what they were buying) of upwards of four hundred pounds weight of the merest rubbish, spurious and filthy. Now, what will these unconscious proprietors do with it? This exposure, will doubtless, lead them to inspect it before they pay duty on it, not a pound of it being fit for consumption; and it is to be hoped that at least the impost will protect the consumer from its introduction.

sumption; and it is to be hoped that at least the impost will protect the consumer from its introduction.

But to the point, Sirs. What is to be done? Should or should not anything be done or said publicly by the members of the trade themselves? I seriously press the importance of this question on their attention; for if such things are allowed to go on, your whole community will rue it.

The broker, whoever he may chance to be, is bound by his duty to his merchant to put the article up; and I ask you, who have an undoubted right to do it, to take this responsibility off his shoulders by a decided and determined, but judicious, opposite.

Bound in mutual interest in the growing honour and prosperity of the trade,

I am, your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM JAMES BLAND.

London Commercial Sale Rooms,
June 22d, 1841.

SINGAPORE.

(Singapore Free Press, 9th Sept.)

JUNK TEAS.—We have published above from the London Journal of Commerce of 26th June, a letter addressed by Mr. BLAND to be Tea Trade, denouncing some "spurious and filthy rubbish" which under the name of "Junk Tea" is said to have been imported from Singapore, and which had found its way into the London Market. Mr. BLAND is no doubt right in calling public attention to an imposition of this nature; and we hope he will succeed in his endeavours to expose it, but without at the same time prejudicing the public mind against the generality of the Teas imported from Singapore; which it is alleged some people have attempted to do—for such is the force of peculiar interests even among so every respectable a class as the London Tea Trade. It behoves, however, the shippers of the article here to be particularly cautious—for although there is no doubt that Junk Teas imported from this (all of the Congon sort) have sold in London as well as the best Congous direct from Canton, it is also true that attempts have been made to pass off the merest rubbish for the genuine herb. Some of the Chinese settlers also have sometimes employed the English Agency houses to send home consignments of Teas on their own account, which it is probable often compose the refuse of the whole market—but these shipments also ought to be well examined into, in order to prevent any useless or deleterious trash finding its way into the home markets from Singapore, and thus tending to gain a bad name for the bulk of the cargoes from the port.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES.

(From the Bombay Times, July 24.)

The following is the draft of a Government order which has just been sent us, and which will appear in the usual shape when passed through the customary forms: though we are not informed of the precise date of its publication. As purveyors of the very earliest intelligence, we give it by anticipation. It seems to us extremely judicious, and we trust our Mofussil friends will view it in the same light as we do. It is, we presume, consequent on the new order of things:

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council remarks with great dissatisfaction, that it has lately become customary for officers of regiments, who have been in the habit of subscribing for Indian Newspapers for their own individual use, that, so soon as they join a Mess-room Club or Reading Room, where the papers they formerly took for their own study are received, their personal subscription to these is immediately discontinued.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that this practice be immediately put an end to, and that no officer who has been accustomed to subscribe to a Newspaper shall, on any of the pretences usually assigned, discontinue the same.

The Governor is also pleased to direct, that all Officers on joining their regiments immediately order a Newspaper for their own use—paying for the same in advance. There can be no excuse for non-compliance with this, as the Editors do not insist on their subscribers reading the papers, or even receiving them, should the postage be objectionable—provided the subscription be regularly paid in advance.

Few Officers receive the Government Gazette, and in defect of this the only mode of becoming acquainted with the wishes of Government is the study of the newspapers.

Gentlemen at out-stations are recommended to order duplicate copies during the monsoon, in case of accidents by dak.

* * * Secy.

There is no signature, the order not having yet been finally sanctioned.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From the Friend of India, August 12.)

H. M. S. *Nemrod* came in on Friday last from China, the 10th June, announcing that our troops and sailors had acquired fresh laurels, and that the Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot, had afforded another specimen of his notorious incapacity for the situation in which he has been so unhappily placed. From the various papers brought round by this vessel, we have drawn up a succinct narrative of these events, to which we refer our readers. The substance of the intelligence is that the warlike preparations of the Chinese, having left no doubt of their intentions, on the 21st of May, Captain Elliot warned the British and Foreign merchants to quit Canton, which they had no sooner done than the Chinese began their attack. The ships of war and steamers were brought up, and demolished their fortifications. The troops to the number of 1700, aided by 500 marines, moved upon the city, in which and its neighbourhood nearly 45,000 Tartars had been assembled. After a sharp engagement, in which a great number of them are reported to have been killed, the British troops took possession of the heights, to the north of the city, and prepared to storm it. Meanwhile the Chinese authorities made overtures to Captain Elliot for the ransom of the city, and agreed to pay down six millions of dollars for the use of the Crown of England, within one week. Five millions were punctually paid, and the balance given for the remaining million. But Captain Elliot stipulated at the same time that the Chinese Commissioners, and all the troops except those belonging to the province should evacuate the city and proceed to a distance of sixty miles. On his part he agreed that all the fortified places in the river should be restored, not however to be armed, and that all the British ships of war should quit the river, and return without the Bogue.

No one will blame Captain Elliot for having held the city at ransom, and saved it from the horrors of a sack, which, in addition to the indescribable misery it would have inflicted on its unoffending inhabitants, must have left an indelible impression against us on the people of a province, with whom it is our ultimate and anxious hope to carry on a beneficial commerce. Neither will Her Majesty's Ministers at home censure him for having obtained the sines of war from the enemy, and acquired for the ransom of a single city, a refund of all the expenses we have yet incurred in this enterprise. But it will baffle the keenest intellect to discover any reason for relinquishing the city, evacuating the river, restoring all the forts and, retiring to the distance of sixty miles. Nothing but the unfathomable wisdom of Captain Elliot, of which we have had but too many specimens during his wretched career, is sufficient to account for a step which to every other mind must appear the height of folly. A crowd of questions suggest themselves to the mind on a view of this most unaccountable proceeding. Captain Elliot was under no necessity of withdrawing from the city. Canton was at his mercy, and he dictated his own terms; why then did he resolve that the victors should submit to the same rule with the conquered? Why leave the fortifications of the city standing, or abandon conquests, the fruit of so much time, labour, and expense, which cannot but prove of the highest value to us, in the more extended enterprise on which we are about to enter? Why, as soon as we had thoroughly humbled the provincial authorities, and opened the way for renewing our intercourse on a favourable footing, close up all trade at once, and render it impossible for any merchant to trust his person and property at Canton, from which he had withdrawn all British protection. Why allow forty thousand Tartar troops, to depart with their arms? But there is no end of humiliating questions.

By this fatal error we again lose the advantage which the valor of our troops and soldiers gave us. The Chinese Commissioners will doubtless represent to the Emperor, that the English attempted to plunder the town or its suburbs, but that their fire rafts and junks had expelled our ships, and obliged them to hoist their sails and depart: that the invincible Tartar troops, had vanquished our armies, and that the most unequivocal token of the Imperial arms was afforded by the fact that the river and all its forts were again in possession of the Chinese authorities, and that the English had fled in dismay. These reports will be re-echoed in the lying bulletins of the Emperor, and diffused through the Empire, and fresh courage will be given to the country. The evacuation of the city and province by the Tartar troops will of course be merely nominal. They will march off into the interior, and the British command will certify the fact of their departure, and retire. What is there to prevent their returning immediately, and remounting the forts, but Chinese good faith, and the value of this commodity we have long since learnt to appreciate. There is no British force, naval or military, left within the river to guarantee the observance of the treaty, or to resist the first attempt to violate it. And there can be nothing more certain than that they will thus return, and give us the trouble of recapturing the forts, and a new besieging the city, for it is impossible that the Plenipotentiary should not at once perceive that to leave the southern capital entirely in the

hands of the Chinese, would be a most unsound policy. The first intelligence which he will receive landing at Macao, however, will be that Captain Elliot has tied up his hands by a most injudicious treaty.

It would be well if we could congratulate ourselves upon the prospect that this will be the last error of Captain Elliot's administration. But unfortunately two months must elapse between the date of our last advice from Canton, and the arrival of the officer who is to supersede him. During this period, too many opportunities will be afforded him, to repeat his errors, at Amoy and at Chusan, Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Parker cannot be expected to reach Macao before the 8th or 10th Aug., and should they proceed immediately in quest of Captain Elliot, it must be the middle of August before they can overtake him, and rescue the expedition from his hands. Then happily will be brought to a close, the most extraordinary series of blunders on record in the British annals; and then may we hope, that those vigorous measures will be adopted which shall bridge this expedition to a successful issue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

(From the South Australian Register, May 1.)

The first season's expedition towards the Antarctic Pole has just been completed. The following account of it, which we find in the *Hobart Town Courier*, just received, will be read with interest:—

It is our pleasing task to announce the safe return to our port of H. M. discovery ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, Captains Ross and Crozier, after a voyage of six months to the antarctic Pole.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the expedition has been crowned with the most complete success, for though they reached not the exact position of the magnetic pole, owing to the immense barriers of ice and ice covered mountains that intervened, they were enabled to fix it at about one hundred miles distance from them, as nearly as could be ascertained from the observation of the needle.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* left Hobart Town on the 12th November, 1840, and arrived at the Auckland Islands on the 20th; having completed the necessary observations there, they sailed on the 12th December for Campbell Island, which they reached the following day, and having finished the requisite observations in the south harbour of that Island, they sailed for the antarctic region on the 17th, and entered the main part of ice on the 5th January, 1841, in latitude 66° 45' S., and longitude 174° 13' E. They reached this field of ice on the 9th, in latitude 68° 15' S., and longitude 176° 22' E. On the 10th they discovered land, and took possession of it on the 12th in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Latitude 71° 56' S.; longitude 171° 17' E. This land was traced, extending in a continuous line to the southward as far as the 79th degree. On the 28th January, in latitude 77° 31' S., and longitude 167° 60' E., they saw a large volcano, to which the appropriate name of Mount *Erebus* was given, and that of Mount *Terror* to another mountain in its neighbourhood. Mount *Erebus* was emitting dense clouds of smoke.

On the 2nd February they reached the latitude of 78° 04' S., in longitude 173° 12' E., when the ships were finally stopped by an immense barrier of ice 150 feet high, beyond which it was found impossible to penetrate, and as the season was likely to become more severe, and the ships to be detained in the ice, without the possibility of effecting anything until it broke up, Captain Ross resolved to return, and consequently both ships sailed from thence for this port on the 18th February.

As soon as the season promises a chance of additional success, Captain Ross will again explore the antarctic regions. The barrier of ice which impeded their further progress, was traced for 300 miles eastward.

This Expedition has penetrated four degrees farther than that of the French or Americans. The positions marked by the French were found to be correct, but an extraordinary mistake appears to have affected the American calculations, for the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed over the positions marked on their charts as land, which is upwards of three hundred miles from the latitude and longitude in which the Americans have laid it down.

The appearance of these inhospitable regions is represented as one continued scene of valleys of ice and mountains of snow, but which however, cannot fail to excite surprise is the discovery of a volcanic mountain in such a latitude. The effect of a burning mountain in a desert of ice and snow must be extremely strange, if not terrific, and will no doubt in England furnish the subject of many a panoraic painting.

We have heard that seals and sperm whales were seen in abundance.

The officers and crew are all in the enjoyment of excellent health, and have not sustained a single casualty. We congratulate our gallant countrymen on their return. If they have not shared in the glory of the achievement which have of late distinguished the British navy in the east, they have been accomplishing no less enduring although peaceful triumphs in the south.

In noticing the recent voyage of discovery made by the *Erebus* and *Terror* to the Antarctic Pole, we com-

mitted an error in stating that they proceeded only four degrees farther than the expedition under the command of Commodore D'Urville. On further reference to the account published by Commodore D'Urville himself, we find that Captain Ross penetrated eleven degrees lower south than the *Astrolabe* or *Zelle* and four degrees more than ANY vessel has ever yet reached.

There can be little doubt that the Americans saw the land of the same coast, but they have made some mistake in fixing its exact position.

The seals which have been seen are not of the valuable kind, and it would be a matter of extreme difficulty and risk to carry on sperm whaling in so cold a latitude. In the Greenland fisheries the blubber of the whole is never melted down, owing to the impossibility of the whalers being able to endure the changes of intense cold and heat. The same obstacles present themselves in this sphere, only in a far greater degree.

As soon as the first rumour of seals and sperm whales was sent abroad, a good deal of speculation began to prevail in Hobart Town, but from the causes to which we have just alluded it has since altogether subsided.—*Sing. Free Press*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th Oct. 1841.

Are we or are we not war with Chinese? is a question we asked last week, and which we again repeat, with a wish to have it answered to every body's satisfaction, and to see as much light thrown upon the present anomalous state of affairs as possible. We are told that on referring to Sir Henry Pottinger's notification we may see that England is at war with China, and the same paper which vouchsafes this information then inconsistently enough, in order to disprove our position that British merchants are under great disadvantages, compared to neutrals as regards their trade with Canton, points to a list of 12 British ships at Whampoa and to four or five English gentlemen transacting business at Canton.

According to the Plenipotentiary's Notification, we must admit therefore that we are at war, but 12 ships at Whampoa and Englishmen transacting commercial business at Canton, and "any British merchant as safe in Canton as any neutral" seem to give the lie to the Notification, and to point to a state of hybrid warfare, the nature of which it is somewhat difficult to comprehend; nor is it a matter of astonishment that under such circumstances opinions of men should be greatly at variance. The real state of the case seems to be this: a truce was agreed on under certain conditions, and a threat is held out by H. M. Plenipotentiary that if those conditions are violated, active hostilities will be immediately recommenced. British subjects are warned not to put themselves into the power of the Chinese, sufficient experience having been gained of the treachery of the authorities, to put much faith in their observance of their promises or treaties. Soon after the Expedition left for the northward, the Chinese, contrary to the stipulations of the truce, began obstructing the river, and an English squadron under Capt. Nias went up to remove these obstructions, which was partially effected. No sooner, however, became it known in Canton that ships of war had again entered the river, than British Merchants no longer deeming themselves safe in Canton, left it, and withdrew on board their ships at Whampoa. This fact is in direct opposition to the assertion that "any British merchant will be as safe in Canton as any neutral," since we presume that those who so precipitately left Canton on the approach of a British squadron, must have had some good grounds for apprehension, indeed they were warned by the Hong merchants that they had better leave. Neutrals on that occasion remained quietly at Canton, and we think facts bear us out sufficiently in what we said last week, that "British merchants cannot, without great risk, transact their business in Canton, which meanwhile remains open to neutrals, to the great disadvantage of the former." That there are merchants who have thought it worth their while to run the risk of staying at Canton and of taking their ships to Whampoa does in no way invalidate our position; on the contrary, the very small number of British subjects at present in Canton is a proof that the majority consider the risk of giving themselves into the power of the Chinese too great to be run, particularly having been warned by the highest officer of the crown against so doing. But even

were we to admit that British merchants staying at Canton have as yet not run any risk, that indeed the Chinese authorities will protect them as well as they can. It yet cannot be denied that hostilities near Canton may be recommenced on any day—in fact it has now every appearance that the present quiet will not last much longer. The Chinese government is purchasing guns wherever they are to be sold, the fortifications in and near Canton are being repaired, contrary to the express stipulations of the truce, and we are told that two hundred armed boats are stationed at Napier's fort. If the Chinese themselves do not begin the hostilities, it is very probable that the British will; and can any one, under such circumstances consider the stay of British merchants at Canton, and of their unarmed merchant-ships at Whampoa, as safe?

But while indications are thus warlike, we must still recur to our original question, for it must be kept in mind that although very good cause of apprehension exists, British merchants, have since the conclusion of the treaty had to complain of no act of hostility towards themselves and their property, and have been able peaceably to carry on their trade. Why but few have availed themselves of it, we have above explained, and as long as the present state of inactivity and uncertainty exists, they will continue to be under great disadvantages as compared to neutrals. We hope that if the reports of hostile preparations at Canton, which are daily brought down, do prove to be true, the threats of Sir Henry Pottinger will be carried into immediate effect, and British interests be placed on an equal footing with those of neutrals.

We hear it said that the seven missing lascars detained by the villagers when the Passage Schooner *Maria* got on shore, have been sent to Whampoa by the villagers after a detention of several days. We have not heard of any official interference in their favor, or for the recovery of the value of the boat and the articles stolen from its crew and passengers. The wounded lascars are we learn recovering.

The *Echo*, American Passageboat, was the other day, on her way from Canton to Macao attacked by a Pirate who was in the act of boarding her, when one of the crew a Manila man, cut the first assailant down with a cutlass, a reception for which the pirate was apparently not prepared, as the *Echo* was permitted to continue her passage without further molestation.

We have during the week had an arrival from the coast, by which we learn that a portion of the fleet arrived off Buffalo's Nose, an island of the Chusan Archipelago, on the 21st September, and that the whole fleet would rendezvous there probably in a day or two. Chin ha and Ning po would, it was supposed, be the first objects of attack, and it was believed that Chusan would not be taken permanent possession of. We regret to have to report another instance of Chinese cruelty, exactly similar to that by which Captain Stead of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* lost his life last year, and singularly enough, almost upon the same spot. The brig *Lyra*, being in want of provisions, the chief officer went on shore to purchase them, near Kittow Point, a little to the southward of Chin ha. The inhabitants promised to have the provisions ready if he would return for them the next day, which he did; but no sooner had he and his boats crew landed, than they were attacked by about 500 men who had lain in ambush, and Mr. Wainwright, the chief officer, and one lascar were killed; the remaining part of the crew succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the boat, and shoving off. Fortunately, as has hitherto generally been the case, the Chinese have not, on this occasion, perpetrated this act of treachery with impunity. On the circumstance becoming known, the *Phlegathon* steamer, assisted by the boats of some trading vessels, went to the spot, the crews were landed, a fort attacked, taken, and destroyed, as also the village where the murder was committed. We must again warn people, whether in this neighbourhood, or to the northward, to be extremely careful how they trust themselves into the power of the Chinese, for where they can they will attack the unarmed or the few, such acts being looked upon by their government as highly meritorious, and the perpetrators are generally rewarded by military honors. Yu keen, the Deputy Governor of Che kang, the province where Captain Stead and Mr.

Wainwright were murdered, has indeed expressly recommended, in a proclamation to the people, and also in a report to the Emperor, that foreigners arriving on their coasts should by apparent friendliness be enticed on shore, and that their unwary victims should them, instead of tasting the promised hospitality, be immediately seized and killed. This plan of cold blooded murder has already succeeded in two instances, and will probably in many more, if seafaring people are not more on their guard in future.

AMOV.—Letters from Amoy to the 7th of this month have been received, from which we learn with pleasure that everything was proceeding prosperously and quietly there. The English ships *Druid*, *Pythades* and *Algerine* remained at anchor in port, and the garrison of about 500 men on the Island of Kolongsu. The climate is represented as most delightful, and all sorts of provisions abundant. The numerous pirates, however, who infest the Amoy waters, keep the squadron on the *qui vive*, and a good number of their boats have been captured or destroyed, not always however without loss. The pinnace of H. M. S. *Druid* with 15 hands went in pursuit of a pirate boat, when having nearly come up with her, three others came to her assistance, and the four then bore down upon the pinnace, which succeeded very soon in sinking three of them; but when boarding the fourth it blew up, and of the pinnace's crew only four escaped unhurt; most of the others were dreadfully burnt and otherwise severely injured.

THE NERBUDDA TRANSPORT.—We last week had to record the probable loss of the vessel, and we have now been favored with the following particulars, from a letter from Capt. Man of the *Black Swan*, dated 7th October. "I beg leave to inform you that last evening about 7 o'clock, being about 45 miles E. N. E. of Hongkong, discovered a ship's boat standing down before the wind; it getting dark before the boat could get alongside, hove to and showed lights, and in about an hour she was got alongside, proving to be the Nerbudda's loungeboat, with 33 souls on board chiefly soldiers. I of course took them on board, and at the Commanding Officer's entreaties bore up for Hongkong, he assuring me that government would recompense me handsomely. The poor fellows were in a wretched state having been eight days in the boat in a continued gale of wind, boat frequently filling. They left the ship at anchor in a sinking state, having drove over a large reef with 150 souls on board, all natives of Calcutta. The *Nimrod* starts immediately to succor them, but I fear from the account the Captain gives of the ship at the time of leaving her, there is no hope."

We understand that the illfated vessel had nearly reached the latitude of Chusan, when she lost her mainmast, in a gale, and being no longer able to beat to windward, had put back again, for Hongkong, we presume. From the crew having been 8 days on board the boat, and the boat having been picked up on the 6th, the Captain and other Europeans must have abandoned her on the 28th or 29th September. We have heard that the native crew seeing themselves, in what they considered, inextricable danger, lost courage and refused doing any work, and this may in part account for her abandonment by her officers, which certainly requires full explanation ere we can acquit them of blame for such very unusual proceeding.

POST OFFICE.—Great inconvenience has again been experienced from letter-bags being addressed to the Post master at Hongkong and their not being allowed to be opened here at the Superintendent's Office where there still continues a clerk. The *Defiance* from Madras and Singapore arrived on the 13th: her letter-bag was landed, but not opened, and there having as yet been no opportunity to send it to Hongkong, it still remains here, and may for some days longer. During the at present prevailing strong easterly winds, a passage to Hongkong takes frequently two days, and upwards of 10 or 12 days may thus elapse before consignees by this vessel can be put in possession of their letters, an inconvenience which might be avoided if H. M. Deputy Superintendent gave directions for the letter-bag to be opened at his office here, which would be a great convenience to many and inconvenience to no one. In the present case this mismanagement falls pecu-

liarily hard upon consignees of goods by the vessel and upon the ship herself; for being without shipping documents, the former cannot send for their cargo, and the discharge of the latter is retarded many days, possibly to the great detriment and loss of her owners. Surely something might be done by H. M. Superintendent to mend this state of things. In the mean while we warn all in places abroad that their letters for China be not enclosed in the letter bag for the Postmaster at Hongkong.

The accounts from Canton continue to be to the effect that a great number of workmen are employed in repairing and rebuilding the fortifications at & near Canton, particularly those of Sha ming, Napier's and Howqua's forts. At the latter a great number, some say as many as 200 boats, evidently armed and well manned, are stationed, with what object is not known. The river between Whampoa and Canton is being effectually obstructed, and we hear from Chinese who only a few days since passed through the Bogue, that under the directions of a late Viceroy of Yunnan or Honan, who to retrieve his disgrace has offered to drive out the barbarians, a number of workmen were already employed in rebuilding the Bogue-forts. That mandarin is said to have as many as 20,000 soldiers under his orders who are all to assist in the repairs of the forts,

A fire, the work of incendiaries it is said, broke out at a village of the name of Homun, on the river's bank between Heangshan and Canton, and destroyed 280 houses and a great quantity of property.

HONGKONG.—The Government buildings at this place are rapidly proceeding; the Jail is finished, and already filled with pirates awaiting their trial; houses and godowns are now building for the Commissariat department; these are to be substantially built of stone; many of the government officers are also building private residences, several of which are nearly finished. The British commercial community has as yet held back, with a few exceptions, a few private godowns and one dwelling house belonging to a commercial firm are nearly completed. The new road constructed on account of government is, we are told, already seven miles long, and about a thousand workmen are daily employed by Government. The Chinese population is rapidly increasing, amounting at the settlement already to from 10 to 12,000. All this is fair enough for a beginning, but before the arrival of the intentions of the home-government with regard to the permanent occupation of the Island it can hardly be expected that British and other foreign merchants will venture much Capital in building.

The Hoppo at Canton has of late been in the habit of granting 'true chops' i. e. permits for the exportation of Tea to Macao, on payment of a duty of 4½ Taels per Picul, but now we understand refuses granting any more. He has probably listened to the representations of Hong-merchants, who would by such arrangement lose a great portion of the teas, which for passing through their hands pay them for charges, commission, Consol-fund, etc, exclusive of the duty, very near six taels; they would represent to the Hoppo that in granting permits for Macao he would lose the portcharges on ships at Whampoa, and he seems to have listened to their argument; but we doubt whether the Hoppo will long be proof against the higher rate of duty obtained by shipments to Macao, the Hong-merchants paying only T. 2 6 or 7 mace per Picul, whilst others give him nearly 2 Taels more.

SMUGGLING BOATS.—The commercial enterprise of the people, and a love of hazard if large profits can be made, on one side, and on the other the extreme venality of mandarines, who for a fee are ever ready to connive at evasion of the fiscal laws, have now many years since created a system of smuggling which could in no other country exist for any length of time without leaving the public coffers empty and causing besides the greatest disturbances and contempt of the law. We are not aware that

the smuggling was regularly organized before the prohibition of Opium, nor before the consumption of that drug increased so rapidly. When the Opium trade was in 1821 banished from Whampoa, and established in the outer anchorages, then the smuggling boats became the medium of introducing the drug into the country, and numbers of them were soon built, and, excepting periodical interruption either from severe edicts or disagreement with mandarines as to the amount of fee, continued prosperous until the end of 1836, when the provincial government began to show serious intentions of suppressing the trade. Many boats were at that time either destroyed in their conflict with mandarines, or broken up, as the trade continued no longer worth the following; the more severe prohibitions from the Court having increased the vigilance and the persecutions of the mandarines; not however that these became the implacable enemies of the smugglers from any motive or love of duty; on the contrary, they now became themselves the carriers of the Opium and continued so, to the almost total exclusion of smugglers until September 1838, when the repeated and threatening orders from the court, and rumours of the speedy arrival of Commissioners intimidated even the mandarines, and for a while, until Lin's advent, the Opium-trade was prostrate. Since that time however the smugglers, the coast being clear of mandarines who no longer dared openly to engage in the trade, have revived in greater numbers than ever before, nor is their smuggling now confined to Opium, Camblets, and a few other articles, of little bulk and great value. They have now become the carriers of the whole of the very considerable illicit trade, which consists in the export of Tea, Silk, Cassia, and other articles of Chinese produce and manufacture, and the import of Opium and British manufactures. Their number has of course kept pace in proportion with their increased business, and being engaged in carrying more bulky articles than heretofore, the size of the boats has also grown in proportion. Those which trade now between this and Canton, Fuh shan and Whampoa, are generally of from 50 to 100 tons burthen, very long and low, to allow the use of oars; though they are equally well adapted to sailing; they generally have a main and fore mast, with large mat sails, and are very fast sailers. They are beautiful boats as to shape and construction, and are always kept in the very best order; their sides though unpainted being of bright wood, kept very clean. When leaving a port, the gong in the stern is beaten for about 10 minutes, as a leave-taking to the boats left behind, which civility is returned by them with a similar beating, until she is out of sight or hearing. It is a fine sight to see these boats leaving the harbour, sweeping out at a very fast rate with frequently 40 oars of a side, all manned by athletic looking men; they have not inaptly been compared to centipedes, the long hull of the boat representing the body, and the many oars, continually rising and falling, its many legs. When under sail with a fresh breeze they likewise appear to great advantage, going through the water with astonishing rapidity; nor is it a matter of surprise that they are generally allowed to pass unquestioned by the mandarines, when you cast a glance at the deck covered with men, and their stern bristling with all kinds of cut and thrust weapons, with generally one or two swivels in the mid-ships and bows, and the side covered with rattan shields, ready for use in case of personal conflict. Notwithstanding however these formidable means of defence, the mandarin preventive service boats which are built and manned in almost all respects like the smugglers, sometimes gather in sufficient numbers to venture an attack, and, as in such case they always have an overwhelming force are generally successful, and capture one or both the boats, (for the smugglers always go in pairs), for which they have lain in wait. Only a few days ago, as two smugglers were coming down the river on their way to Macao, eight mandarin boats suddenly sallied out upon them, without giving them time of escape. The first fire from the mandarines killed 9 men in one of the boats, which was then run on shore, where the crew escaped, and while the captors were engaged in securing their prize, the other smuggler got away. This boat contained a quantity of Rhubarb, Tea and Silk, a rather valuable cargo worth perhaps \$8 or 10,000. Their profits generally must however be great, for the trade is persevered in notwithstanding occasional heavy losses, and the great expense at which the boats are sailed.

Another week has gone by without rain: the rice growing districts are represented to be very much parched, and the price of rice, retail at least, is rising daily. There is every appearance of a scanty crop, it being not likely that the rain, so much wanted, will fall at this advanced season of the year.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

Wellesley	72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim	72—captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde	42— " T. Bourchier, C. B.
Druid	44— " H. Smith, C. B.
Larne	18— " P. J. Blake.
Modeste	18— " H. Evres.
Cruizer	18— " H. W. Giffard.
Columbine	18— " T. J. Clarke.
Pylades	18— " T. V. Anson.
Nimrod	18— comdr. Pearse.
Algerine	10— " Mason.
H. C. S. Nemesis	lieut. W. H. Hall.
Queen	mr. comg. W. Warden.
Phlegethon	lieut. McCleverty.
Sesostri	mr. comg. Ormsby.
Madagascar	" Dicey.

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Herald	26—captain J. Nias, C. B. senr. comg. offr.
Alligator	24— " S. P. Pritchard.
Sulphur	8— " Belcher.
Hyacinth	18— comdr. G. Goldsmith.
Starling	6— " H. Kellett.
Royalist	10— " W. Stewart.
Young Hebe	4— comg. C. H. V. Temple.
H. C. S. Hooghly	mr. comg. Ross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Oct.	
10. (P.)	Margarida. Gomes. Java.
11. (B.)	Wave. Moore. Sandwich Islands.
12. (P.)	Indiana. Mathias. Java.
12. " "	Iuz. Jezus. do.
12. (B.)	Cleveland. Morley. Calcutta & Singapore.
12. " "	D'fance Watt. Madras and Singapore.
13. " "	General Kyd. Jones. do.
14. " "	Duchess of Northumberland. do.
14. " "	Samuel Winter. Jeyes. Calcutta.
15. " "	Pansiltart, Lemon. Madras and Singapore.

PASSENGERS PER

Henry Pratt, omitted last week. Mr. J. D. Sword and family. Mr. J. B. Trotter.

General Kyd, Capt. Willingham, H. M. 26th.

SAILED

Oct.	
11. (B.)	Inez. Eaton. Singapore and Madras.
13. (A.)	Falparaiso. Lockwood. New York.
13. (Hb.)	Guljar. Jessen. Manila.
13. (Dch.)	Dudu Griffin. do.
16. (B.)	Neptune. Ferrier. London.
16. " "	Corsair. Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS PER

Nentune. Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell and family: Mrs. Johnston; Miss and Master Fearon; Mr. Harrington.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.	—City of Derry.
For Liverpool.	—Blakely.
For Calcutta.	—Cowanjee Family. Sea Queen. Rob Roy.
For Bombay.	—Charles Grant.
For Australia.	—Clarinda.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.	—Young Queen. Potentate. Mary Ann Webb. Emerald Isle. Hamilton. Regular. Cordelia. Arcthusa. Earl of Hardwicke. trspt. Tartar. trspt. Carnallie. trspt.
From Calcutta.	—Falcon. H. C. Steamer Proserpine. Euphrates. Indus. Mawmein.
From Bombay.	—Tuisachan. Luconia. Saphira. Ar-

daseer, Sir H. Compton, Circassian, Bomanjee Hormasjee.

From Singapore—Carleton.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th July per H. C. S. Madagascar. UNITED STATES. 19th June via England. CALCUTTA. 19th August & Cowasjee Family. BOMBAY, 8th August & George IV. SINGAPORE. 17th Sept. & Samuel Winter. JAVA. 31st August via Singapore. MANILA, 4th September & Venice.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring, Ann,	550	Hall, Griffith,	Russell and Co. Jardine M. and Co.
Ann,	—	Spain,	"
Anne Jane, Atlet Rohoman Arun,	700	Stubbs, Lugin,	Fox Rawson and Co. D. & M. Rustonjee & Dent and Co. [Co.]
Bencoolen,	343	Kellock, Caldbrecht,	Jardine Matheson & Co. Gibb Livingston & Co. Innes Fletcher & Co. Fox Rawson and Co. Jamieson and How. Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Blakely, Clarinda, Coromandel, City of Derry,	246	Godby, Ryan, Roberts,	"
*Charlotte, Conrade,	691	Liebschw Campbell,	"
*Caledonia, Cleveland,	368	Barn,	"
*Charles Grant, Cowas Family, Deffance,	710	Morley, Pitcairn,	Ma. vicar and Co. D. & M. Rustonjee & Co. Lindsay and Co.
Dss. of Numbud Elephantia,	1311	Durham, Watt,	"
*Eiza Stewart, Earl Balcarras, Earl Grey, Elen,	500	Rose, Miller, Baker,	Maevicar and Co. Gribble Hughes & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ellen, Forfarshire, Franj. Cowasj. Fatima,	440	Molli-on, Rodger, Greig,	"
*Gondolier, Good Success, General Kyd, George IV,	800	Macartly, Fraser,	Dent and Co. Dallas and Co. Fergusson L. and Co. D. & M. Rustonjee & Co. Lindsay and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Hygeia, Helen, J. Tomkinson, John Bibby, Litherland, Lady Hayes, Lord Amherst, Masden, Mauritius, Mermail, Melek Behar, Nimrod, Penang,	373	Oliver, Fraser, Jones, Brawl s, Woodbury, Hickes, Hutchison, Snipe, Freeman, Paterso, Hopkin, Dare, Howlett,	"
*Pest. Bomanjee Prss. Charlotte, Parkfield, Sea Queen, Soss. stris, Samuel Winter, Tweed,	343	Freem, Paterso, Hopkin, Dare, Howlett,	"
Thomas King, Ths. Sparks, Vansittart, Wave,	427	Lawson, Ronnce, Sparks, Lemon, Moore,	A. A. de Vello. D. & M. Rustonjee & Co. Maevicar & Co. Lindsay and Co. B. H. and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. Fergusson L. and Co. Lindsay and Co. Dent and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema, Calumet, Delhi, Cynthia, Niantie, Mary Ellen, Venice, Henry Pratt,	—	Endicot, Lucas, Crocket, Johnson, Dhoty, Heard, Perit, Rogers,	Russell and Co. " " " " A. Heard and Co. J. D. Sword and Co.
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DUTCH.

Middelburg,	933	Roederkerk, Reynvaan and Co.
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FRENCH.

Luminy,	Cayal,	J. A. Mercer.
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* at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 4.] Macao, Saturday, 23rd October, 1841.

[No. 316.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT,

At 12 O'clock Precisely.

JOHN SMITH, has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public, that this day Saturday, the 23rd Instant, he will sell, (on his premises) by Public Auction, (in two lots,) the following remarkably strong and fast sailing vessels: The Brigantine "WAVE," of 165 tons tons or thereabouts, at anchor in the Tyne, with all her Masts, Rigging, Sails, Boats, Stores, &c. &c., and the Brig "Sev," of about 157 tons, as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne, with all her Masts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boats, &c. &c.

It is hardly necessary to expatiate on the qualities of the "WAVE:" she is only three years old, and built expressly for sailing. On application her Inventory may be seen.

The "Sev" one may literally term her as "strong as a rock," she is new, and most faithfully built—the order she is in, deserves particular notice—has an abundance of stores: remarkably good, and some entirely new sails, and, in fact, were only a commander, crew, and provisions sent on board, she would be ready for sea instantly.

To dictate to those, who may be in want of vessels on the East and West Coasts, would be presumptuous,—yet, similar to the "WAVE," and the "Sev," to them must be almost invaluable—such opportunities will probably never again offer—and to hope for the like, it would be as well to anticipate the act of an insane Jew to be seen heaving Watches or Clocks into the sea from the Praya Grande!

Conditions of the sale as usual.—The lots, when knocked down, will from that moment be at the risk and expense of the purchaser; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest payable within ten days after the sale.

Macao, 23rd October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY THE 23RD OCTOBER 1841.

J. A. G. PEREIRA

will sell to the highest bidder in his auction room, A large quantity of CHINTZES.

Terms—Cash.

Sale to Commence at 11 A. M.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY THE 28TH INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will sell on his Premises, by Public Auction, a beautiful collection of **PARISIAN AND ENGLISH GOODS**, consisting of:—Lady's Cotton Stockings, Work Boxes, Shawls, Lace Peleries and Lace Veils, Boy's Caps, Elastic Braces, Organs; Perfumery, in bottles and boxes, Claret, *Vin Vieux* and *St. Julien*; Champagne, Olive Oil, Brandy Fruits; Preserved Almonds, Pickles, Sardines, Vermicelli and Macaroni, a case of Hats, &c. &c.

Particulars will appear in Auction Hand Bills, and the whole will be exposed for inspection on the 27th instant, in the Auction Room, adjoining the Albion Hotel.

Macao, 15th October, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—PORT OF LONDON. "Notice to the public.—Travellers and others who send Baggage, Works, of Art, or other valuable property to England, should consign the packages to the care of a Licensed Custom House Agent, as articles, are frequently injured, and heedless expense incurred, for the want of a proper person to take charge of them on their arrival, and see them entered, examined, and carefully repacked: The charge is the same whether so consigned or not."

CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS.

London, February, 1837.

DEVOY & Co. (who are the licensed agents of Her Majesty's Commissioners of customs, and under heavy bonds for the safety of property consigned to them) beg those who send packages to their care to see that each be distinctly marked, *Devoy & Co.* lower-Thames street, London, and the Bill of Lading forwarded to them direct by post, with instructions how such goods are to be disposed of on arrival; and as every package must be opened at the Custom House, if any are locked, the keys should be forwarded.

Goods and packages are forwarded by *Devoy & Co.* to all parts of the Continent, the East and West Indies, Colonies, &c. &c. and, if required, sent to the care of responsible houses, who will see instructions sent with them punctually attended to.

All goods and packages for shipment must be accompanied by written instructions, with the name and ad-

dress of the parties by whom they are sent, and the contents and value of each package stated. The duty outwards is 10s. per £ 100 value. The rate of insurance depends upon circumstances.

(On-parle au Bureau-leslangues Francaise.

Allemande, Italienne, &c. &c. &c.

A list of custom's duties payable on foreign goods imported into England, and every other information relative to the shipment of goods and packages for England may be obtained by applying to

MR. JOHN SMITH,..... MACAO.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**

JOHN D. SWORD.

JOHN B. TROTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, **JAMES MATHESON Esq.** and **ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq.** now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of **JAMES INNES Esq.** lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, **Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co.** in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship *Charles Grant*, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **Mr. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY** of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—**MR. THOMAS WAGHORN** having appointed **Messrs HOOKER & LANE** his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through **Mr. Waghorn's** care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. **Mr. Waghorn** engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Portuguese Barque **MARGARIDA**, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or to **M. J. DE AQUINO.**

Macao, 19th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG and MACAO.



THE well known fast sailing Barque **PARKFIELD A. L.**, 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE and CALCUTTA.



THE brig **AMELIA**, Capt. **SHELSTONE**, will sail for the above Ports on the 21st instant. For freight apply to

J. A. ILBERY.

Macao, 11th Oct., 1841.

Albion Hotel.

FOR BATAVIA.



THE Dutch Ship **MIDDELBURG**, Capt. **M. ROODERKERK**, will be despatched to the above port in the middle of October. For freight apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 29th Sept., 1841.

FOR MANILA.



THE fast sailing Portuguese Barque "TREMELGA," will leave for the above named Port about the 20th of next month.—She will receive any cargo on freight, at a moderate rate, in the Roads or Hongkong. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 24th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain **MILLER** now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND. **THE** fine sailing A 1 Barque **MASDEU**, Capt. **DARE**; Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship **PRINCESS CHARLOTTE**, 500 Tons, Capt. **C. J. NASH**. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "CALEDONIA," Captain **BURN**, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao,

or to **JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.**

Macao, 25th August, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. L. Capt. **HUTCHISON**, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship **LEMA**, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood
and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS on Messrs
BARKING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight,
East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government,
Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made
Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety
of Patterns, and Pantaloones.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beans and Planks
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir-Rope.
For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two
patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hids and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in "do."
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex "Mermala."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE
ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored
pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cas GIN, Brown and pale
SHERRY, Table and Lacquer RICE, Europe PAINTS,
PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS,
48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS
for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR
ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and
a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
downs of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 14 @ 5
Inches, also SEIZING STUFF 4 and 1 Inch; apply
to **JNNE FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long,
also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS,
CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck,
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received ex Al-
bion; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and
hogsheads.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3
dozen each from the house of Gledistanes King & Co.;
apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE
by **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINESALTED HERRINGS,
YAKHOUB BLOTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.
Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERIES, and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags
of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's road, HON-
wan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade
to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY
RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS,
KAMBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES,
STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES,
LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of
various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEE and Ci-
garns; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS,
PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.
Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a
few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKE & LANE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.
A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar,
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS.
price one dollar.
Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.
The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

INTERVIEW AT THE PEIHO.
From a Soldier's Notebook, by Lord Jocelyn.
"A blue screen was placed at the entrance, so as to
hide the interior from the gaze of the public, and here
we were met by many more mandarins, and marshaled
into the presence of Keshien; he rose at our entrance,
and received the mission with great courtesy and civility.
Indeed, the manners of these high mandarins would have
done honor to any courtier in the most polished court in
Europe. He begged us to remain covered, and was in-
troduced to each person separately, and expressed his
hopes that the supplies had been received by the squad-
ron. He made some excuse for the reception in the
tents, but intimated that Takoo was some distance from
the landing-place. Judging from appearance, he might
have been a man of forty, and looked, what he is said
to be by his countrymen, a person of great ability: his
tail, the Chinese appendage to men of all ranks except
priests, was remarkable from its length, and the care
that was evidently bestowed upon it. He was dressed
in a blue silk robe, with a worked girdle; on the legs
were the white satin boots common to all the higher
orders; his head was covered with a mandarin summer
cap, made of a fine straw; in it was placed the deep red
cotton button, denoting the rank of the wearer, and the
peacock's feather drooping between the shoulders. On
the whole, his dress was plain; but the mandarins when
in full costume, judging from specimens taken at Chusan,
must have a gorgeous appearance. The encampment
was surrounded with a high canvass wall, resembling
that which encircles the private apartments of great men
and native rajahs when travelling through India. Inside
this screen were eight small tents, in each of which a
table and forms were placed. These formed an oval;
and in the centre was erected a canvass cottage, of rather
an ingenious description; whilst at the upper end, con-
cealed by another screen, stood the tent of conference.
This was lined with yellow silk (the royal color) and
worked with the arms of the empire at the back. The
interpreters and captain Elliot remained with the com-
mission, whilst the rest of the officers and gentlemen
sought the different tents around, in which the lower
orders of mandarins were busy preparing a breakfast for
the party; for it was an extraordinary thing in this visit,
that everything was apparently done by mandarins—
none of their servants being admitted. The meal con-
sisted of numerous little plates, piled one upon the other,
containing birds' nest soup, sea-slugs, sharks' fins, hard-
boiled eggs, whose interiors were far advanced to
chickenhood, and dressed fish; these were the greatest
delicacies. This is but a small portion of the supply;
for at the table where I had the honor to partake of the
good fare, there were no less than thirty of these little
saucers. These breakfasts were spread in the different
tents, and each was intended to stay the ravenous ap-
petites of five barbarians. So afraid were the mandarins
of our seeing their weakness, that they had not only
placed the before-mentioned screen around their encamp-
ment, but had thrown up a mud embankment, which,
however, failed in its intention; for, although we were
soon brought back by the watchful guards, we managed
to get a glance of the forbidden land. The forts had

been repaired since our last visit, and were now crowded
with soldiers; a few outworks had been thrown up, but
they were extremely paltry, and indeed the whole thing,
as a military position, was quite ludicrous. With two
six pounders and a couple of hundred marines, they
might have been ours at any moment. We were, never-
theless, much struck at the immense bodily strength and
power of these northern Chinese, particularly of the men
who were employed tracking the boats upon the river;
who, although seemingly a wretched class, more like
beasts of burden than human beings, are possessed of
such physical powers, that six or eight of them will drag
against the stream, and with apparent ease, a boat of
considerable tonnage. In the course of the day some of
the Tartar body-guards went through the sword exercise
and other manoeuvres for our amusement. These, con-
sisting rather in grotesque antics and ludicrous faces
than in the use of the weapon itself, are supposed to be
as effective in frightening an antagonist, whilst, for the
same reason, many of the troops we saw farther to the
south at Chusan and Ning-po, wore a tiger uniform,
a dress cut and painted to resemble that animal. These
Tartars were dressed in a white cotton-garb and black
cap, and their weapons were swords and matchlocks, or
bows and arrows. They were considered the élite of the
Chinese troops belonging to the emperor's body-guard,
and believed to descend from the same tribe as the
sovereign himself. After a conference of six hours,
during which period the loud voices of the plenipoten-
tiaries in high argument had often struck upon our ears,
the British plenipotentiary came forth, and the rest of
the party having performed their salamis to the Chinese
commissioner, we departed for the Wellesley; greatly,
I believe, to the relief and satisfaction of the man-
darins."

SMALL FEET.
It may not be out of place to mention here, that
of all the females who came to the hospital (and
they were not few), and of others seen in various
parts of the island, not one among them had feet of
the natural size. Some were not so much com-
pressed as others, but the practice of confining the feet,
during its growth, is universal at Chusan, while at
Canton and Macao many women have their feet
completely free, and of natural size. Though several
females came to the hospital affected with various
diseases, and with ulcers of the leg, only in one or
two instances was there seen any ulcer or other
disease apparently caused by the compression of the
foot, and the forced distortion of its bones. It can-
not be said with any degree of certainty how far
this practice is injurious to health; but it would
appear, from the observation of numerous instances,
among different classes of society, both in children
and adults, that it does not cause so much misery as
might be expected from the severe treatment to
which the feet are subjected in infancy. Very fre-
quently when walking in the open country, strong
healthy women, though having their feet very much
compressed, were seen walking about with readiness,
and not apparently suffering from any pain in the
feet whatever; others also have walked several miles
to the hospital, and have had to return home the
same day, so that locomotion is by no means pre-
vented.

It is very interesting to observe the effects on
health, which are caused by the habits and customs
of a people, and this is one not undeserving of some
attention as more intimate acquaintance with the
Chinese is obtained. And torturing as this treat-
ment of the feet would appear to be, and unsightly
to us as are its consequences, it is perhaps on the
whole not more injurious to health and comfort,
than are the practices inflicted by fashion on the
female sex in western nations.—*Doctor Lockhart's*
report to the Medical Missionary Society, of proceed-
ings at Chusan.

LORD PALMERSTON and CAPT. ELLIOT.
Our morning contemporary says, "from the tone as-
sumed by Lord Palmerston in his Persian correspon-
dence, we should infer that his instructions to Col.
Pottinger would be of a very clear and decided charac-
ter." We should hope so. If after the lesson that has
been taught him, the Foreign Minister neglects, as he
has hitherto neglected, our relations with China, no
language could be sufficiently strong to denote the
enormity of his conduct.

We are as yet in almost profound ignorance of the
specific character of the instructions communicated from
the Foreign Office to Capt. Elliot. We know that the
wisdom of Downing Street, in the first instance decreed,
that the China war should be a sort of Buceaneering
get-what-you-can expedition, the primal, and as far as
was then determined, the ultimate object of which was
to be compensation—pecuniary compensation—and that
the Government of India, from the very first hour, in
which they received intimation of the Downing-street
design and instructions to help to carry it into effect, by

supplying the necessary materials, anticipated that a most renowned failure would crown the attempt. The fact is, we suspect, that Lord Palmerston, until he found that embarrassments had arisen, which were likely to fix an indelible blot of disgrace on the name of Great Britain, never gave the matter his serious attention. Engaged in other affairs, which, because relating to countries nearer home, he considered of greater magnitude, he has neglected the consideration of our China Politics, and, left in a great measure, affairs to take care of themselves—or to be taken care of by the Elliotts twain, which was pretty nearly the same thing. He evidently thought it, from the first, a small matter—one of easy settlement—one which did not require that the Foreign Secretary should put forth his best energies. It is obvious that since the mismanagement in China has reached a crisis, and the almost universal voice of the Press and People of England has been raised against this mis-management, and the degradation, which has been imposed upon the country by its efforts have been made in ministerial quarters, to avoid all reference to the subject of instructions, or to any other which might induce an exposition of the ministerial policy, and its operations, past, present and to come. The Government supporting portion of the Press has avoided, with much discretion, entering into so delicate a subject; and when forced to touch upon it, they have hurried lightly over the discussion, and said as little as possible on the subject, as though the least said the soonest mended. The great excitement produced, by the state of Politics at home, has proved greatly favourable to the Foreign Minister, who will probably, thus escape altogether those enquiries into his conduct, which at a less perturbed political season, might have been loudly called for. It has been fortunate, too, for Lord Palmerston that his indifference has been matched by Capt. Elliot's incompetence, and that the angry cries with which the latter has been denounced, have drowned the less clamorous voice, which has been raised in accusation of the former. Both are, in our opinion, deserving of strong censure; had only one of the two failed, matters would have worn a more favorable aspect, than they wear at this present moment; but neglect on one side, and incompetence on the other, have involved us, as we have rarely been involved before, in perilous and disgraceful embarrassments. The Editor of the *London Spectator* says, and says rightly, that Captain Elliot will be made the Downing street scape-goat. "No one can tell," writes this journalist, how the officers of the expedition might have been fettered by absurd or frightened by loose instructions. Looking at the shameful way, in which Lord Palmerston left Captain Elliot's urgent appeals without any answer, and the neglect with which the whole business has been treated by the Foreign office, ever since the opening of the trade to China, it is highly probable if the truth could be got at, that Capt. Elliot (an indecisive man, no doubt, but therefore the fitter for the purpose) has been made the scape goat of Downing Street. The truth will be got at, some day, and then, we suspect, Lord Palmerston will cut a worse figure than Capt. Elliot.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

MAULMAIN.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION.

(From the *Maulmain Chronicle*. June 30.)

We have sometimes had occasion to advert to the great increase of population in Maulmain. There are few towns in the East which can boast of so rapid a growth. At present we learn from a census taken within the last month, that the fixed population amounts to 26,040; besides this number, there are 2,645 Burmese strangers from other places, who have come here as day-labourers, to remain only for a few months, making in all 28,685, exclusive of the four Regiments of Infantry, the Artillery, and camp followers. The population is estimated as follows—

Males,	10,698
Females,	12,167
Malays,	61
Chinese,	480
Foreigners (Christians, & natives of India),	2,634
Burmese day labourers, from Burmah, &c.,	2,645

Total, 28,685

No. of houses,	4,383
Monasteries,	49

In the year 1839, the population of Maulmain was ascertained to be:

Males,	8,769
Females,	8,263

Total, 17,022

Houses,	2,585
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Burmese and Talangs,	14,397
Chinese,	540
Malays,	73
Natives of India,	2,012

Total, 17,022

According to the above different statements there has been an increase of males 1,929, of females 3,914, in all 5,843, and of houses 1,867, in about two years. So great an increase of population in a single town in the course of so short a time, is remarkable, but especially extraordinary is the numerical predominance of females over the males, a circumstance for which we have not at present the means of accounting; indeed, this extraordinary increase and the excess of their numbers over the males is so unusual a circumstance, that it would seem at first sight to suggest a doubt as to the accuracy of the census-takers. We are not however by any means prepared to impute inaccuracy to the statement, as we understand the census has been twice taken, and we presume therefore, it is taken as correctly a circumstance will permit.—*Sing. Free Press 2nd Sept.*

SINGAPORE.

(From the *Sing. Free Press* of 16th Sept.)

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—I, our number of 29th July last, we published an official Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Singapore for the year 1840-41; and we are now enabled to lay before our readers an abstract statement of the same nature, including the whole three stations in the Straits, and in which the Revenue and charges appertaining to each station are stated separately. The abstract winds up with a very startling item in the shape of a deficit amounting to within a trifle of 8 Lakhs of rupees; but this, it will be observed, is effected by debiting the settlements with the entire charges both for the troops and convicts, without which the Revenue would be adequate to meet all the charges for the civil administration within a very few thousand rupees, as will be seen from the following analysis of the Statement; namely.

	REVENUE.	
Penang,	Rs. 177,393	
Singapore,	338,96	
Malacca,	60,817	
Total Co's Rs.	576,406	
	CHARGES.	
	Civil Establt.	Troops
Penang,	Cos. Rs. 232,247	372,816
Singapore,	215,794	171,352
Malacca,	149,815	135,195
		Convicts
		26,899
		55,007
		11,255
Total Cos. Rs.	597,856	679,363
		93,171

It thus appears that the combined charges for the Troops and convicts amount to Co's Rs. 772,521, or about 20,000 Co's Rs. short of the alleged deficit, amounting, according to the Statement, to Co's Rs. 793,977; and that the Revenue only falls about the same sum short of the total annual disbursement for the Civil Establishment, forming the item under the head of Local Charges in the figured Statement below; and which includes all the charges attendant upon the Judicial Establishments at the three places, the expenses of the Steamer *Diana* &c.

The Convict force amounting in all to 1918 up to the 30th April 1841, was distributed in the following manner, namely:—

Penang.....	5-3
Singapore.....	1,152
Malacca.....	182

Total, 1,918 Convicts.

The amount of Revenue set down in the abstract does not of course include the assessment Fund and Taxes collected at each of the three Stations; nor do the Charges comprise the disbursements for the maintenance of the police force, the repairing of Roads &c. of which in accordance with Act 12 of 1839, separate statements are published annually.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 23rd Oct. 1841.

We have had no arrivals during the week bringing intelligence of interest later than what we have been in possession of for about a month past; our local occurrences are equally void of interest; we are however in possession of some public documents of interest, of which we hope to be enabled, by the kindness of a friend, to lay translations before our readers in our next.

We have heard a report of an attack having been made by some Chinese upon some soldiers of the garrison at Hongkong. We have not been able to learn particulars, but suppose it to have been some chance medley.

CANTON.—Reports of further preparations of the Chinese for attack or defence have during the week been silent, and everything was proceeding quietly at Canton. Near Howqua's and Napier's fort the

river has been almost totally obstructed, and Chop- or Cargo boats can pass it only at high water. We have not heard anything further about the report we mentioned last week of the rebuilding of the Bogue forts.

Some Chops of new Teas had arrived, and we hear Congous quoted at 33 a 37 Taels, an enormously high price. It is said that the long continued drought interferes must with the inland navigation, and that for this reason but few teas have yet arrived. Imports of all kinds had been excessively low, and great sacrifices have been submitted to, but by the last advices there was a slight improvement in British manufactures generally, the Chinese Shopkeepers being more disposed to make purchases now, than they have been for some time previous.

A considerable improvement has taken place in Cotton, and we learn that extensive sales of *Bombay* have been made at 10 T. which would not have commanded more than T. 8-5 a week ago.

CHUSAN.—The latest reports from Canton state, upon information received through Chinese, and come overland, that Chusan was again taken by the English on the 4th of this month, after four days hard fighting, for which latter singular circumstance they account by saying that an island near Chusan, strongly fortified, gave the English much annoyance. From the same authority also we learn that a high Imperial Commissioner, another Yumchae, uncle to the Emperor, was about to enter into negotiations with a view towards a speedy settlement of differences, with H. M. Plenipotentiary. These reports, however, require confirmation. Ningpo also is said by the Chinese to have been taken on the 24th Sept. (a former report said on the 28th) and that large quantity of treasure had fallen into the hands of the captors. It is very singular that we have no direct news from Chusan by sea, later than the 21st Sept., the day of the arrival in that Archipelago of part of the fleet—a vessel arrived from the coast during the week brings no news whatever. As the northwind has now begun to blow we may expect to receive the so anxiously expected intelligence every moment.

A good deal of rain has fallen during the week, and revived in some measure the husbandman's hopes.

The Emperor is at great pains to convince his people that the foreign barbarians have been defeated, and issues thanksgivings to the Gods for the manifest favor shewn in repulsing them with great loss from before Canton by a most reasonable thunderstorm, and in utterly destroying them afterwards during the Typhoon. His Imperial Majesty singularly enough in thanking the Goddess of *Mercy* for having destroyed his enemies, also rejoices at the destruction of a great number of his own subjects, who it is true he styles native traitors, but surely all that gain their livelihood upon the Chinese waters do not deserve that appellation, and yet the thunderstorm and typhoon would reach them equally. The Emperor does mention that about forty boats only belonging to natives, escaped the fury of the elements; he may perhaps mean to insinuate that these belonged to his loyal subjects exclusively. However this may be, it is certain that the great mass of the Chinese believe in the special interference by the gods in human affairs, and it is possible that therefore these Imperial Edicts may have the desired effect, at a distance at least from the scene of action, to calm the public mind. Although the lower orders of Chinese have, we believe, very little notion of any system of religion, yet they are in the strictest sense polytheists, and excessively superstitious. Their religious rites enter into almost all their every day affairs. It would be considered ominous to omit lighting scented josssticks in the morning, and placing them in a conspicuous part of a dwelling. No journey or voyage is ever undertaken without first offering sacrifice to the deity, nor any business of consequence entered on without consulting the calendar for a lucky day. Votive offerings to the altars for deliverance from danger or for some singular good fortune, and ascribed to the benevolent influence of the favorite deity of the respective persons thus benefited, are made in great number, as likewise to deprecate the divine wrath. The fear of the common Chinese of ghosts or spirits is very great, and there are few, if they may be believed, that have not seen or conversed with them. Women are frequently said to commit suicide, in order that their disembodied spirit may have the satisfaction of tormenting a faithless lover, or a cruel husband or relations. If a man comes

unfairly by his death, it is supposed that his spirit will find no repose, until his murderer has been avenged. Houses haunted by evil spirits are as plentiful in China as they used to be a few centuries back in Europe. There is in fact no end to the numerous superstitions clouding the intellect of Chinese, and it may probably therefore, be very good policy in the Emperor to avail himself to this feeling in the people, for political purposes, nor is it altogether unlikely that he should share in the same opinions. One thing however seems to be certain that the gods will be as unwilling to extricate the Chinese from their dangers unless they defend themselves, as Hercules was to assist the waggoner he put until his own shoulder to the wheel.

IMPERIAL PROMOTIONS.

From the Peking Gazette.

The Emperor's commands have been received as follows; It appears that on a former occasion Yang memorialized in relation to the rebellious barbarians. They desired to enter the river of the provincial city, (Canton) but our officers and troops energetically attacked them and drove them out. The imperial will has been handed down ordering that the matter of the officers and men having thus exerted their strength be taken up and definitely examined into and reported to the throne accordingly. Whereupon in obedience to the imperial will a list has in genuine truth been made out and presented for his majesty's inspection that due and proper favours may be awarded. [Here follows a very long list of promotions for glorious deeds performed in actions against the rebellious English. Has Yang fang really been thus successful in imposing upon the Emperor? or does the Emperor know better and worship lies through fear of the truth?]

PROMOTIONS FOR DEEDS PERFORMED AT CHUSAN & C.

From the Peking Gazette.

The imperial commands have been received as follows; Yuh keen having clearly examined into the merits of the officers and men who excited their strength in seizing alive or killing the barbarian banditti, has made out a list and presented a document for imperial inspection. The English last year invaded and attacked the Province of Che keang in the regions of Tsz ke and Yu Yew (Chusan). Already have both civil and military officers despatched official messengers who have taken alive as well as put to death many names of the barbarians, and have laid schemes so that their vessels have been enticed and fallen into inextricable quicksands, and the said barbarians dare not now be found spying about in the inner land. And moreover from the sixth month of last year up to the present time the said regions (in Chusan) have been prepared and guarded against the barbarians by Mandarins and people, official messengers, and office clerks.

Let those who have but little merit, and those who have in a still greater degree exerted their strength be all with favours duly rewarded accordingly, that receiving them they may be stimulated to animated exertion. [Here follow any amount of meritorious promotions.]

S.

P. S. The Gazettes also notice fresh difficulties and great suffering caused by the incorrigible Yellow River having again overflowed its banks and inundating extensive and populous districts. The Emperor disgraces the high officers who had charge of the embankments and appoints other civil and military officers to make vigorous exertions for the immediate repair of the breaches.

From the Canton Register 19th Oct.

The following imperial edict has been received. Yihshan and his colleagues have reported concerning the provincial city of Canton province, and the manifestation of the favour of the Gods, and that votive tablets be offered—(as a thanksgiving)

It is authenticated in the report that at that time the English barbarians were causing disturbances, and had approached near the city walls, and had opened their fire on Yuesew hill; when the goddess Kwanyin manifested her divine power in the sight of all the people, by extinguishing the rockets; a storm of thunder and rain immediately followed, darting down and exterminating very many native traitors and barbarian banditti; the barbarians were in the greatest fear.

At present the disturbances on the ocean being ended the city has resumed its quiet, the country being guarded and the people protected—by the influence of the goddess Kwanyin.

I, the emperor, looking up, seek for the favour of the Gods, and am moved by the most respectful gratitude. I order that votive tablets, in scriber by my own hand, be sent to and respectfully received by Yihshan and his colleagues, and be reverently sent to the temples, and be there suspended with the profoundest reverence, in answering gratitude for the protection of the goddess. Respect this—6 moon, 10 day, (July 27th.)

THE TYPHOONS.

The following imperial edict has been received.

Yihshan and his colleagues have reported that the ocean has been agitated by typhoons, and the public offices and landing places of the English barbarians entirely destroyed, and one ship wrecked.

By the report it is authenticated that on the 4th day of the 6th moon (July 21st) between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. a typhoon commenced which forced the waves to run mountains high, and at the same time torrents of rain descended. The large and small barbarian vessels anchored in *Tseushakeo* (the Typa) were sunk by the waves, and the great and small flower-boats belonging to native traitors, were either entirely destroyed, or driven out to sea; of these that have escaped, large and small, the number exceeds forty. The masts of all the ships were carried away, and of the barbarian banditti and native traitors the number drowned exceeds calculation; all the tents and mat-sheds were blown away by the wind, none were saved. The new built landing places were swept clean away, and nothing left but an empty space, and the sea was covered with floating corpses. Such is the report.

I, the emperor, having turned over and looked at the rest, feel most grateful for heaven's favours; but while thus rejoicing in happiness, I should also entertain a wholesome dread of heaven's awful majesty—(rejoice with trembling). The cup of the iniquities of the said barbarians is full; their disorderly and illegal conduct has destroyed the people; long and much have they travelled in unrighteous paths; but at last they must bow their heads to heaven's extermination. All this has been accorded by secret silent influences: the intelligent Gods aid and protect in silence. The murderous influences are swept clean away, and the boundaries of ocean are established in quiet. It is proper that we should with sincerity burn incense, to offer up our righteous thoughts. I order Yihshan and his colleagues to go in person to all the temples and reverently announce my thanksgivings; and on the 29th day of the moon, to fast and sleep within the city; and on the 30th day to perform all the ceremonies in the different temples. I further order the *Taecheungking*, to reverently attend to all the preparations. RESPECT THIS. 7th moon—5th day (August 21) By J. S. ED. C. R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Oct. 15, (B.) *La Belle Alliance*, (tpt.) Price. London.
16, " *Beaufort*, " " "
16, (A.) *Luconia*, Barlow, Bombay & Singapore.
20, " *Paradise*, " " "
16, (Sp.) *Patriota*, Rinz, Manila.

PASSENGERS PER

Vansittart, omitted last week, Mr. J. A. Mercer; Mers. Lemon and family.

SAILED

Oct. 15, (B.) *Clarinda*, Godby, Australasia.
16, " *Helen*, Hiecks, Singapore & Bombay.
17, " *Meleket Behar*, Hutchinson, Calcutta.
17, " *City of Derry*, Roberts, London.
17, (A.) *Calumet*, Lucas, New York.
19, (Bm.) *Washington*, Reising, Amoy.
20, (B.) *Good Success*, Fraser, Bombay.
23, " *Amelia*, Shelstone, Singapore & Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Liverpool—*Blakely*, Penang.
For London.—*Forfarshire*.
For Calcutta.—*Cowasjee Family*, *Sea Queen*, *Rob Roy*, *Red Rover*.
For Bombay.—*Charles Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Young Queen*, *Potentate*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Emerald Isle*, *Hamilton*, *Regular*, *Cordelia*, *Archusa*, *Earl of Harwicke*, *trsp.* *Tartar*, *trsp.* *Carnatic*, *trsp.*
From Calcutta.—*Falcon*, H. C. Steamer *Proserpine*, *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Maulmein*.
From Bombay.—*Guisachan*, *Saphira*, *Aradser*, *Sir H. Compton*, *Circassian*, *Bomanjee Hormatjee*.
From Singapore.—*Garleton*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th July per H. C. S. *Madagascar*. UNITED STATES, 19th June via

England. CALCUTTA. 19th August & *Cowasjee Family*. BOMBAY, 17th August & *Luconia*. SINGAPORE, 17th Sept. & *Samuel Winter*. JAVA, 31st August via Singapore. MANILA.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Ann,	800	Griffith,	Jardine M. and Co.
Ann,	—	Spain,	"
*Anne Jane,	—	Stubbs,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Atiet Rohoman	700	Lugrin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Arun,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co. [Co.
Bencoolen,	—	Caldbeck,	JardineMatheson&Co.
*Blakely,	—	—	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Beaufort,	—	—	—
Coromandel,	662	Ryan,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Charlotte,	691	Liebschw.	JardineMatheson&Co.
Conrade,	368	Campbell,	"
Caledonia,	710	Burn,	"
Cleveland,	—	Morley,	"
Charles Grant,	1311	Pitcairn,	Macvicar and Co.
Cowas. Family,	500	Durham,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Defiance,	—	Watt,	Lindsay and Co.
Des. of Nihumbd	—	—	—
Elephanta,	310	Rose,	Macvicar and Co.
*Eliza Stewart,	442	Miller,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Earl Grey,	—	Mollison,	JardineMatheson&Co.
Ellen,	440	Rodger,	Dent and Co.
Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Forfarshire,	—	Macartly,	Fergusson L. and Co.
Frang. Cowasj.	800	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Fatima,	373	Pethers,	Lindsay and Co.
Forrester,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
*Gondolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*General Kyd,	—	Jones,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
George IV.	—	Browless,	Macvicar and Co.
*Hyela,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
*J. Tomkinson,	—	Hutchison	A. and D. Furdonjee.
John Bibby,	—	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*John Bartlett,	—	Bartlett,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Litherland,	385	Freeman,	—
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	JardineMatheson&Co.
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	Dent and Co.
Masdeu,	—	Dare,	"
*Mauritius,	—	Howlett,	"
Mermaid,	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
*Posthumu,	—	Milner,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Pest. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	—	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Parkfield,	—	Whiteside	JardineMatheson&Co.
Sea Queen,	—	Smith,	Fergusson L. and Co.
Sesostriis,	—	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyes,	Dent and Co.
*Stork,	—	Scott,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Thomas King,	346	Rounce,	JardineMatheson&Co.
Tweed,	447	Lawson,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Ths. Sparks,	—	Spaiks,	H. Rustonjee.
Vansittart,	—	Lemon,	JardineMatheson&Co.
Wave,	—	Moore,	"

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Delhi,	—	Crocket,	"
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	"
Nianitic,	—	Dhuty,	"
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Swordand Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Paradise,	—	—	"

DUTCH.

Middelburg, | 938 | Roederkerk | Reynvaan and Co.

FRENCH.

Luminy, | | Cayal, | J. A. Mercer.

* at Whampoa.

MARRIED. — ON Monday the 18th inst., at the Residence of A. A. Ritchie, Esq., by the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, JOHN HOLLIDAY Esq. of Abbey Holme Cumberland, England, to Miss SARAH McCLELLAND, daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia U. S. A.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 5.] Macao, Saturday, 30th October, 1841.

[No. 317.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

JOHN SMITH respectfully begs to intimate to the Public, that he will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises, FURNITURE, EFFECTS and BOOKS of JOHN MIDDLETON Esq., about to leave China; and at the same time will be put up and sold without reserve, considerable quantity of OILMAN'S STORES and FRESH PROVISIONS, ex "Albion" and other late arrivals. Macao, 29th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

JONH SMITH has the pleasure to acquaint the Public, that he will sell on Wednesday, the 3rd November, to the highest bidder, in the Godowns of J. C. CARNEIRO Esq., a large quantity of Damaged COTTON, ex "Inez."

Macao, 29th October, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OILMAN'S STORES, just landed ex "FOAM."

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.

JOHN B. TROTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee

weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Brig POPPY, Capt. COLE, will sail positively on the 10th November next, for the above ports; For freight apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.
or to M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 19th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.



THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR BATAVIA.



THE Dutch Ship MIDDELBURG, Capt. M. ROODERKERK, will be despatched to the above port in the middle of October. For freight apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 29th Sept., 1841.

FOR MANILA.



THE fast sailing Portuguese Barque "TREMELGA" will leave for the above named Port about the 20th of next month.—She will receive any cargo on freight, at a moderate rate, in the Roads or Hongkong. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 24th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.



THE fine sailing A I Barque MASDEU, Capt. DARE; Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH, Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.



FOR BOMBAY.
THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton. Macao, 25th August, 1841.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.

THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEYS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

TO LET.

SIX GODOWNS situated in Praya Manduer, in the House lately occupied by Captain HART. Apply on the Premises.

Macao, 29th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSBART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantalions. Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels. Fine Irish Linen and Flannel. Rose Nails, Brim Locks. Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer. Singapore Rough Beams and Planks. Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter. Walnuts and Raisins. Spermaceti Candles. Superfine white American Cuddy Bread. Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and Nails two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co. BEER in hhds and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS. Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GURNEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 Inches, also: SEIZING STUFF 3 and 1 Inch; apply to J. INNES FLETCHER & Co. Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also: RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to J. INNES FLETCHER & Co. CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached CANVAS Nos. 1 & 6 27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1 27 " do. do. " 7 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. White Duck. White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received: Albin; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogheads.

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of GLESTANES KING & Co.; apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINEASD HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT. Apply to J. MACKRILL SMITH. Macao, 16th July, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's road, Hon wan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAJAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LEAG VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEE and CIGARS; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do. daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to CAPT. MORGAN,

General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELTS; apply to HOOKER & LANE.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz:

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

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The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

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" for 3 months \$ 6.

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six months..... \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DUNBAR, AND THE MUTINY ON BOARD OF THE COWASJEE FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,—You have many times remarked that the Press is a Court of last resort, and that when redress under grievous hardship, has been sought for in vain before other tribunals, an injured party, has an appeal to the press as a matter of right. That right I now claim, and I am confident that in consistency with your principles you will recognise it. I am told that it is a maxim of law, that there is no wrong without a remedy; but certain it is that as far as the law is concerned, that maxim is deceptive. There are wrongs which are beyond the reach of law, and which set its tribunals at defiance. Such, sir, happens to be my case, because I have been accused and imprisoned upon a charge of a highly criminal nature, and denied a trial. I have been denied the first privilege of an Englishman—a trial. It is a grievous thing for a Captain of a merchant vessel, to be compelled to have recourse to violence against his crew or his subordinate officers, and no man ought to be presumed to have done so, excepting under circumstances of the utmost necessity, where fatal consequences could only be averted by such means. But, sir, when a ship's commander, entrusted with the charge of the lives of his crew and the property of his employers, is compelled, for the safety of both, to commit an act of necessary violence, towards one or more of those under his command, he ought to be regarded as one who, from the responsibility of his trust, is reluctantly forced upon the sacrifice of his feelings, towards offending individuals, for the preservation of the lives and property placed under his charge. At any rate, when compelled to restrain the desperation of men, who renounce all control, but that of violence, he is put upon the hard alternative, of either aiming at the life of an individual of his crew, or of quietly witnessing the destruction of others, or of being destroyed himself—he is, when accused of such an act as a crime, entitled to a fair trial, and an acquittance in the face of the whole world. That which has been my case, may to-day or to-morrow be the case of any commander of a ship that sails; and surely it is the interest of every ship's commander, as well of every ship-owner, merchant and passenger, to see justice done to one who has been compelled to the cruel necessity of raising his hand against the life of one of his subordinates. Such, sir, has been the cruel position in which I have been placed. I was compelled, under the circumstances which I shall presently relate, to fire a pistol shot at my chief mate, by which he was severely wounded, for which act I was taken into custody by Captain Elliot, the Superintendent of the trade in China, and kept in confinement during six months; but from that day to this I have been denied a trial; the consequence of which is, that malignant tongues have had full scope to attack my character, and misrepresentations and falsehoods of the grossest nature have been spread abroad, relative to the unfortunate affair which is the subject of this letter; and, as my only resource, I address myself to the public press, for the vindication of my character.

I now, sir, proceed to a narration of the transaction, to which my present communication has reference. If in doing so I impugn the reputation of my officer, I beg that you, and the public, will bear in mind, that I am constrained to do so in self defence; otherwise I should have been willing to bury the past in oblivion, particularly as my mate had, ever before, discharged his duties, and conducted himself, in the most unexceptionable manner; and very sorry would I be, indeed, if he were to suffer still further for his misconduct, though my worldly prospects have been nearly ruined, in consequence of his insane proceedings, and the injustice of Capt. Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and Mr. Bonham, the Governor of Singapore.

On the morning of the first of March 1840, about 2 a. m., awaking and hearing no person moving about the decks of the barque Cowasjee Family, which was under my command, and then lying at anchor in the Bay of Tongkoo, laden with a valuable cargo, and preparing to proceed towards the East Coast of China, I went on the poop, which I found to be wholly unguarded, not

a single individual being awake. The seacunny was lying asleep close to the mizen mast, although it was his watch. He was awakened by me, and after I had reprimanded him for his negligence in being asleep, I inquired of him, what officer should be in charge of the deck. He informed me it was the chief officer's watch, who I found was lying asleep, upon his chest in his cabin. I then ordered the seacunny to call him, and upon his coming on deck, I remonstrated with him in a kind manner upon the danger to which he exposed the vessel and crew, in consequence of being asleep, when in charge of the ship; more particularly at a time when he was well aware, in consequence of an attempt of that nature having been made the night previously, and which we had escaped with difficulty, that the ship, and lives on board, were hourly exposed to the greatest danger from the fire-rafts which the Chinese had in preparation to destroy the whole British Fleet, then lying in the Bay of Tongkoo. Instead of his receiving the reprimand in a proper spirit, he became very insolent, and I was, therefore, obliged to request him to go to his cabin, saying that I would speak to him the next morning. He refused to comply with this order in very offensive language; consequently I told him, that unless he obeyed me I should compel him by force. After some consideration he rushed into his cabin, drawing the door to with great violence, and there he remained about 15 or 20 minutes. In the mean time I had provided myself with a great-coat, &c., and had seated myself in a chair upon the poop, with my feet upon the brass rail, with the intention of keeping the watch until day light—the second officer having had the first watch. I was, however, surprised to see the chief mate, Mr. Willins, open his cabin door and rush on the poop. He immediately opened a volley of abuse upon me, demanded redress for being confined to his cabin, and tried all that he possibly could to irritate and make me strike him. But on finding that he could not succeed in inducing me to do so, and that I was perfectly cool and collected, he put his fist against my face, in a threatening attitude, calling me at the same time a "bloody coward," and following up this aggression with a blow on the mouth. I immediately attempted to rise from the chair, but was unable to do so, in consequence of his placing his knee between my legs, and holding me down with his left arm, while he kept assaulting me with his right hand,—and from my legs being entangled between the brass railings, as well as being confined in a great coat, &c., I found it impossible to extricate myself from him. I then called out to the seacunny for assistance, and upon his answering me, Mr. Willins immediately released his hold, saying, "wait till I get my pistols," and rushed from the poop to his cabin. Fearing that he might, from the frantic state in which he appeared, be induced to commit some rash act, I followed him down, with the view of preventing him, if possible, from perpetrating any further violence. On entering his cabin I found that his back was towards me, and perceived that he had a pistol in his left hand, his right arm being extended in the act of taking another pistol from the bracket, in which it was placed. The first thing that I did was to secure the pistol, which he held in his left hand, and on doing so, he turned round upon me and knocked me down with the pistol in his right hand, cutting my head open and beating me senseless. On my coming to myself, I found the blood streaming down my face, from the wound in my head, and felt very faint and suffered great pain. On my leaving the cabin I heard the second officer,—who was dressed only in his shirt and trousers, and I supposed him in consequence to have just risen from his bed,—remonstrating with Mr. Willins, on the starboard side of the quarter-deck. I distinctly heard the second officer say to Mr. Willins, "Why don't you go to your cabin and keep yourself quiet? You see that you have wounded the Captain—you will be sorry for this to-morrow." From the poop I then requested the second officer to secure Mr. Willins, to prevent his doing any more mischief, stating at the same time, that he had already wounded me. Upon hearing what I said, Mr. Willins replied, "Neither you, nor he, nor any such b—s like you, can do it," and rushing into the cuddy, took from the stand of arms a loaded musket, and proceeded with it on deck, snapping it at the crew, who had by this time come aft with the view of securing him. They, on being threatened ran away and hid themselves, some in the main rigging and others forward, Mr. Willins chasing some few that had remained round the capstan; but, fortunately, the musket would not go off, from the badness of the fire. Upon his finding the defects, he said, "Wait a little; I will damn soon find one that will go off"—and returned into the cuddy, to procure another musket. In the interim I, considering it high time to bring things to a more decided bearing, went to my cabin and armed myself with a brace of pistols, which were always kept there loaded, and returned to the poop. Mr. Willins, on returning to the quarter-deck, appeared to be searching for me, saying "Where is the b—r," and turning round upon his heel discharged the contents of the loaded musket directly at me, the ball passing close over my head. After this he appeared more frantic than ever, and swore that he would blow up the magazine. Hearing this I became much alarmed, knowing that he had the key in his possession. He then took a light from his cabin, and deliberately re-

moved the apron from a twelve pounder, loaded with round shot and cannister, and discharged it, the shot passing over the fore-castle of the *Royal Saxon*, and nearly killing the watch upon deck. Mr. Willins then came upon the poop, with the intention of again attacking me, upon which I desired him to go to his cabin several times, and solemnly warned him, that if he advanced another step towards me, I would shoot him. He, however, persisted in his intention, and I fired at him, upon which he dropped the pistol upon the deck, foiled his arms across his breast, and said—"Now, I suppose, I must go down"—and walked from the poop to his cabin and laid himself in his bed.

Such, Sir, is a strict and accurate narrative of this unfortunate transaction; and I confidently put it to my fellow countrymen, whether or not any alternative was left to me to act otherwise than I did. But by such an act, however unavoidable, I became amenable to the laws of my country, and I calmly surrendered myself to the local authorities, to take my trial.

I need not inform you, Sir, that a special tribunal was created a few years ago, by act of Parliament, to hold jurisdiction in the China Seas, and that several trials have taken place therein; and such being the case, I naturally expected that I should be immediately put upon my trial. Instead of this, however, I learned, to my equal astonishment and concern, that Captain Elliot, the Chief Superintendent, had determined on sending me a prisoner to Singapore, to be tried before the Court of that settlement, at a distance from the spot where the transaction occurred, and where I should necessarily be deprived of the evidence of all witnesses. Against such a proceeding I entered a strong protest; but in vain. I was sent away without trial to Singapore, where, on my arrival, I was committed to prison on the authority only of a private note from Mr. Bonham, the Governor. In this prison I remained during a period of two months, was refused a trial, and finally discharged, upon my own recognizance. Such, Sir, is the wrong of which I complain; a wrong which has occasioned me incalculable anxiety of mind, the most serious injury to my professional character and future prospects, and for which I am left entirely without remedy, except in as far as I may hope for the assistance of the Public Press, for the vindication of my character. To that tribunal I appeal with confidence, in the consciousness of having acted as every commander of a ship must act, when placed in the same position of emergency.

In corroboration of the above statement, I beg leave to annex hereto a copy of a letter received by me, when at Singapore, from Mr. Willins, the party whom I was unfortunately reduced to the necessity of discharging a pistol upon, on board of the *Cowajee Family*, on the morning of the first of March last.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir, yours most obediently.

CHARLES DUNBAR.

Calcutta 26th July, 1841.

CHARLES DUNBAR, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—No doubt you are as tired of remaining at Singapore, as I am of remaining in China, unemployed, I am very sorry to observe, these last two months and upwards, waiting for a conveyance to Singapore, to procure your acquittal. Dababhy Rustomjee, when I left the hospital, in which place I was 114 days, sent me on board a vessel belonging to himself, where I have remained up to this present period, at my own expense. My dear Sir, you are fully aware, that we are both at a great loss for so many months lost time; but we must hope for the best. I hope and trust your feelings are to me, as mine are to you, and that no animosity exists between us. God above knows that I have long and long ago forgiven you, and so again, both solemnly and sincerely forgiven you, for what occurred, to my detriment, on the 1st of March, which I regret to say, I shall have cause to remember as long as I exist. An opportunity now offers me to procure employment, and I think it needless for me to go to Singapore, (enclosed you will find for your perusal a copy of a letter, or doctor's certificate will procure your acquittal; in the mean time allow me to say, with the greatest pleasure, I do hereby wholly and solemnly quit and forgive you, for what has occurred and passed, and that I have no claim or demand whatsoever on you, for injuries received, and in hopes the lawful authorities at Singapore will release and liberate you (Charles Dunbar) and allow you to proceed to any part of the Globe, you may think proper to journey to,

is the sincere wish of yours most respectfully,

NATHANIEL WILLINS.

Given under my hand and seal, this eleventh day of September, in the year our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty,—*Captain Moin.*

Witnesses, D. Calder, Assistant to Messrs. Dent & Co.
Thomas Cheek, chief officer, *Cursetjee Cowajee.*

LEADING ARTICLE.—We remember hearing Lord Lyndhurst state at a public dinner, that it was only those who had tried to write leading articles who knew the difficulty of producing any that would be read.

Lord Lyndhurst, like almost every other prominent public man, has doubtless adventured in this field; and if his great talents stumbled in the path, who can travel it without sometimes halting? Yet, according to the general opinion, nothing is easier than to strike off, *currente calamo*, a newspaper article or a political essay. Those who think this, have either never tried it, or have been blindly partial to their own bantlings. Every one remembers the story of that American gentleman who conceived the idea that, in his then present circumstances, the plan of becoming a popular preacher was the best that he could adopt. Few careers are more inviting, and our friend from the far west built himself a log convention, and reared in the middle of it a very lofty and respectable pulpit. The day of opening arrived and his new building was crowded. Nothing could be more successful. He climbed his pulpit, and then, for the first time, it suggested itself to him that it was possible for a man not to be quite *ad fat* at an extemporaneous sermon. He kept his congregation in anxious suspense for many a long minute. He cleared his throat, and got three times to the middle of an opening sentence; but finding that the enterprise was desperate, he at last addressed his astonished auditors thus: "If any one of you down there thinks it's the easiest thing in the world to preach, let him just come up here and try." So saw we to the less grave task of political instruction. But the newspaper writer is even worse off than this gentleman was, for he had a multitude of texts open to him; and the vices of mankind afforded him an infinite variety of subjects for instructive exhortation. He was not compelled to be new, or smart, or eloquent; he was not obliged to interest and to excite. His auditors were before him, and they were bound to listen. Not so the unhappy purveyor to the public appetite for political pabulum. He must be ever smart, witty, punzen, and, alas! his subjects also must be ever new. If an one thinks this easy, let him see the listless contempt with which papers are just now taken up, glanced at for a moment, and thrown down upon the table. If any one thinks it a common capacity, let him look at the dullness of some papers, even when topics are frequent, and let him mark the uninteresting dreariness of even the best of our Journals, at this dull period of the year. —[London Atlas.]

Latest Europe News.

OVERLAND MAIL.

From the London Mail of 4th August.

The quarterly account of the revenue has been published. As compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, it exhibits a decrease of 3,661. But taking the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of 148,646. In the Customs there is a decrease of 289,348, in the Stamps a decrease of 48,830, while in the Excise there is an increase of 88,360. In the Taxes 382,888, and in the Post-office 19,000. The year ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of 524,640; but, taking the ordinary, only a decrease of 237,407. The decrease on the year's revenue is, in the Customs 856,991, in the Post-office 545,000; while the increase in the Excise is 131,020, in the stamps 31,664, and in the Taxes 649,471. The decrease in the Post-office for the year is easily accounted for, the reduction having commenced with the third quarter of year ended 5th July, 1840.

July 7.—The boy Jones, who on so many occasions effected an entrance in Buckingham Palace, has been sent off to New South Wales. The female boa constrictor at the Jardin des Plantes recently hatched three eggs, and the three young serpents that have issued from them are of the greatest beauty. The Earl of Cardigan was balloted for as a member of the Senior United Service Club, on the 6th July. There were 28 black and 166 white balls. The noble earl was therefore rejected, and the consequence of the rejection is, that he cannot be again proposed as a member for ten years. It so happens that the other fourteen candidates, and among them the Major of the Eleventh Hussars, were all admitted.

July 10.—An address of condolence from the President and Council of the Royal Academy has been transmitted to the brother and sister of the late Sir David Wilkie. In connexion with the failure of Messrs Whitmore, Wells & Co., bankers, there have been two other stoppages, one of the bank of Messrs Dainty, Kyle & Co., of Manchester, and the other of Messrs Dainty and Ryle's bank, of Macclesfield. Both these banks drew upon the London house, and had done so for many years. The highly respectable firm of Messrs Ladbroke & Co., bankers, have determined to wind up their affairs, not from any embarrassment, but merely from a desire of retiring from business.

A medal has just been engraved and struck by Mr. A. J. Stothard, to record the return of Lord John Russell as representative of the City of London. The obverse exhibits the head of his lordship, surrounded by the inscription, "The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P. and beneath his head the date of his last victory. The likeness is excellent, and the engraving executed in the artist's well-known and effective style. The reverse bears, within an appropriate wreath of wheat ears, the inscription of the watch words of true and enlightened Reformers "free trade," which is rendered still more comprehensive by the legend, "*per mare per terram.*"

Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan's health had become so much worse, that little hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The epileptic fits to which he is subject were becoming more frequent, yet was he, if possible, more and more the inmate of the harem.

The operations against the wrecks of the *Royal George* and *Boyne* are carried on with great success. From the latter the most curious thing recovered and brought up in the scoop, was a beautifully ornamented brass field piece of three inches and a quarter calibre and four feet in extreme length. It has the following inscription in Swedish, translated by Mr. Vauderburgh, of this town:—"With God's help, by King Charles XII., taken at the battle of Clizow, 9th July, 1702." This battle was fought between Augustus, King of Poland, and Charles, on the plains between Cracow and Warsaw, the former having about 24,000 men, and the latter little more than half that number, yet Charles gained a complete victory and took possession of the enemy's camp, baggage, cannon, &c., of which the one now recovered was one. It seems somewhat curious that this gun was raised from the deep on the anniversary of the day Charles took it from the Poles. In addition to the above inscription, this gun has also the following—"F.A.H.Z.S.I.C.B." and under this, "E.U.W.C.H.U.R.F.;" under this again there is a shield having on it two words crossed. The operations are still proceeding.

July 21.—The bank of Messrs Wise, Farwell, Baker, and Bentall, of Newton Abbot, has suspended payment, which will have a fearful effect all through South Devon.

The *Globe* says—"On all that the Queen has heard of the vain boast of Sir Robert, that if he came into power, he would make her a Tory (a Conservative as he said) in six weeks; and that the baronet is, consequently, more disliked than ever at head quarters.

The experiments with percussion shells having been concluded for the present at Woolwich, the result has been such as to afford this country great cause of satisfaction, so far as our superiority as a nation possessing the most powerful engines of destruction in a military point of view is concerned, as it has been proved that we have the best means of defence or punishment to those who might attack us of any of the other European Powers. When the experiments with percussion shells were made last year in France, it was ascertained that under the most favorable circumstances not one in four exploded; but by the experiments made in Woolwich marshes it has been demonstrated that under every circumstance, the shells invented by Mr. Reece have exploded without fail, although they have been about eight months lying in the Royal arsenal, the same period as Mr. Napier's and Mr. Wilkinson's. Out of Mr. Napier's seven, five exploded, and out of Mr. Wilkinson's seven, three or four exploded, one being doubtful on the previous occasion. The result of the experiments to-day render it probable that from some variation in the marking of the degrees of the elevations of the guns from which his shell were fired, they might have grazed the ground, and caused the explosions as they have been reported.

July 22.—The death of Sir E. Mostyn and that of Lady Emma Wemyss are announced. Intelligence has been received of the failure of the eminent banking-house of Geymuller and Co. of Vienna.

At Minto House, on the 20th ult., Lord John Russell, M. P. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, was married by special licence to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto. The Rev Gilbert Elliot officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a select circle of relatives, comprising the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord Edward Russell, Lord Melgund, Lady Elizabeth Elliot, Hon Admiral, George Elliot, Captain

Elliot, &c. The Earl of Minto gave the bride away, and the Misses Richardson were the bridesmaids on the happy occasion. The noble lord and lady started about 8 o'clock for Bowhill, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, near Selkirk, where they purpose residing until the second week in the ensuing month. A grand ball was given by the Earl and Countess of Minto to the family tenantry, to which nearly 300 had been invited. A sumptuous *fête* was also to be given on the lawn, for which great preparations were made. There were two bands engaged, and the piper was considered one of the first in Scotland.

July 28.—The Totness and Newton banks have suspended payment.

August 2.—Sir H. Vivian is created Lord Truro.—The 24th, 34th, and 65th regiments have arrived from India. By the census returns of the City of London and Liberty of Westminster, it appears that the increase of population since 1831 amounts to nearly 200,000; the total at present being 1,139,453.—A favourable change in the weather had produced a change in the reports of the crops, which promised well in most quarters, but the weather is again broken.

Aut. 3.—The great iron steamer at Bristol will probably combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in one enterprise of the same magnitude and importance. The vessel herself—her enormous magnitude—her material (plate iron)—her engines, nearly 1,200 horse power—her cylinders, 120 inches in diameter!—no piston rods!—no beams!—the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow casting playing through a stuffing-box in the top of the piston, to give play to the said connecting rod—an unlimited application of the expansive principle—and, to crown all, no paddle-wheels!—no paddle boxes projecting from her sides!—no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under her quarters, and enabling her to "walk the waters like a thing of life."

PARLIAMENT.

The Elections are now over, and the result has disappointed Reformers and given an augmentation to the Conservative strength in Parliament, which the Conservative leaders could not have anticipated. That a large number of English counties would pass from Liberal hands, was of course to be expected; but it was never imagined that Lords Morpeth and Milton would be rejected in West Yorkshire, Lord Howick in North Northumberland, Mr. J. E. Stanley in North Cheshire, Mr. Trelawney in East Cornwall, Mr. Noel in Rutlandshire; and scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Hanley was to be defeated in South Lincolnshire, or Mr. Alston in Hertfordshire. In Ireland, too, Reformers have been deceived. For instead of recruiting their ranks, as they expected, they have sustained a loss of ten seats which were considered quite secure—two in the country Dublin, where the Conservative strength has undoubtedly increased—one in the country Wicklow, where Mr. Grattan attributes defeat to conduct of Lord Fitzwilliam's agents—two in Carlow county, where the Sheriff is accused of unfair conduct, with some appearance of probability—two in Dublin city, where O'Connell and Hutton had a considerable majority, which however, was franchised by the assessor, in consequence of the word "premise" appearing in the certificate of registry, a decision which usurps, to say the least of it, the jurisdiction of the House of Commons—two in Waterford city, and one in Athlone, under precisely similar circumstances, so that the result of the general election, entering the double return for Theiford on both sides, stands thus:—

Reformers.	Tories.
English Boroughs....	176
English Counties....	22
Scotland.....	34
Ireland.....	62
Total	291
	368

From this it will be seen that the Conservative majority in the new house will be at least 77.

In the face of such majority as this it would be quite impossible for the present ministry to retain office. Their resignation has been determined upon, but it will take place under circumstances which show their determination to pursue a line of bold and determined policy, as may be collected from—Lord John Russell's Manifesto to the Electors of the City of London.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Portescue, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was united to Lady Somerville, at the Viceroyal Lodge, Phoenix Park Dublin, on the 26th July, by the Lord Bishop of Cashell.

The Right. Hon. Richard Baron Castlemaine has been chosen to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of Comerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, deceased.

Mr. O'Connell's defeat for Dublin is said to be in some degree owing to his support of "teetotalism," which has drawn down upon him the hostility of the Vintners. During the election there was considerable rioting.

FRANCE.

The South of France has been seriously troubled in consequence of the fiscal measures of the Finance Minister. Toulouse was barricaded, and the Prefect feared to employ the National Guards in taking them down. He employed the troops of the line, and subsequently the National Guards, who however fraternised with the populace, and the Prefect was obliged to fly. Active measure have been taken, and tranquillity is comparatively restored; but both at Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Montauban, much dissatisfaction prevails.

The three days were celebrated at Toulouse even without exciting a tumult. The extraordinary commissary had suspended the National Guard of the town from its duties; and the National Guard of Martres, which had openly evinced sympathy with the revolvers of Toulouse, had been dissolved.

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Senate on the 9th July the President of the Council brought in a bill to the effect that the government be authorised to cede to Great Britain the Islands of Fernando Po and Annabon, in consideration of a sum of 60,000*l.* sterling offered by Great Britain conformable to a special convention to be signed by her Catholic Majesty and her Britannic Majesty, to be submitted to the Cortes after being ratified. The President then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

August 4.—There is some report in circulation that General Hill is so succeed to the command at Madras Sir Hugh Gough going on to Bengal. Sir C Fitz Roy has been appointed governor of Antigua and its dependencies. A letter from Paris states that General Harland, formerly in the service of Dost Mohammed has been in communication with M. Thiers and Count Pahlen, and by special invitation of the Russian Government has proceeded to St. Petersburg. There is no truth in the report that the Marquis of Landsdowne is seriously indisposed.

On the 2nd another large failure took place in Manchester, and more hands have been thrown out of work. On the night of the 1st we learn that the number of individuals then out of employment from the stoppage of different mills, amounted to no fewer than 4000. This is really an awful state of things.

We are sorry to hear very bad accounts of the state of trade in Dundee. A failure of a mill-spinning concern took place a fortnight ago, with obligations to the extent of nearly 100,000*l.*, which has involved others to a very serious amount. Several foreign houses in the flax-trade, it is also understood, will be considerable losers by these failures, and that, added to the general depression in trade, had affected the Baltic trade greatly at this, the usually busiest season.

There is at present an exhibition at 209, Regent-street, a model in ivory, of the celebrated Taze Muhul. This model was brought to this country from India (?) To whom was it presented?

It is said that Lord and Lady Howick have arranged to spend the long period of two years on the Continent. The noble lord's health, it is understood, is not altogether satisfactory.

The Assistant Barristership of the country of Limerick is vacant by the death of Mr. Malachi Fallon.

The population of Manchester is 308,893, being an increase of upwards of 30 per cent in the last 10 years.

The population of Glasgow is 280,676, being an increase of 78,250 persons in the last 10 years.

The *Morning Post* of this morning announces, on authority, that Sir Robert Peel has intimated to Mr. Shaw Lefevre that he will support his re-election as Speaker.

A most extraordinary charge of conspiracy to commit felony has been made against the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and about forty other magistrates and gentlemen of that country; and of felony against two gentlemen for stealing the Aberyswith poll-books, by Mr. Pryse, M. P. for the Cardigan Boroughs.

FRANCE.—The affair of Toulouse is the all absorbing topic of discussion in Paris. The Government continued to act with firmness and decision with respect to it, but most moderate men feared that Ministers were proceeding too fast and too far. The *Moniteur* publishes the Royal ordinances dissolving the National Guard and the Municipal Council of Toulouse; and the prefect of Upper Garonne is directed to convoke to assembly of the municipal electors the elect a new municipal council.

SPAIN.—M. Arguelles, the new Guardian to the Queen, was sworn into office on the 26th July, in the presence of the two Legislative bodies assembled in the Hall of the Senate.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Algiers mention that Mascara, of old abandoned, is now re-occupied by 2,000 French, who have provisions to last them till October. This means that the garrison cannot communicate with their countrymen, nor with Algiers, till that time. General Lamoriciere had quitted Mascara, and returned to Mostaganem. Several engagements had taken place in which French arms were victorious.

The King of Sardinia was out riding in his park on 28th July. The horse having run away, his Majesty had a dangerous fall, and his foot remaining in the stirrup he was dragged along by the horse several minutes. An abundant bleeding, which was immediately resorted to, restored some degree of confidence to the persons whom the news of the accident had greatly alarmed.

TURKEY.

On the 13th July there was signed, in London by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, the Convention about the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which has long been agreed on the initiative, but the signature of which had been delayed till it should be known that Mehemet Ali had accepted the firman of the Sultan. The signature of this Convention puts an end to that schism between France and the Four powers which had arisen out of the different views which France and the Four Powers had taken as to the practical measures best adapted to carry into effect the general principles which France and the Four Powers equally maintained in theory; and thus an additional security has been obtained for the continuance of that state of peace which every European power is so deeply interested in preserving. The ratifications of the Convention will be exchanged as soon as they can be received from the respective courts; The object of the Convention is to render general to all the Five Powers the engagement which subsists between Great Britain and Turkey by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1809, and by which the Sultan declares his intention of closing the two straits against ships of war of all nations as long as Turkey is at peace.

AMERICA.

The anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated on the 5th July, the 4th, falling on a Sunday.

Major-General Scott had been nominated by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, vice Major-General Alexander Macomb, deceased. The Senate had confirmed the President's nomination.

The remains of General Harrison have been removed, under the superintendence of committees of both houses of the legislature, from the Congress burying-ground, and sent, under a military escort, to the late President's residence, at North Bend.

The President, Mr. Tylet, is said to be very much worn down by the cares state.

The widow of Gen. Harrison is to have a sum equal to the salary of President for one year.

Meetings to promote the repeal of the union between England and Ireland says Publicus, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, are increasing in all the towns and cities of America. In Philadelphia the Repeal Association has been joined by several learned judges of the law.

In the American papers some curious diplomatic

letters have been published, addressed by Mr. Stevenson, the British Minister in London, dated March 8th; and by Mr. J. H. Powell, during Mr. Stevenson's temporary absence in Paris, dated March 11th; addressed to Commodore Hull, the United States Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. The letters are written in a semi-official strain, warning Commodore Hull of the hostile aspect of affairs both in England and America in respect to the M'Leod question, and recommending his return to America: "Would it not be the most judicious course," says Mr. Stevenson, "to get nearer home?" Mr. Powell was much startled by the cheering of Lord Melbourne's assurance in the House of Lords, that "succour" should be sent to Mr. M'Leod, and by the "violent and warlike tone" of the committee of congress on foreign affairs and the Legislature of Maine. Commodore Hull took immediate steps to comply with the suggestions in these letters.

The supreme court, sitting at Utica, has delivered its judgment in the matter of Alexander M'Leod. The court denies the application for the discharge of the prisoner, and orders that he be remanded to take his trial in the ordinary form of law. He was accordingly recommitted to the custody of the sheriff. The counsel for M'Leod would, it was supposed, sue out a writ of error, or carry the case to the court for the correction of errors. It was also supposed that if the court of errors should affirm the decision of the supreme court of the state New York, an appeal would be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

The decision had, on its first promulgation, alarmed the friends of peace, who feared that the course pursued in the case of M'Leod might issue in war between Great Britain and the United States. The alarm had however, considerably abated, from the belief that Mr. Fox would patiently await the course of events.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SILK.—At the public sale the quantity offered was about 1,530 bales Bengal, 550 bales China, and 270 bales Canton; a very large proportion was sold at fully previous prices. Bengal current quality of good and even—realising an advance of 3 to 5 per cent, and in some instance 10 to 12½ per cent in consequence of the large stock of low quality; several parcels were taken in. Since public sales very little business has been done, but prices generally remain firm.

In Turkey and Persian Silk fair business has been done at about previous prices.

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSE, AUGUST 2

	Sold Stock.	Unsold Stock.	Delivered in July.
Company's Bengal	10	—	1
Private China	1003	978	267
Bengal	2394	2552	209

TEA.—The market still continues brisk. Company's Congous 2s 7½d per lb money.

CASSIA.—160 chests sold to-day, middling quality, 88s to 89s 6d.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, 3d August.

The Public sales of Tea since our report on the 2d July have been confined to three, viz.

That of the 15th contg. 12,000 packages of which 8,200 sold	
" 20th	16,000
" 27th	17,000
	44,000
	24,000

There was a good demand in the early part of the month after the arrival of the Overland Mail, principally by the Dealers, at gradually improving rates.

On the 18th—12,000 Packages were offered by Public sale, of which two thirds found buyers at a further advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. on Congou, and 1d. per lb. on Twankay. Great spirit for purchase on the part of the Trade having been manifested at the commencement, though much less evident towards the close.

These improved rates caused several parcels to be brought into the Market for sale the next day, the desire of many being to take immediate advantage of the rise, and this impatience on the part of sellers, coupled with the knowledge of sales being already declared for the following week, produced a reaction to fully the extent of the recent advance.

On the 20th—15,000 Packages were put up to sale, and nearly half sold, at rates on a par with those of the previous market—thus establishing the decline which had taken place since the sales of the 13th—viz to the extent of 1d. to 1½d. on Congou, and ¾d to 1d. on Twankay.

Subsequently the market presented a dull appearance, but prices were maintained until the sales.

On the 27th—when 17,000 Packages were brought to auction.—Of this quantity there were not less than 5,500 Packages Junk Tea from Singapore—nearly the whole of which were sold at prices about 2d per lb. under the last Public Sale.—On Congou there were only 4800 chests, and the portion sold went off readily at an advance of nearly 1d. per lb.—On the 30th the second Edition of the Times appeared conveying intelligence, that the Overland Mail had arrived at Marseilles, but that there was not any information from China—Company's Congous opened early in the morning at 2s. 3½d money, the price of the previous day rose to 2s. 4d. at which considerable transactions took place and closed on change at 2s. 4½d. money. In Free Trade Tea the business was limited, and about ¾d. to 1d. per lb. advance was obtained.—On the 31st, Free Trade rose ½ per lb.—(there being a brisk demand of the Trade) and Company's to 2s. 5d. each. Yesterday the letters by the Overland Mail were delivered, the dates from China were only two days later than those last received, but tended strongly to confirm the former reports regarding the Emperor's hostile views towards the British—an immediate advance took place, considerable transactions occurred in Free Trade Tea and Company's—Prices rose gradually 1½d. for Free Trade and 2½d. for Company's—viz. to 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6½d. for blackish leaf Congou, and to 2s. 7½d. money for Company's Congou—the latter however, closing on change at 2s. 7d. per lb. cash. To-day the demand has not been so brisk, but prices are fully supported, and Company's Congous have recovered the slight depression of yesterday afternoon, and now rule at 2s. 7½d. per lb. cash.

Comparing the annexed quotations with those of the 2d July we find there is an advance upon Congou of 5d. per lb. and upon Twankay of 6d. per lb.

In Co's Congous there have been (as is usually the case) repeated fluctuations—on the 2d ultimo they ruled at 2s. 2d. cash—gradually rose to 2s. 4½d. by the 15th—became depressed and receded by the 16th to 2s. 3d.—but rose shortly to 2s. 4½d. and declined again to 2s. 3½d. which was the ruling price prior to the arrival of the "Express"—and then progressively advanced in the manner we have stated above to 2s. 5d. per lb., and afterwards to 2s. 7½d. cash—or 5½d per lb. above the rates of the 2d ultimo. The deliveries during the past month have been only 174 Chests; the stock on the 31st ultimo was 17,555 Chests. The next sales are declared for the 10th August,—and at present there only 7,000 Packages advertised, but a larger quantity may be expected.

We estimate the stock in the United Kingdom at 32 million lbs.—(From W. J. Thompson's Report.)

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 30th Oct. 1841.

By the arrival of the *Island Queen* from Bombay the 8th, and the *Lady Grant* the 7th September, we learn that the August overland mail arrived there on the 6th, and we have received by these vessels files of Bombay papers to the 8th September, the London Mail of 4th August, and the Singapore Free Press of 30th September, and Extra of 3d October. Although we received these papers at a late hour, we have made copious extracts from them; the intelligence they contain is, with the exception of the Tory victory in the elections, of little importance; indeed few mails of late have been so barren of interest. We do not find China mentioned, nor had news from here, later than the 2d April, reached England. The commercial affairs in England were anything but satisfactory; a great many failures of banking establishments, and in the manufacturing districts had occurred, and numbers of people been thrown out of work in consequence of the latter. Money was not, however, scarce, discount being no more than 4½ per Cent, and 3 per Cent Cons. are quoted at 89½. The tea-market had, as will be seen in preceding columns, improved considerably, although chiefly owing to speculation, the deliveries having been unusually small.

The most important item of news brought by the overland mail, concerning India, is the appointment of Sir William H. Macnaghten to the government of Bombay. We perceive from the Bombay papers that his credentials had been forwarded to the Cau-

bul envoy, and that it was expected he would proceed to Bombay without loss of time. Sir Alexander Burnes succeeds Sir Wm. Macnaghten at the Court of Afghanistan. Sir James Graham, it is generally supposed, will be appointed Governor General of India.

The *Alatovic*, Clark, (transport) has during the week put into Hongkong with loss of topmasts. She was sent by Capt. Smith from Amoy to look after the *Nerbudda* left, as we stated a fortnight since in a very perilous condition, with only natives on board, at anchor on the northern coast of the Island of Formosa. The *Alatovic* however encountered such tempestuous weather and contrary winds that she was unable to reach her destination, and having carried away her topmasts, was obliged to run for Hongkong. There are some rumours of the crew and camp-followers on board the *Nerbudda* having been taken off by Chinese, and of their being now in their hands; we have no means to judge of the correctness of this report.

H. M. S. *Sulphur*, Capt. Belcher, has during the week paid a visit to Whampoa, whence she returned to Macao Roads on Wednesday morning last.

From Calcutta our advices are by way of Singapore to the 2d September. H. M. S. *Calliope* with part of the Canton ransom or board had arrived there. The *Falcon* was to leave for China in a few days. Opium was rising in price in consequence of advices from China, and the quantity of Specie imported by the *Calliope* had lowered the exchange on England.

By the late arrivals (per *Margaret* via Manila) we have dates from Sydney to the 2d September. The *Giraffe*, *Jean*, *Hope* and *Nimrod* had all arrived, and the market for teas was in consequence very flat. Hysonskin on the 30th of August is quoted at £ 6. 5. per chest, but entirely nominal.

A report was current, in the early part of the week, of the death of the Emperor Taou-kwang, which, had it been true would ere this have been confirmed by authentic information to the government's offices here and at Canton. No such confirmation has arrived, and we do not therefore consider the report to be entitled to any credit whatsoever. The Emperor's death, were it to take place at present, might possibly involve the empire in great difficulties; for not only has it to sustain a war with a foreign enemy so infinitely superior to its own people in strategy; but the long minority of the successor, a boy 9 or 10 years old, is likely to provoke the ambition of the numerous kindred of the Imperial family, or might even call into activity the now hidden enemies of the Tartar dynasty, many of whom are said to exist and who, it is supposed, are able to muster strong whenever a favorable opportunity should offer, by means of the secret societies, which have long existed notwithstanding the persecutions of the government.

From Ningpo and Chusan we have only reports; no vessel has come down from the north, with the exception of one from the coast of Fuhkeen, and she brings no intelligence whatever regarding the expedition. The reports are as we last week stated, that Ningpo had been taken, and a large treasure found there; that Chusan had again fallen into the hands of the English, after an obstinate resistance, and that an Imperial Commissioner, the Emperor's near relative, had been sent to H. M. Plenipotentiary to commence negotiations. These are however mere reports requiring confirmation.

We publish below a singular document kindly translated for us, being the official report of the trial and condemnation of Keshen. It is remarkable that the gravest charge brought against him, seems to be that of incapacity; and supposing him to have been really unequal to the duties imposed upon him by the government, the latter would according to our notions in such matters be the responsible party for having made a bad selection. But no accusation was ever more false than this of incapacity against Keshen; on the contrary he seems perfectly well to have understood the position of the Empire, and its miserable military defences, which he knew incapable of offering effectual resistance to British arms. Hence he attempted by negotiations to obtain time for better preparation, but the impatience of the warlike party at Peking, and possibly

his personal enemies frustrated his designs, and Chuenpee in consequence fell into the hands of the English. His attempts afterwards to neutralize this loss by negotiation are well known and the Chuenpee treaty is a proof of his ability, but has caused his ruin; for next to incapacity, the cession of Hongkong is imputed to him as the greatest crime. That so excessively unjust a sentence should have been pronounced against him, we cannot otherwise explain than by supposing that he was judged by his enemies, who possibly besides had motives of interest to serve in procuring his death; they probably shared between them Keshen's immense wealth, which had been declared not guilty they would have had to restore. The fate of this man, who certainly saved his country well is most deplorable, and not less so that of the Comprador Paouchung against whom there seems to be no other accusation than that of having faithfully served his master in his country's cause, and yet for this he is to be ignominiously put to death!

THE TRIAL OF KESHEN BEFORE THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.
From the Peking Gazette.

The royal Prince Wo shih and the Minister Jin seau and others respectfully intimate, that having in council assembled come to deliberate decisions beg leave now to lay their report before the throne.

On the thirteenth of the seventh moon and twenty first year of Taoukwang His Majesty's commands were received as follows:

Ying lung reports that Keshen has been placed under arrest and brought to the capital and has been delivered over to the Board of Punishments and we appoint our Princes royal Juv tsin, Chwang tsin, Ting keun, and Hwu y tsin, the great literary doctors, the high military officers of the privy council, and the vice presidents of the Six Boards to assemble together and constitute a Board of Punishment to sit in judgment upon (Keshen's) affairs. RESPECT THIS.

Whereupon the Kwang chow foo and the Adjutant general, Yinglung, having delivered Keshen up to the said Board, we the Ministers and others in council assembled brought him forth, before us, and in regular order examined into each particular, to all and each of which he in person replied; and we memorialize and respectfully request the sacred glance to be cast upon the case, praying that torture may be added in the examination. It appears that Keshen, last year was appointed to proceed to Kwang tung to examine into the affairs of the barbarians, and in consequence of there being no person who understood the barbarian language, as he passed through Shan tung he wrote a letter to To kwun poo, the Lieut Governor, that he wished to take with him to Canton Paou chung, who understood the barbarian language, and who was of the same Canton village as the Heen magistrate, Chao tsze yung. After his arrival at Canton, he first proceeded upon the principles of reason to deliver his lucid commands, after which the said barbarians demanded that a port for trade should be given them, but ere the negotiations were completed, they for with a - tacked the fort of Tae kuk and also surrounded that of Sha kuk. In consequence of this Keshen attempted to rescue (the forts) from the dangerous position, but was destitute of plans, and became willing in behalf of the English to memorialize the Emperor to give them the region of Hongkong as a place upon which to dwell. The said barbarians, intently scheming to have the rule of the place, immediately issued their false proclamations there, and spread out their tents.

During the twelfth month the said barbarians wished to deliver up Ting hae, and they sent the r barbarian ships to Canton to have an interview, while Keshen sent a letter to Ele poo, to go and receive it (Ting hae) back from the barbarian eye who was detained in Che keang. In the present year, first moon and fifteenth day, Keshen repaired to the Bocca Tigris to make examinations, and on arriving at the office of Tsze sze, the barbarian eye Elliot sought an interview in order to deliver back Ting hae, and being desirous of seeking commercial intercourse he presented his statement of regulations, several points of which were to be deliberated upon, many of them being troublesome matters connected with trade. A great many of these points too were so embarrassing that it was necessary that their contradictory bearing should be pointed out. At that time the Kwang chow foo, the military officers and

the Hong merchants, all were in waiting at the said place (Tsze sze), and Paou chung, thoroughly understanding the barbarian language, was therefore ordered to interpret. On the nineteenth day Keshen having gone to the Bocca Tigris to inspect the forts and when he had arrived at Tow wan, Elliot again came to seek an interview. He earnestly besought that the whole of Hongkong should be given to him, and also at the same time brought forward several points touching residence and trade, to all of which the requested Keshen to affix his seals.—But Keshen withheld assent.

On the twenty eighth the said barbarians, hearing of the coming of our grand army and supposing that so great a force must certainly be designed for attacking and exterminating them, were about commencing the attack themselves, and Keshen being anxious for the safety of the Bogue, sent Paou chung to present a document in which it was stated to them that they could proceed to Hongkong to remain there for the time being, and ordering them to keep quiet as the negotiations would be determined after an answer had arrived in reply to the clear memorial which had been made to the court. Paou chung was also ordered that if the barbarians did not manifest obedient tempers then to take the document and bring it back. Paou chung having seen the barbarians and finding their designs to be murderous and wicked withheld the document.

On the first day of the second moon the barbarians attacked the fort of Sha kok, and Keshen called troops to rescue it but could not.

We the Ministers have examined (Keshen) on the whole of the foregoing positions, and at the close of the third examination Keshen could only tremble with fear and acknowledge his own unpardonable crimes.

At the time he and the barbarian eye held their negotiations, he without delay fully delivered Hongkong over to the English for the time, not daring to deceive them nor persevering to receive the things they had to offer, but his entire policy was decidedly bad, and he now requests that we, the Ministers, would on his account memorialize and implore that the celestial favour might be manifested in inflicting upon him the heaviest punishment.

(The Emperor's reply to the above Report)

On the sixteenth of the sixth moon the imperial will was received as follows:

Let Keshen be remanded to the original judges of Princes, Magnates, and Ministers, that assembled as a Board of Punishment they may determine the sentence for his crimes and report accordingly. RESPECT THIS.

(Further report of the Council.)

In obedience to the above we proceed to record our decision. Keshen when sent as a high commissioner to Canton to examine into and arrange the affairs of the barbarians should have applied the most attentive care and thorough ability and devised plans for the full settlement of every point. When the barbarian English became refractory towards his clear commands for arrangement, and manifested their wolfish dispositions, he ought straightway to have memorialized the court requesting troops to be prepared in order that at an early day they might be exterminated. But he incoherently presented them a place to dwell at, and for the time being gave Hongkong to them, which is the excuse they (the English) give for taking possession of it. In all matters where it was necessary to guard and watch he made no previous preparation, and consequently the barbarians have attacked and destroyed the forts in succession, and the very important place (the Bogue) cannot now be guarded. He has throughout been guilty of the greatest political errors, and it is in accordance with the laws that his case should be inquired into and deliberated upon, for it is owing to his not making previous preparations that we have lost our important passes, the city fortifications, and encampments. The law decrees imprisonment and decapitation, and we hereby sentence him to be beheaded, but to be imprisoned until after autumn and then to be executed.

Paou chung is a criminal who formerly resided with barbarians and clandestinely acted as a comprador, but there are other and additional charges of lawlessness against him and accordingly we distinctly sentence him to receive additional punishment.

All of us, the Ministers in council assembled, having adjudged and deliberately settled the whole circumstances of the case, in accordance with the

principles of reason make our record and present it up to the throne that the imperial will may be received and recorded.

Note.—It will be seen that although Keshen was allowed to answer for himself, yet the council undertake to report his defence for him, and the report is no doubt a very different thing to what the defence was.

The Report says that Keshen did not go to the Bogue on purpose to hold an interview with Cap. Elliot. This would have been stooping too low for a Chinese statesman. Keshen being there to inspect the fortifications, Elliot is represented as taking that occasion to seek an interview, being desirous to deliver back Chusan and to seek commercial intercourse.

The Report says Keshen only granted them a residence at Hongkong "for the time being."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Oct. 28, (B.) *Belhaven*, ———, Manila,
28, „ *Frankfield*, ———, do.
—, (Sp.) *Dudu*, ———, do.
—, (B.) *Island Queen*, Balls Bombay & Singapore.
—, „ *Lady Grant*, McGregor, do. do.
—, „ *Alluville*, Clark, Amoy

PASSENGER PER

Island Queen, Mr. G. T. Lav.

SAILED

Oct. 28, (Sp.) *Dardo*, ———, Manila.
30, (B.) *Sea-Queen* Smith, Sing. and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS PER

Sea Queen, Captain and Mrs J. Elliot, and Family.

The *Poppo* for Singapore and Calcutta to sail on the 10th November.

The *Middelburg* for Batavia about the 4th of Nov.

The *Caledonia* for Bombay under immediate despatch.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

July 8—*Chieftain*, from China.
„ 10—*Tomatin*, from China.
„ 12—*Caleb Angus*, from Manila.
„ 23—*Hope*, from Manila.

SAILED from England for China:—July 4. *Royal Exchange*, Res: 14. *Louis Buillie*, Scanlan; *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson; 4. H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, Capt. Richards.

The *Cordelia* from Liverpool was seen a few days sail from China, by one of the late arrivals.

The *Guisachan* left Singapore for China on the 22d September, the *Sumatra* (Dutch) on the 26th, the *Charleton* on the 25th and *Bomanjee Hormusjee* on the 29th.

We were misinformed last week in stating that the *George Washington* had sailed for Amoy.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Liverpool.—*Blackely*.
For London.—*Forfarshire*, *Elephanta*.
For Calcutta.—*Cowasjee Family*, *Rob Roy*, *Red Rover*, *Poppo*, *Mermoid*.
For Bombay.—*Charles Grant*, *Caledonia*

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Young Quern*, *Potenlate*, *Mory Ann Webb*, *Emerald Isle*, *Hamilton*, *Regular*, *Cordelia*, *Arcthusa*, *Earl of Hardwicke*, *Ispt. Tortur*, *Ispt. Carnatic*, *Ispt. Royal Exchange*, *Louisa Paillie*, *John O'Gaunt*.
From Calcutta.—*Falcon*, H. C. *Stainer Prosperpine*, *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Mauvein*.
From Bombay.—*Guisachan*, *Saphira*, *Arduiser*, *Sir H. Compton*, *Circassian*, *Bomanjee Hormusjee*.
From Singapore.—*Charleton*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND 4th August overland via Bombay. UNITED STATES: 12th July via England. CALCUTTA. 2nd September via Singapore. BOMBAY. 8th September & *Island Queen*. SINGAPORE. 4th October & *Island Queen*. JAVA. 18th September via Singapore. MANILA. 19th October & *Dudu*.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 6.] Macao, Saturday, 6th November, 1841.

[No. 318.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to inform the public, that he will sell (of which due notice will be given) on account of whom it may concern; about 1200 packages of **BLACK TEA**; particulars will appear hereafter.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) **JOHN SMITH** will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of **STATIONERY** and **OILMAN'S STORES**, just landed ex "FOAM."
Macao, 26th October, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late **MR. JAMES HOOKER** in the Establishment of **HOOKER & LANE** ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.
HOOKER & LANE.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of **HOOKER & LANE** as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.
WILLIAM LANE.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of **JOHN D. SWORD & CO.**
JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN B. TROTT.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of **BOMBAY**, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.
p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise required in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF **JAMES INNES** Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, **JAMES MATHESON** Esq. and **ALEXANDER MATHESON** Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of **JAMES INNES** Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs **INNES FLETCHER & Co.** in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.
ALEXANDER MATHESON
Macao, 19th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Fished up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship **Charles Grant**, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **Mr. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.
Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the **INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY** of Calcutta.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

from Whampoa to London.



THE A I ship POSTHUMUS, 390 Tons captain **MILNER**, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Brig POPPY, Capt. COLE, will sail positively on the 10th November next, for the above ports; For freight apply to
PEREIRA & Co.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
J. T. DE AQUINO.
or to **M. J. DE AQUINO.**
Macao, 19th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.



THE well known fast sailing Barque **PARKFIELD** A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain **MILLER** now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to
GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 17th September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.



THE fine sailing A I Barque MASDEU, Capt. DARE; Apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons; Apply to
A. & D. FURDONJEE
Macao, 6th August, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale, She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."

IS again fitted for a Passage Boat, for Passage at Hongkong, apply to **Mr. CHARLES MARKWICK**, Barque "Isabella," at Macao to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 5th November, 1841.

TO LET.

SIX GODOWNS situated in Praya Manduco, in the House lately occupied by Captain HARR. Apply on the Premises.
Macao, 29th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few pieces of fine **RUSSIA SHEETING**, remarkably well adapted for summer sheets, Pantalons, boats, sails, &c.; also, stout and thin **AMERICAN SHOES**. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 5th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—50 half pipes Brandy.
20 barrels Cordials, Peppermint and Cinnamon.
50 dozen superior old Madeira Wine.
50 do. old Mosongabeha Whiskey.
12 do. Saraparrilla, compd. fluid.
50 do. Swains Panacea.
10 boxes Bologna Sausages.
7 do. pure white wine Vinegar.
12 Cannisters Adhesive Plaster.
5000 Mexican Dollars.—Apply to
JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.**; for sale by
DENT & Co.
Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to
JOAO BARRETO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs **BARING BROTHERS & Co.** London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made R Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of
JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hhds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermoid."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavoured pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, EUROPE PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF 1/2 and 1 inch; apply to JAMES FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received per Albion; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogshheads.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gie istans King & Co.; apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to J. MACKRAIL SMITH.
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages " " \$ 5.
Letter-paper size " " \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships " " " " " " \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines " " " " " " \$ 1.
" " " " " " " " " " " " \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... " " " " " " \$ 7
For three " " " " " " " " " " " " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

LATE ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Mail of 4th August)

H. M. ship *Cornwallis*, 72, took her final departure from Plymouth for China on the 3d July. There are no less than 59 officers in the gun-room mess, including supernumeraries.

Sir W. H. Macnaughten has been chosen by the Court of Directors Governor of Bombay. Sir R. Jenkins was also a candidate. Sir William's appointment will, no doubt, be confirmed by the Board of Control.

18th Regt.—Capt. Moyle is on leave. Lieut. Bentley commands the depot. Recruiting for this regiment is carried on in Ireland.

26th.—Lieut. Staff died on board the *Edinburgh* on the 17th of July. Lieut. Bentley of the 18th regt. commands the depot, no officer being present. Recruits joining rapidly.

49th.—Capt. Pasley commands the depot.

55th.—Lieut. Magrath has arrived.

It was naturally expected that Sir Robert would develop his views at the Tamworth festival on the 28th July, but in this his own friends and the public were disappointed, for in his speech he restricted himself to mere generalities, so loose and unsatisfactory, that even the *Times*, which had been recently defending the Right Hon. Baronet against the attacks of the *Standard*, had not at first a word to urge in its favour. In the words of Lord Morpeth, whose determination to retire for the present from public life is matter of universal regret. "The great oracle of Tamworth has indeed again spoken, but no intimation of the future has issued from the shrine." Sir Robert says, "Gentlemen, the political principle I announced to you when I sought for the honour of your suffrage, I intend to uphold. I think it can hardly be necessary, after the active part I have taken in public affairs—after having been called upon not only to vote, but to deliver an opinion, upon almost every public question which has been submitted to parliament for many years past—it can hardly be necessary for me to state to you what are my political principles, and what are my views of the great questions which are likely to occupy public attention. When I was called to office by the favour of my Sovereign, I did convey to the electors of Tamworth my general views with respect to the principles on which public affairs ought to be conducted. At a more recent period in the last year, when a resolution was proposed implying a want of confidence in the present Administration, I did also state what were my views with respect not only to the general principles on which the administration of affairs should be conducted, but with respect to almost every public measure to which attention was then directed. And on a review of the declarations which I made in 1835, and on a review of the opinions which I expressed with regard to particular measures in 1840, I have nothing now to retract. I entertain the opinions which I then professed, and it is my intention, whether in a private or in an official capacity, to act upon those declarations. I shall not presume, whatever may be the speculations as to majority which the Conservative party may exhibit on the meeting of Parliament—I shall not presume in what manner her Majesty may think fit to exercise her prerogative. I retain my opinion that no government in this country ought to continue in the administration of public affairs, unless it possess the confidence of Parliament. That while I respect that constitutional principle, I hold in equal respect the prerogative of the crown, and it is not for any individual to presume in what manner that prerogative may be exercised, I am constantly asked what it is I mean to propose, supposing I am called to the administration of affairs. Gentlemen, I will answer that question when I am placed in that position. My advice for the present is—dismiss those who are now in office. They have not the confidence—they had not the confidence of Parliament, and they have not the confidence of the country. (Loud cheers.)

MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO.

We lay before our readers the address of Lord John Russell to the electors of the city of London. His Lordship avails himself of the occasion to explain to the empire at large the course which the general state of the returns will make it his duty to pursue. From Lord John, who introduced the Reform Bill to the House of Commons, the announcement of the course to be pursued

by the Reform Government at its close comes with peculiar propriety. This state paper, for such it truly is, cannot be praised beyond its merits. It is temperate, manly, and dignified, and must command the admiration even of those who are most eager to profit by the change which his lordship announces.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,—I request you to accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by electing me one of your representatives in the Common's House of Parliament. I should have made this acknowledgment at an earlier period, had I not been desirous of explaining to you the course which the general state of the returns will make it my duty to pursue; in order to do this the more clearly I must refer to some past events.

In the early part of last year, when a resolution declaring want of confidence in the government was brought forward, I distinctly announced the intention of proposing additional taxes to meet the increased expenditure of the country. In the present year, so soon as the estimates had been completed, and the probable amount of the revenue could be calculated, her Majesty's ministers took into their serious consideration the disparity which still existed between the income of the country and the cost of its establishments. We found that the new taxes were not sufficient to supply the deficiency. We were of opinion that we could not, with due regard to the honour and safety of the nation, reduce its naval and military forces. But, upon a careful view of our commercial impost, we came to the conclusion that, by removing prohibitions, and lessening restrictions, it was possible to replenish the Treasury, and at the same time to secure to the working classes a greater command of the necessities of life at steady and moderate prices. The first measure brought forward on this subject was intended to give increased freedom of trade to our colonies. But in defending this measure, in a debate before Easter, I stated that the Cabinet were resolved to apply the same principle to our whole commercial policy, and had prepared propositions to carry their views into effect. In the face of this declaration. It has been asserted that our commercial and financial plans were brought forward only because we had been defeated upon a clause in the Irish Qualification Bill, it was difficult to refute our arguments; it was easy, to misconstrue our motives; and those who were incapable of discovering reasons, have not been unequal to the labour of inventing facts. Others have said that, with a precarious majority in the House of Commons, we ought not to have announced measures of such vast importance. But had we resigned with a deficient revenue, and without pointing out the means of improving it, the same persons would with far more justice, have accused us of being unable to meet the difficulties we had caused, and of imposing upon our successors an unpopular and impracticable task. It appeared to us, on the contrary, that it was our duty to lay before the House of Commons plans which we deemed beneficial; when defeated there, we advised her Majesty to appeal to the people at large.

As soon as the new parliament meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clear and decided judgment upon the policy we have proposed. The result of such an appeal may now be easily foreseen. In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favour. In the Scotch cities and boroughs, a very decisive majority the same way. In the Irish boroughs and counties there is also a major ity in favour of the policy of the present ministers. In the Scotch counties the majority will be the other way; and in the English counties that majority will be overwhelming. To those who recollect Lord Stanley's description of our English county representation, or who have observed the effect of the Chandos clause of the Reform Act, this result will not be at all surprising. It should be added, however, that the manufacturing districts have not, as might have been expected, tended to restore the balance.

As no ministers of the Crown can stand without the confidence of the House of Commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy. In this altered position it would be inconsistent with any notions of public duty to harass the government of the day by vexatious opposition; still less to deny to the Crown the means of maintaining the reputation of the country abroad and internal quiet at home. But when the great principles of religious, civil, and commercial liberty come into question, those principles must be firmly and fearlessly supported. Whatever party may be in power, they are so inseparably connected with the progress of society, that—although the country may doubt, may pause, may ponder—it will examine, discuss, and finally adopt them, I am encouraged to this conviction by former victories.

Out of power, we obliged our opponents to abolish those tests by which political office was made exclusive and a religious sacrament profaned. Out of power, we forced our adversaries themselves to free the Roman Catholics from those disabilities which they had declared indispensable for the maintenance of the constitution and safety of the Church. In power we obliged those who had refused to allow the representatives of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to sit in the House of

Commons, to submit to a much larger and more sweeping measure of reform. In power we obtained the sanction of parliament to the abolition of slavery in our colonies. In power, we have destroyed monopoly of privileges in our municipal corporations. In power we have carried into practical effect the principles of equality of civil privileges between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and have thereby secured to the crown the affectionate loyalty of the people of Ireland.

None of these measures received the early assent of the main body of our opponents; to several they opposed a violent and persevering resistance. But truth triumphed over them, and will again. Returned to office they may adopt our measures, and submit to the influence of reason; or, if they refuse to do so they will be obliged to relinquish power, and the monopoly of trade will share the fate of religious intolerance and political exclusion: But for the attainment of this object it is necessary to be vigilant and united: to oppose zeal to zeal; to watch minute details as well as to maintain great principles; in short, to exert for a great and salutary end, the same untiring activity which has been exhibited in a more questionable cause. As we do not distrust the justice of the measures we have proposed, let not temporary failure check our perseverance. I am well aware, indeed, that in the City of London and in some other places, great exertions have been made, and large sacrifices incurred in behalf of this cause. Nor can I conclude without again expressing my grateful sense of the support I have received in the late unexpected, and in many respects unanticipated, contests—I have the honour to be, etc.

J. RUSSELL.

—(Chronicle.) Minto House, July 16.

July 8.—It would appear that 64 persons were lost by the unsetting of the vessel at Rotherham. We learn from Montserrat that a rock on the south-west side had suddenly given way, and killed several negroes.—The accounts received from Jamaica continue to be distressing, both in a commercial point of view, and also from the continuous dryness of the weather, whereby the sugar-cane in several districts had been destroyed.—As the steward on Wooden Ouse, Roxburghshire, was employed a few days ago in a turnip field belonging to Captain Scott, he was fiercely attacked by no less than seven of these ferocious little animals, weasels. They leaped upon his person, and attempted to get at his face and throat, but, after a conflict which lasted several minutes, the man succeeded not only in repelling, but in killing the whole number. Had the victim in this case been a girl, or even a grown-up woman, the consequences might have been fatal.—The *Louisville Gazette* gives an account of a horrible experiment, by the application of galvanism, on the body of an executed convict, who was hardly dead when cut down, in consequence of some error in the fastening of the instrument of death—the rope—around the neck of the sufferer. On the first application of the fluid to his body, which was yet warm and trembling, a universal tremor was seen to pass over his frame; on a sudden he arose from the bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his hand to his neck, trying to grasp the scarf in his fingers and tear it from his throat. He first snatched at it with great rashness, as though the rope was yet around his neck, and then continued some moments picking at the seam with his fingers, as though it was something that adhered to his throat giving him great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon forgotten, for almost the next moment he rose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and, opening his bloodshot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech, after which his chest worked, as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. The experiment, if it were ever made, was a cruel one, for the resuscitated corpse only revived to suffer the most exquisite agony in order that it might die again. His system was critically examined, and, though he was pronounced by the doctors to be perfectly alive, yet he could live but a very few minutes, for congestion of the brain was rapidly taking place. Every method was adopted to equalize the circulation, and save the patient from the terrible consequence of so sad a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most excruciating agonies.

GHUZZEE AND KELAT PRIZE-MONEY.—The *Naval and Military Gazette* states, in answer to the enquiries of a correspondent, that the necessary routine of collecting prize property, reporting the amount of value first to head-quarters, then to the Government at home, obtaining the Queen's grant for the appropriation, and making out the rolls, must all be gone through before any order for distribution can be given, and will occupy not much less than two years, even should no obstacle intervene. The claimants therefore, for the Ghuznee and Kelat prize-money cannot expect to touch the coin for a long time to come; and this answer will suffice to great numbers of similar enquiries respecting these and other prizes.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.—According to Mr. Stikeman's

comparative statement of the number of British ships, with tonnage, &c., which have entered inwards and cleared outward from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter for the quarter ending June 30th, 1841, it appears that the total number of ships entered inwards was 402, with 153,388 tonnage, and 8,249 men, showing as compared with the same period in 1840, an increase of 83 ships, 35,139 tonnage, and 1,402 men. Of this total amount, 278 ships, 111,423 tonnage, and 6,056 men, entered at London; 90 ships, 35,172 tonnage and 1,543 men, entered at Liverpool; 9 ships, 3,208 tonnage, and 166 men, entered at Bristol and Hull; and 25 ships, 8,585 tonnage, and 444 men, entered at Clyde, Leith, and other British ports. The arrivals were as follows:—135 ships from Calcutta, 5 from Madras, 35 from Bombay, 14 from China, 9 from Ceylon, 28 from Singapore and Penang, 12 from the Philippine Islands, 1 from Siam, 17 from Java and Sumatra, 32 from New South Wales, 75 from the Mauritius, 1 from Madagascar, 27 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 11 from the South Seas. The clearances outwards comprised a total of 489 ships, 194,791 tonnage, and 9,983 men, which, as compared with the same period of 1840, gives an increase of 75 ships, 40,147 tonnage, and 1,418 men. Of this total, 274 ships, 110,274 tonnage, and 6,015 men, cleared from London; 138 ships, 59,610 tonnage, and 2,662 men, cleared from Liverpool; 14 ships, 4,670 tonnage, and 230 men, cleared from Bristol and Hull; and 54 ships, 20,237 tonnage, and 1,046 men, cleared from the Clyde, Leith, and other British ports. Their destinations were as follows:—116 ships for Calcutta, 9 for Madeira, 59 for Bombay, 22 for China, 10 for Ceylon, 21 for Singapore and Penang, 3 for Java, and Sumatra, 1 for Arabia, 160 for New South Wales, 55 for the Mauritius, 16 for the Cape of Good Hope, and 8 for the South Seas. The ships which have left for China double in number those which left for the same situation last year, and there is a great increase in the number bound for Singapore and Penang, which goes far to show that there is expected to be a revival in the trade with those countries at no very distant period. The number of ships cleared out for New South Wales is, we believe, beyond a precedent, but the prosperity of the colony does not appear to keep pace with the increase of traffic, and perhaps it would be better if it were in a measure restricted.

On the 13th ult. a vast multitude of persons crowded the dock yard of Mr. Pritchard, at Northfleet, to witness the launch of a first-class steam-ship, the *Medway*, 1,200 tons burthen, which took place at high-water, in perfect safety. She belongs to the East India steam-packet Company, and is intended to carry out the mails.

The FINAL PROTOCOL OF LONDON.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes the following as the test of the final protocol or treaty, signed at London on the 13th instant:—

“The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; the King of the French; the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the King of Prussia; and the Emperor of all the Russias; persuaded that their concord offers to Europe the surest guarantee for the preservation of the general peace, the constant object of their solicitude, and their Majesties wishing by that concord to give to his Highness the Sultan a public proof of their respect for the inviolability of his right of sovereignty, as well as of their sincere desire to secure the tranquility of his Empire, have resolved to accede to the invitation of his Highness the Sultan, that it would please them to declare in common by a formal act their resolution to conform to the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, by which the passage of the straits of the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles is to remain always closed to foreign vessels of war, as long as the Ottoman Porte enjoys peace. Their Majesties, and the Sultan having resolved to conclude a treaty for this object, have named their plenipotentiaries—the Emperor of Austria, Prince Esterhazy and Baron Neumann; the King of the French—Baron de Bourquey; the Queen of Great Britain—Viscount Palmerston; the King of Prussia—Baron Bulow; the Emperor of all the Russias—Baron Brunow; the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans—Sheik Effendi. After the exchange of their powers, which were found *en règle*, the plenipotentiaries decreed and signed the following articles:

Art. 1. His Highness, the Sultan, declares on his part he is firmly resolved to maintain, for the future, the principle followed from all time as an immutable rule of his Empire, by virtue of which the ships of war of all foreign nations are forbidden to enter the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and which imports that his Highness shall not suffer any foreign ship of war to enter the said straits so long as the Ottoman Porte shall be in the enjoyment of peace. And their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the Queen

of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, on their side, engage to respect this resolution of the Sultan, and to act in conformity with the principle which is above expressed. Article 2. It is well understood that the inviolability of the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire being established by the preceding article, the Sultan reserves to himself, as in times past, the right of granting firman of passage to light ships carrying flags of war, which, according to usage, are employed in the service of Ambassadors of friendly powers.—Art. 3. The Sultan reserves to himself the right of communicating this present treaty to all the Powers with whom the Sublime Porte holds relations of amity, and of inviting them to accede to it. Art. 4. This Present treaty shall be ratified at London, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the expiration of two months, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed this present treaty and affixed thereto their seals with their arms. Given, at London, this 13th July, in the year of Grace, 1841.—*Malta Times*, August 10.

SMYRNA.

A most dreadful calamity has befallen the city of Smyrna. In the short space of 18 hours nearly half of the city was burnt down on the 17 and 18 ult., and the property of more than 90,000 people was consumed by the devouring element!

The fire began in a coffee-house, and favoured by the violence of the wind it defied at first all efforts to extinguish it.

Admiral Bandiera, and the men of his division, with those of the French vessels of war, gave prompt and efficient assistance in extinguishing the flames.

Many lives were lost in this terrible catastrophe—some 20,000 persons were without bread and shelter—but subscriptions are being made to feed and protect these unfortunate beings.—*Malta Times*, 10th August.

DELHI GAZETTE, AUGUST 25.

MURDER OF MR. O'GORMAN.—The only news we have from the North West is the following letter giving an account of the murder of Mr. O'Gorman at Candahar alluded to in our Supplement of Saturday last. The letter is dated the 26th July:—

“I lament to inform you that a most respectable and well conducted European met with his death yesterday morning from the hands of a murderous Afghan; he was a Mr. O'Gorman, who had accompanied Major Todd on his mission to Herat in capacity of writer, and who remained here on that office's departure for Hindoostan. He was quietly taking his morning walk through the Chascons, when the villain watching his opportunity, quietly walked up to him and buried his murderous Chaco in his bowels; he immediately attempted to repeat the blow, when a recruit of the 38th, who was on the spot, brought him to the ground by a severe blow of a Lathie across the temple; he endeavoured to rise, whereupon the sepoy repented the dose which enabled him to secure the culprit and hand him over to the Civil authorities. An hour had scarcely elapsed when the perpetrator of the foul deed was launched into eternity, being blown from a gun. The poor offending European survived but a few hours when he expired from internal hemorrhage. Is it not extraordinary that the Political authority will so far insult Christian feeling, by the execution of those villains on the Sabbath day, which he has done in two instances since my arrival here. Immediately before the execution of the felon, he confessed he had followed a Palanquin for a great distance, watching for an opportunity to murder the Feringhee in it, but not being able to effect that, the Palanquin having turned up a narrow gully, he returned and met his unfortunate victim. It is supposed that Dr. Jacob, of the 38th N. I. was the person intended, he having just passed that way in the Palanquin proceeding to his hospital. He further stated that there were seven more men in the city who had bound themselves by oath on the Koran to destroy every European they could meet with, having an opportunity. That tragic scene was scarcely concluded when an armed Sowar presented himself in the evening at one of the gates of the city, demanding admittance of the sentry on duty; the sentinel declined, saying if he divested himself of his arms he might do so, but that his orders were to admit no armed man through the gate after night fall. On this the Sowar drew his pistol and fired, but fortunately, though the sentry was quite close to him, he missed his mark, the sepoy then presented his fixed bayonet at the horse to prevent his entrance whereupon the Sowar drew his sabre and wounded the man in three places, who however finally succeeded in securing him. It is said the second is one of Mr. Macpherson's Sowars, who accompanied him a few days

since from Quettah. My servants just now inform me that he is this moment about to expiate his crime on the gallows."

NUSSEER KHAN has come in, as we announced in our Supplement of last Saturday, he surrendered to Colonel Stacy on the 25th ultimo at Khehat, and Mr. Ross Bell was made acquainted with the tidings before his death. The young Chieftain will, we hear, proceed to Quettah, thus the so often reported event is at length confirmed, but we dare not prognosticate, however we may hope, that all will now be peace and tranquillity, our rule we fear is as irksome as it ever was.

From the Sing. Free Press, 30th Sept.

BORNEO COAL.—In our notice last week of the visit of the H. C. Steamer *Diana* to Borneo Proper, we mentioned that she brought over specimens of a superior quality of Coal, which was procurable in that quarter in great abundance; and we are happy to learn on further inquiry that the situations in which it is found are peculiarly easy of access. A coal formation is found on *Pulo Cheremim*, an island at the embouchure of the Borneo River, extending along its Coast, and running out towards the sea, by which it is covered at high water, and also taking a direction inland; but to what depth or extent has not as yet been ascertained, although manifestly considerable. The coat of the island in fact presents a naked surface of Coal, and it is probably from the glistening appearance which it has when the tide is out, that the island has obtained its name of *Pulo Cheremim* or *Mirror Island*. In another island, about half a mile distant from it, called *Pulo Kain Arrang*, Coal is also found; but the specimens, as gathered from the surface, were very inferior; although further research might lead to the discovery of a much better description in this island also. The specimens taken from the formations on the main-land of Borneo Proper are excellent; and from all accounts it exists there in vast quantities, combined with great facility of access, being found close to the banks of the principal River, or its tributary branches. Some of the most intelligent Nakhodas from the country who are over here, say that there are *Mountains of Coal*, by way of describing the quantity, and that hundreds of ships might be laden with it. This intelligence we conceive to be of great interest, and, viewed in connexion with the future establishment of a Steam communication to China, of the highest importance. Specimens of the Coal have been forwarded to Calcutta, and the subject will no doubt obtain the attentive consideration of the Supreme Government, and lead not only to further inquiry and research, but to effecting an arrangement with the Borneo chiefs to form depots of Coal on the coasts, which for a Steamer, might be said to be on the high road to China.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 6th Nov., 1841.

THE EXPEDITION.

At length some accounts from the Expedition have been received by the French Corvette *Danaide*, Capt. Rosamel, which left Chusan on the 26th and arrived here on the evening of the 31st October. Unfortunately however but few letters containing details have been received, these referring generally to others previously written and sent, but not yet come to hand. The following are all the details we could gather from these scanty materials.

Tinghae, the Capital of the Island of Chusan was retaken on the 1st of October; many new and strong fortifications had been raised for the protection of the town, and the Chinese are said to have defended them with some courage and severe loss. The attack was led by General Sir Hugh Gough in person, and the town taken with the loss only of one officer and five men. As usual the Chinese had been able to remove the government treasure, and little or no prize-money will here reward the British forces.

Chin hae, the strongly fortified mouth of the Ning po river, was taken on the 10th October; the British troops were landed at different points, so as to take the Chinese in the rear and flank, whilst the ships attacked the forts in front. Their garrison is supposed to have amounted to upwards of 14,000 men, of which about 1,500 are said to have been killed. After the capture of these forts, no further opposition seems to have been made by the Chinese soldiery, and the large and wealthy city of Ning po was taken possession of by the English without any resistance on the 13th. All the mandarines had of course fled, and the inhabitants retired into their houses over the doors of many of which were hung up the characters of "shunmin" or "submissive people." The city of Ning po is at the head of

a district, and supposed to contain about 300,000 inhabitants. The plain in which it is situated is described as one immense garden, so fruitful and highly cultivated is the land. The steamers *Phlegathon* and *Nemesis* went 40 miles up the river beyond Ningpo, as far as the town of Yuyaou without encountering any resistance. Confidence in the moderation of the victors was growing up among the people, and though the houses continued closed, all sorts of provisions were plentiful not only in Ning po but at Chusan also. In the former place very little treasure, only about \$20,000 was found; but the corn magazines were well stocked with a two year's supply. The principal cause of the mortality at Chusan last year, namely a want of fresh and sound provisions, will not exist on the present occasion.

It must be no small satisfaction to Captain Anstruther to be in command now, where last year he was as prisoner in a cage, an object of derision and insult to the mob. H. M. S. *Blonde*, Capt. Bouchier, guards the Ning po river at Chin hae.

It is said that Admiral Sir William Parker may be hourly expected here, as well as H. M. S. *Farne*, *Cruizer*, and *Columbine*, and that H. M. Plenipotentiary will winter at Amoy.

As the present war with China will in all probability lead to an increased intercourse with the people, official as well as for purposes of trade, the acquisition of the Chinese language which has hitherto been so much neglected, owing to the little encouragement held out to Chinese students, will become a most valuable accomplishment, as giving a certain claim to employment. We are glad to learn that the home government has appointed Mr. G. T. Lay one of the interpreters to H. M. Plenipotentiary, and that this gentleman, who arrived here from Bombay in the *Island Queen*, having left England by the last over land mail, proceeds to join the expedition, charged with government despatches. The interpreters with the Expedition were by the last advices, Mr. Morrison with H. M. Plenipotentiary; Revd. Mr. Guizlaff at Ningpo; Mr. Thom at Chusan; and Mr. Medhurst at Chin hae.

By the *Red Rover* advices from Amoy to the 24th Oct. have been received. Everything remained quiet there, but large numbers of soldiers were collecting in the neighbourhood, which were however vigilantly watched by the garrison and ships. H. M. S. *Nimrod* has returned there from her trip in search of the *Nerbudda* transport, without finding the vessel, which by all accounts must have gone to pieces soon after she was abandoned by her Captain and the other Europeans. From accounts given by the natives it would appear that a great proportion of the crew and campfollowers reached the shore upon rafts or pieces of wreck. 109 of these unfortunate men are said now to be in the hands of the Chinese, and have probably been sent to Chin-chew, the remainder, about 60 or 70, must have perished. We hope that the strictest investigation will be made into all the circumstances of the abandonment and wreck of this vessel. The *Nimrod* went into a harbour on the northern point of the Island of Formosa, called *Ke-lang* near to where the *Nerbudda* had gone down, to make enquiries, but was on entering it fired at from several batteries; in the hope of hearing of the shipwrecked people the *Nimrod* did not then return the fire, but on being refused information in other parts also, returned to that port, silenced the forts by her guns, and sent a party of men on shore who destroyed them.

There was an intention we believe of taking up the *Rob Roy* for the Commissariat, to carry to the north warm clothing for the troops, and the stores of the *Allatene*, but we hear that instead of her the *Marsden* has been chartered by Capt. Ramsay, and the preference given to the latter vessel is, we believe, owing to her being manned by Europeans, better able to bear the cold of the north than lascars.

CANTON.—The Chinese are very busy in again fortifying the city; and new forts are being erected on the hills at the back, from which in May last it was commanded by British artillery. Napier's fort is also rebuilding, and the passage of the river has been most effectually choked up near Howqua's fort. There is only just space enough on one side of the river for Junks to pass through. The Mandarin

boats are still numerous near Napier's and Howqua's fort, and it is said that a number of stone laden junks are kept in readiness to be sunk whenever the English should again threaten to pass up. This manifest infraction of the conditions of the truce is not followed by re-assumption of active hostilities on the part of the English, as Sir Henry Pottinger in his Notice dated 11th August threatened they would be, and although trade is proceeding quietly at Canton, it is carried on naturally under the apprehension of interruption at no distant period, and hence the conditions upon which it exists are highly unfavorable to the foreign, and particularly British merchant. The number of ships now at Whampoa, as will be seen from our shipping list, is considerable, and some of them we hear are already beginning to take in the new Tea. The prices for teas we mentioned a fortnight since are maintained at their high rates, namely 31 a 35 taels for Congous at which there have been buyers, and a considerable supply has already reached Canton, notwithstanding that the long continued drought is said to render the inland navigation difficult. The transactions in Cotton which we mentioned at the same time, seem to have been chiefly on speculation, if we may judge from the fact of the deliveries having been far short of the extensive purchases then reported; the market now is quiet, nor could the rates of a fortnight since be now obtained. All other imports, particularly British Manufactures, can only be realized at great loss.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The following extract from the *Times* of 23rd February has kindly been sent us, and we the more readily give it insertion, as the frequent appearance of Steamers on these coasts now, renders it very desirable that such rules as are intended for the general safety, should be extensively known.

(From a Correspondent.)

"Had the rules issued by the Trinity House Board upwards of three months ago, for the novigation of steam-vessels, been attended to, the distressing catastrophe which has befallen the American packet-ship Governor Fenner would have been averted. The regulations published by the Trinity Board, on the 30th October last, were as follow:—

"Whereas the recognized rule for sailing vessels is, that those having the wind fair shall give way to those on a wind.

"That when both are going by the wind, the vessel on the starboard tack shall keep her wind, and the one on the larboard tack bear up, thereby passing each other on the larboard hand.

"That when both vessels have wind large or abeam and meet, they shall pass each other in the same way on the larboard hand; to effect which two last mentioned objects the helm must be put to port.

"And, as steam-vessels may be considered in the light of vessels navigating with a fair wind, and should give way to sailing vessels on a wind on either tack, it becomes only necessary to provide a rule for their observance, when meeting other steamers, or sailing vessels going large.

"Under these considerations, and with the object before stated, this board has decreed it right to frame and promulgate the following rule, which, on communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Elder Brethren find has been already adopted in respect of steam-vessels in Her Majesty's service; and they desire earnestly to impress upon the minds of all persons having charge of steam-vessels the propriety and urgent necessity of a strict adherence thereto—viz.

"Rules.—When steam-vessels on different courses must unavoidably or necessarily cross so near that by continuing their respective courses there would be a risk of coming in collision, each vessel shall put her helm to port, so as always to pass on the larboard side of each other.

"A steam-vessel passing another in a narrow channel, must always leave the vessel she is passing on the larboard hand."

It is perfectly clear that had the Nottingham steamer, which was coming in an opposite direction, observed the above rule, by putting her helm to port, she and the Governor Fenner would have passed each other, and the dreadful loss of life which has taken place would have been avoided. But until a legislative enactment is passed, compelling vessels to observe the rule promulgated by the Trinity Board, we may expect the recurrence of similar calamities.

The following was circulated by Capt Belcher yesterday, and he beg to draw the attention of our readers to the subject of the letter.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SULPHUR,

Macao,

Gentlemen,

It has already become my painful duty to cause two British vessels in the Canton River, to haul down pendants which they had presumed to wear.

As the *flags, ensigns, or pendants*, are objects, equally deserving of attention, and a negligence in one case may be presumed on, as undue partiality,

I beg to direct the attention of the Owners, or consignees of vessels, frequenting this Port, to the consequences to which they will, inevitably, become liable (under chap. 13, art. 11. William IV) should any of the Guard boats, in obedience to this act, bring to me any such seizures; and to refer them to chap. 89, art. 24. 4 and 5th William IV for the punishment to which I should become liable, by failing to forward the same.

At all times alive to the mercantile interests of my countrymen, and their respectability; which is never lessened by a mere obedience, and respect, to the laws.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servt.

EDWARD BELCHER,
Capt. and Senior Officer, Macao.

To the Mercantile Community. — MACAO.

The foreign trade now carried on at Canton, deserves well, we think, the attention of the British authorities, and they will soon become convinced, that it must supply the greatest part of the expense now again lavished by the Chinese upon the defences of the City and its neighbourhood. The duties seem to be raised in proportion to the necessities of the government, and we hear that that now levied on tea, including the Hongmerchants charges, amounts to as much as T. 10. 6. per Picul. Should the 17 ships now at Whampoa all get away with full cargoes, the duties and charges on their exports alone cannot fall short of 900,000 Taels, or about 1,250,000 \$, a great part of which will either directly, or as *agavezes* on the Hongmerchants find its way into the provincial treasury. This appears a strange way of making war, and is not likely to be conducive to its speedy termination; for while in the north the British forces are employed in distressing the enemy to the utmost; consolation is offered him, and means to prolong the struggle in the south. But it is not only because the Chinese are benefited by the present anomalous state of warfare, that we call the attention of our readers to the subject; it is also to shew that British merchants by the port of Whampoa being kept open, are under great disadvantages, and exposed to loss and vexation which in a great measure would be avoided, if a close blockade were established. That by infraction of the Canton treaty, it is no longer incumbent upon the British to observe the truce, appears to be quite clear, for the fortifications now building and the obstructions of the river are evidently contrary to the terms of the agreement; why not then remind the faithless Chinese of their obligations by closing their river altogether? At present, uncertain of the duration of the peace, imports are forced upon the market, that no time may be lost in realizing them, at great loss, whilst to get the ships and property out, the same anxiety which prompted low sales, causes purchasers of produce to outbid each other in order to obtain the teas. The Chinese of course take the greatest possible advantage of this state of things, and hence teas are at prices higher than almost ever known before, whilst without almost an exception, manufactures can only be exchanged for them at a ruinous loss. The experience of the past year and present has taught us, that whatever obstacles the Chinese government may throw in the way of an outside trade, the people will manage to provide for the wants of their foreign customers, wherever it may suit the latter, and we have no doubt that, were the port of Canton closed, a supply of Tea and Silk nearly equal to the demand will be brought to Macao or Hongkong, and the Government will by this illicit trade lose the greatest part of the duties now paid. Such policy

would probably immensely assist the new settlement of Hongkong, and in the end, or at least while the war lasts, prove highly advantageous to British interests. Amoy also is now open to British influence, and although hitherto the fiscal regulations of the Chinese did not permit the Fokeen teas to be shipped to Canton direct, we believe that these obstacles would, as here, soon be overcome by the industry of the people, and if proper encouragement were given, tea cargoes may soon be seen leaving Amoy for England direct: We hope that with the expected arrival of the Admiral, the baneful truce will be at an end, and a more intelligible line of policy pursued.

Not many years ago it was the opinion of several who from long residence in this country might be supposed to have some knowledge of its affairs and government, that in case of any difference arising between it and England, a couple of frigates and a few hundred men would be all the force required to awe the Celestial Empire into submission. However extravagant such a notion even then was held to be by others, yet we believe no one fancied at the time of its being sent, that the armament which arrived on the coast of China in June last year, would not be fully equal to obtain redress from the Chinese for wrongs committed, and security for good conduct for the future. Yet these expectations, reasonable as they appeared to be, have been utterly frustrated, not only by the injudicious measures of those to whom the interests of Great Britain were confided, but by the avarice and perseverance or perhaps obstinacy of an enemy whose means of resistance to our demands had been too much undervalued. That mistakes should be committed in the conduct of a force invading a country utterly unknown, may be a matter of regret, but they can hardly be imputed to the incapacity of the leaders, who however, had they been gifted with the genius or talents necessary to command so great an enterprise, had ample time to correct their errors. During the whole time of the command of Admiral and Capt. Elliot, one ill-judged measure was succeeded by another more fatal, until, at the expiration of a year, no progress towards an honorable settlement of the differences had been made; but the land forces had in that period from several untoward circumstances, which it would perhaps be not fair, all to ascribe to mismanagement, dwindled to one half their original number. From a force consisting of near twenty ships of war, 4 steamers, and about 4000 bayonets the most favorable results might justly have been expected; but on its arrival in the estuary of this river, instead of immediately destroying the Bogue forts, and ascending the river to take possession of Canton, the scene of the insults and spoliation which had caused the rupture with China, the fleet made sail to the northward, and took the Island of Chusan, certainly a very desirable situation from its being near the great rivers, and many of the principal cities of the Empire. Hence the whole force was kept inactive during 8 months, whilst either from the effects of the climate, or from a want of fresh provisions, the health of the troops was so much reduced that very soon not more than one fourth of the number were fit for duty. H. M. Plenipotentiaries, after remaining nearly a month at Chu-an, waiting we suppose, but in vain, for answers to the many Chops which were whenever opportunity offered, forced upon the Chinese, and which we suppose very seldom, if ever, reached the hands for whom they were intended, then sailed to the Peiho, but suffered themselves to be deceived by promises, that if they would return to Canton, their wrongs should then be redressed. This promise they allowed to amuse them until January, six months having already elapsed in inactivity, when at length to quicken the progress of negotiations, which in an unwearying exchange of Chops had been carried on during nearly a month without result, two small forts just outside the Bogue were taken. Specious promises from the Chinese were the result of this demonstration, and soon after the famous Chuenpee treaty was concluded, which proved H. M. Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot, to have been as regardless of the interests of his country, as he was generally judged incapable of fulfilling the duties imposed by his high post. Chusan and the two small forts were restored to the Chinese; on their mere promise that the trade should be opened immediately after the Chinese Newyear, and of a payment in six yearly instalments of one million each. A barren Island was

at the same time yielded to the English, who were permitted to occupy it, because resistance would have been useless. As might have been expected, no guarantee having been exacted from the Chinese for the due fulfilment of their part of the contract, easy as its conditions were, they seem to have entered into it merely with a view to gain time for defence, and after having fooled H. M. Plenipotentiary with vain promises and protestations until the end of February, the mask was at length thrown off, and Capt. Elliot found himself most egregiously duped. Now was the time for making the Chinese feel the weight of British arms and punishing them for their want of faith; the Bogue forts were taken, and all the defences of the river fell into the hands of the British. Canton was at their mercy, but on reaching Whampoa, a truce was again agreed to, and a war of Chops recommenced, which was of course intended for nothing else by the Chinese, but to gain the necessary time to invent and execute new acts of treachery. The infatuation of H. M. Plenipotentiary in still having faith in Chinese protestations was most extraordinary, and he very narrowly escaped being made a prisoner on the 21st of May, when the Chinese had at length, contrary to their promises, prepared everything necessary as they thought for the total extermination of the barbarians and commenced the attack. Canton then was prostrated, and everybody knows how foolishly the prize thus within our grasp, was again allowed to escape by the truce entered into by Capt. Elliot. Fortunately however, the Chuenpee treaty had by this time become known in England, and was as generally reprobated there as it had been everywhere else, and Ministers were at last obliged to confess that their officer was unequal to the trust confided to him and declared that he was to be recalled. On the 9th of August Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker arrived, and the hope justified by the well known talents of these distinguished officers, revived, that matters would now soon assume a more favorable appearance, and that vigorous measures for the punishment of the Chinese would be pursued.

Unfortunately the treaty entered into by Capt. Elliot with the Canton authorities, did not permit Sir Henry to resume hostilities at Canton, and leaving a squadron here, the main body of the expedition which had been reinforced by the 55th regt., and by recruits for the 18th, 26th, and 49th, set sail on the 20th August, took and retained possession of Amoy, and proceeding northward, recaptured Chusan, destroyed Chinhae and took Ningpo; these operations affording another proof that where their means of defence are greatest, the Chinese can never hope successfully to cope with the discipline and valour of British troops.

But if success has invariably, in this war, attended the British arms, it cannot be denied that to all appearance, the impression which it was desirable to make on the Imperial Government, has not been produced, and that the probable epoch of a settlement of differences is as uncertain as before, nor have we any data whereupon even to found a conjecture as to what the Peking government is likely to do. Hitherto, so far from having been intimidated, as was hoped would be the case, the arrival of the Expedition, and its successes from time to time, have only called forth from the Emperor Edicts increasing in their tone of hostility, and their threats of extermination, in the exact ratio as it might be rational to suppose an impression had been made by British arms. Witness the furious Edicts which were fulminated from the throne after the destruction of the Bogue, when the Emperor solemnly swears that he will not cease hostilities until either one or the other of the contending parties is annihilated; nor is there much difference in the tone of the Imperial rescripts after the ransoming of Canton became known to him. We are as yet without information of what impression the taking of Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan may have made, but from the circumstance that up to the last date from Chusan (26th October) no advances towards negotiation had been made on the part of the Chinese, we suspect that the warlike or rather hostile feelings of the Chinese government remain unchanged, and that very different measures and means from those hitherto employed, must be put in motion, before we can hope for honorable peace.

It seems that the policy pursued by Sir Henry Pottinger has hitherto been that of giving as much annoyance as possible to the enemy, in order to

SUPPLEMENT

compel him to be the first to come forward with proposals. Whether this will be successful we much doubt, at least not with the means at present at his disposal, with which he may be able to take or destroy several seaport towns, and thus produce local distress wherever he comes, but the impression thereby made upon the Empire at large, upon the Imperial government, and the nation, who are for subsistence dependent only in a very small degree upon the coasting or foreign trade, may possibly be but transitory, and the Chinese government may, without any very serious apprehension, look upon the attacks and small successes of an enemy, who is apparently wasting his strength without being capable of any great enterprise, as a momentary evil preferable by far to the humiliation of treating with him upon equal terms, and of making itself the first advances. That the sentiments of the Chinese continue hostile, receives further proof from the intelligence lately received from Amoy of large bodies of troops again collecting there, and from the preparations now carrying on at Canton.

We cannot from all we have said above, help coming to the conclusion that the force hitherto sent is altogether inadequate to carry out the objects proposed, and that unless very large reinforcements of troops arrive here in the early part of next year, we may expect that year also to pass over as the present has nearly done, viz without approaching to the attainment of the objects contemplated by the Expedition.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

Wellesley	72	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim	72	Captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde	42	" T. Bourchier, C. B.
Druid	44	" H. Smith, C. B.
Larne	18	" P. J. Blake,
Modeste	18	" H. Eyres,
Cruiser	18	" H. W. Giffard,
Columbine	18	" T. J. Clarke,
Pylades	18	" T. V. Anson,
Nimrod	18	comdr. Pearce,
Algerine	10	Lieut. Kynan.

H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
Sesostria mr. comg. Ormsby,
Madagascar " Dicey,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Herald	26	Captain J. Nias, C. B., senior comg. offr.
Alligator	28	" S. P. Pritchard,
Sulphur	8	" Belcher,
Hyacinth	18	comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Starling	6	" H. Kellett,
Royalist	10	" W. Stewart,
Young Hebe	4	comg. C. H. V. Temple,
H. C. S. Hooghly	mr. comg. Ross,	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Oct.
21, (B.) *Carleton*, Colepepper, Singapore.
31, (Fr.) *Corv. Danaide*, Capt. Rosamel, Chusan.
31, (B.) *Rajah*, Ferguson, Hobart Town, Manila.
31, (Hamb.) *Flora*, Hooze, Manila.
31, (Peruv.) *Ana*, Riestro, Lima & Manila.

Nov.

- 4, (B.) *Orwell*, Hews, Sydney.
- 5, " *Tartar*, trapt. Young, London.
- 5, " *Mary Ann Webb*, —, Liverpool
- 5, (A.) *Zenobia*, —, do.

PASSENGERS PER

Tartar, Major Hogarth, Lieutenant Edgar, Ensigns de Montmorency and Turner, Asst. Surgeon Bush, and 126 men of H. M's. 26th Regiment; Lieutenant Wood, and 81 men of the 18th; Capt. Grimes of the 55th.

Flora, Mr. L. Hébert.

SAILED

- 20, (Sp.) *Ensayo*, San Juan, Mazatlan.
- 26, " *Los Amigos*, Mata, Manila.

Nov.

- 1, (P.) *Tremelga*, Marques, Manila.
- 4, (B.) *Forfarshire*, Macarthy, London.
- 4, (Fr.) *Corv. Danaide*, Capt. Rosamel, Manila.
- 4, (B.) *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, Manila & Bombay.
- 6, " *Caledonia*, Burn, Bombay.
- 6, (Du) *Middelburg*, Roederkerk, Batavia.

PASSENGERS PER

Middelburg, Messrs Bick, Wolf, Becker, and W Dorrepaal.

Caledonia, Revd. J. N. Callery; Capt. T. Rees.

The *Red Rover* for Singapore and Calcutta to be despatched on the 8th.

The *Hamilton* from Liverpool was in company with the *Mary Ann Webb*, until a few days before the latter's arrival here.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Liverpool—*Blakely*.
For London,—*Elephanta*.
For Calcutta,—*Cowasjee Family*, *Rob Roy*, *Red Rover*, *Poppy*, *Mermaid*.
For Bombay,—*Charles Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Young Queen*, *Potentate*, *Emerald Isle*, *Hamilton*, *Regular*, *Cordelia*, *Arcthusa*, *Earl of Hurdwicke*, trapt., *Carnatic*, trapt., *Royal Exchange*, *Louisa Baitlie*, *John O' Gaunt*.
From Calcutta,—*Falcon*, H. C. Steamer *Proserpine*, *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Mauvrin*.
From Bombay,—*Guischan*, *Saphira*, *Ardyseer*, *Sir H. Compton*, *Circassian*, *Bomanjee Hormanjee*.
From Singapore—*Sumatra*.

LATEST DATES

ENGLAND, 6th August. SINGAPORE, 4th October,
UNITED STATES, July 19. MANILA, 19th October,
CALCUTTA, 2nd Sept. AMOY, 24th October,
BOMBAY, 8th Sept. CHUSAN, 26th October,
JAVA, 18th September.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Ann,	800	Griffith,	Jardine M. and Co.
Ann,	—	Spain,	"
*Anne Jane,	302	Stubbis,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Atlet Rohoman	700	Lugin,	D. & M. Rustonjee &
Arum,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co. [Co.
Bencoolen,	—	Caldbeck,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Belhaven,	—	—	I. Fletcher & Co.
*Blakely,	—	—	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Beaufort,	—	—	"
Coromandel,	662	Ryan,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Conrade,	368	Campbell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	"
Carleton,	—	codepepper	"
Charles Grant,	1311	Pitman,	Ma vicar and Co.
Cowas Family,	500	Duriam,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Defiance,	—	Watt,	Lindsay and Co.
Dss. of Nchumbd.	541	Scott,	J. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elephant,	310	Rose,	Macvicar and Co.
*E. iza Stewart,	442	Miller,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Earl Grey,	571	Molli-on,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Eilen,	440	Rodger,	Dent and Co.
Foam,	410	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Fransj Cowasj.	800	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
*Fatima,	373	Pethers,	Lindsay and Co.
Forrester,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Frankfield,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Gondolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Genera. Kyd,	138	Jones,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
George IV.	—	Browless,	Macvicar and Co.
*Hyacin.	78	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
*J. Tomkinson,	260	Hutchison	A. and D. Furdonjee.
John Bibby,	—	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*John Bartlett,	—	Bardlett,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Litherland,	385	Freeman,	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Patterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustonjee.
Lord Anherst.	—	Hopkins,	Dent and Co.
Masden,	247	Dare,	"
*Mauritius,	—	Howlett,	"
Mermaid,	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
Mary A Webb,	—	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hews,	Dent and Co.
*Posthumus,	390	Milner,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Pest. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Prickfield,	—	Whiteside	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	"
Ses stris,	—	Rw,	Lindsay and Co.
Samuel Winter,	—	Jevcs,	Dent and Co.
*Stork,	—	Scott,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Thomas King,	346	Rounce,	"
Tweed,	447	Lawson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ths. Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Vansittart,	131	Lemon,	H. Rustonjee.
Wave,	—	Moore,	Jardine Matheson & Co.

AMERICAN.

Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Della,	—	Crocket	"
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	"
Niantic,	—	Hepburn,	"
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Swordana Co.
*Lucomia,	—	Barlow,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Zenobia,	—	—	"

HAMBURG.

Paradies,	—	Zabrantz,	Weimore & Co.
*Flora,	—	Hooze,	"

BREMEN.

G-o. Washington,	—	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
Ana,	—	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
Luminy,	—	FRENCH,	"
Dudu,	—	Caval,	J. A. Mercer.
	—	DUTCH.	"
	—	—	Macvicar and Co.

* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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[No. 319.]

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT THE 15TH INSTANT WILL BE SOLD
By W. LANE.

At the British Hotel Praya Grande,

An Invoice of New, and Choice Books, the greatest part of them are beautifully bound, Catalogues will be issued previous to the day of sale,

Sale will commence at 7 P. M.

Terms—Cash:

Macao, 11th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned,—

The Schooner *THERESA*, about 50 Tons.

The Cutter *HOPE*, about 20 Tons.

The Schooner *WITCH*,

These Boats are all Teak Built, Coppered, in good order, well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any persons requiring such Vessels.

W. LANE.

Macao, 11th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to inform the public, that he will sell (of which due notice will be given) on account of whom it may concern; about 1200 packages of **BLACK TEA**; particulars will appear hereafter.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of **STATIONERY** and **OILMAN'S STORES**, just landed ex "*FOAM*."

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.

JOHN B. TROUT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors,

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

MAY be accommodated in the Ship GENERAL KYD, 1200 Tons, Capt. C. G. JONES, of the E. I. Co's. Service; will perhaps call to water at the Cape of Good Hope.

To be despatched about the 10th of December. For passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 11th Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
from Whampoa to London.

THE A I ship POSTHUMUS, 390 Tons captain MILNER, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.
or to M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 19th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at £ 3 p Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

NOTICE.

THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt. HUTCHINSON, of about 200 Tons.

Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at £ 3 p Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.

Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."

Is again fitted for a Passage Boat, for Passage at Hongkong, apply to Mr. CHARLES MARWICK, Barque "*Isabella*," at Macao to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 5th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few pieces of fine RUMBA SHERRING, remarkably well adapted for summer sheets, Pantaloon, boots, sails, &c.; also, stout and thin AMERICAN SHOES. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 5th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—50 half pipes Brandy.
20 barrels Cordials, Peppermint and Cinnamon.
50 dozen superior old Madeira Wine.
50 do. old Mousangela Whiskey.
12 do. Sarsaparilla, compd. fluid.
50 do. Swains Panacea.
10 boxes Bologna Sausages.
7 do. pure white wine Vinegar.
12 Canners Adhesive Plaster.
5000 Mexican Dollars.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COP FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SMOKING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogheads, from the well known house of KRIEBS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and BECK. HAMBURG PORK and HOP. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CORBANT & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "*FOAM*," Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloones.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Cherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats, Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Wafers and Naisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superior white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and Nails two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hhds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEER and Pork in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.**
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived, ex: "Mermaid."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Tiple and Luscious RICE, European PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Cloathing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few larger rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godown of **M. DE MELLO.**
Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to **JAMES FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR round SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSK CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to **J. V. JORGE.**
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of **Atkinson, Daif Gordon & Co.** SHERRY in butts and bottles.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen, each from the house of Gledstones King & Co.
Apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags of 28 lbs. each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 80 " 14 to 26 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 26th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lastest reprintment of Miss KEOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by GLOTH, price one Dollar.
Esor's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by GLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.
The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.
THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

THE SULTANA.
From the Singapore Free Press, 23d Sept.
CAPTAIN PAGE'S NARRATIVE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "SULTANA," AND CAPTIVITY IN BORNEO PROPER.

At 9 P. M. on the 4th of January the *Sultana* was under double-reefed topsails to a fresh North Easterly gale with heavy sea and rain, when her main-top-mast and main-mast head were shivered by Lightning: and several of the crew in, and on, the fore-castle being knocked down, made me conclude it had passed from the ship by the chain cables. At 11.30 smoke was discovered issuing from below, fore and aft, and the decks much heated. We endeavoured to get at the Gunpowder but found it impossible, and being of opinion the fire was general below, the ship was hoisted to, and with much difficulty we succeeded in hoisting out the long boat, the flames forcing themselves up the main-hatchway and the vessel pitching heavily. On this occasion, as well as all throughout, the greatest credit is due to the Officers, Gunners, and Seamen. The boats were dropped astern, and the small quantity of biscuit &c. in them was nearly rendered useless from the salt water. At 1.30 P. M. on the 5th, not knowing how soon she would blow up, the chief officer and myself joined the boat. At this time every thing was rapidly burning on deck, and about 15 minutes afterwards the masts fell, when the poop became a mass of fire and wreck.

We remained near the hull until 9, and then made sail in the long boat, with a top-gallant studding sail, taking the other boats in tow, for the wreck of the French frigate *Magicienne*, which was laying in 3 feet water on the S. E. extreme of the Bonahay Shoal, bearing S. W. about 40 miles, intending to fit out from her and proceed to Singapore. At daylight on the 6th, went within a few feet of the wreck, but could not effect a landing; the wind increasing and the boats falling to leeward, we made sail for the land of Palawan then in sight. Served out for 3 days 4th part of a biscuit to each person, which was our entire stock and two wine glasses of water. Had fresh North Easterly winds with a most scorching sun. On the 9th the long boat was with great difficulty kept afloat. Lost sight of the cutter pulling in for the shore; Balaback Island N. E. distant 10 miles. On the 10th ran our boat on one of the Manroak Islands, where we stopped some of the leaks and procured very bad water and a few shell fish. Found there two Malay huts with fires in them. On the 11th, expecting an attack from the Malays of the opposite shore, we lighted our fires and left in the dark, and from that time to the 16th, had light variable airs with strong currents, when we arrived at the entrance of the Borneo river in the extreme of misery, with the tide and wind setting us in and no means of bringing up. Many of us had been twelve days with nothing more to eat than half a biscuit. There were in this boat Mrs. Page, and her attendant Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss De Souza, Mr. Gill the chief officer, Mr. Young, A. Loise, the Nakhoda, myself and—lascars. We determined on applying to the Sultan for provisions to enable us to reach Singapore, and took in a pilot from one of his boats. This man informed us, that a ship had left the roads for Singapore two days before, and that three prows were preparing to start by the next moon, in which, no doubt, the Sultan, whom he described to be an excellent old man, would order us a passage, as he had repeatedly done the same with others in our situation. When within a few miles of the Sultan's house, we were boarded by a heavily armed boat, which brought directions from the Sultan to take us and our effects before him, and he would be responsible for all. To this we submitted, and were landed in Borneo at an out-house of the Sultan's, where we were detained and most of our clothes &c.

taken and examined by him. My butler had a box of trinkets of Mrs. Page's which was forced from him by one of the Sultan's people and given to the Sultan, whom I requested to see, but was told that was impossible as he was too great a man to be disturbed. At that time he was seen by the officers examining our parcels. He sent me a message by the gunner, the purport of which was that if we did not give up all we had to the person he had appointed, Pangeran Monain, his son-in-law, that the people around us, who afterward proved to be his private attendants, would take them and our lives, and if we did not wish to die we had better entrust every thing to his care, which should be returned when we left. An account was then taken in our presence and all valuables delivered to him accordingly, it being too evident he was determined to have them. We pointed out the man that stole the trinket box of whom they took no notice. They gave us some Rice and fruit, and we were removed to a small room belonging to one of the Rajahs, and being thoroughly exhausted went to sleep. Immediately on awaking I went to look after our boat, but only found part of her hull remaining, the Sultan having taken every thing from her even to the iron work, which we saw repeatedly afterwards in his house. On returning I found a disgusting looking Malay, who told us he was the Sultan, and we must always address him Patik Toonkoo, and that we were truly fortunate in having fallen into his kind care, as any other Rajah would have taken all we brought and then killed us. He then, without waiting a moment, started off accompanied by a train of armed men and boys, his constant attendants. I followed and requested to purchase provisions, saying we intended repairing our boat and leaving for Singapore in a few days. He replied he was far too good a King to permit us to leave in so small a boat, that he had a large Government prow which should be dispatched in a few days with us for Singapore, and that, as his most anxious wish was to gain the favorable opinion of the English, he had ordered clothes to be made for us, and we should be sent away loaded with presents. This I did not believe, and told him our own boat with a little provision would answer our purpose much better than his, and that we would certainly give him a high character at Singapore. At this he was much displeased and desired me to leave him. This day we were fed on boiled grass and the heads and tails of small fish, the bodies of which we had the satisfaction of seeing the Malays appropriate to themselves. The same description of food continued 10 days, with the exception of one duck, served so economically that it lasted for party of 11 in number, 4 days, with a piece of tough buffalo. Amongst other things he had 340 Dollars of the chief mate which I demanded to defray our expenses, but he would not part with one of them. He now called constantly; pilfering on all occasions. Five days after our arrival I demanded our boat, when he told me if ever I mentioned her again he should be much annoyed, as he wanted her himself, and then ordered his people to send me from his presence. I called the following day, and he said; in 7 days more the prow would be ready as they were only detained to have cabins made for the ladies. He advised me to be patient, as I was not a Captain in Borneo, and that he always did as he pleased, Mr. De Souza and I, he said, were good men and he would give us our lives and liberty, but the Officers, who had not offended him in any way, should have that—placing his hand in a threatening manner on his kris.

Pangeran Esouf now arrived, who is next in rank to the Sultan, and a council was held, which consisted of the Sultan and four Rajahs. We were informed its result was, that we should be all sent to Singapore in three prows which the Pangeran would have ready to sail in 15 days. He gave us some cloth and a buffalo calf, part of which the Sultan, took without ceremony. I requested a bed for Mrs. Page, and received a rug instead two months afterwards. We were now allowed one Rupee a day in value, with which, and our prospect of leaving, we became somewhat reconciled. The Sultan after this told me he was sorry to disturb us, but he must have our apartment for a wedding to take place there, as we were to honor it in our new clothes. This was the last we heard of either. The lascars used to be harangued by him, and told the Captain was a bad man &c. His son-in-law promised he would use his influence to procure our liberty, provided I engaged to give him the preference in taking the child when born. This I gave him to understand was quite out of the question. I requested the Sultan to permit us to leave in a private prow about to sail, but he said we must go in his, and asked me which of the things we had left in his charge, I should require—I replied he might have them all, and our boat also, if he did not prevent us departing immediately; but he observed he must have his present as well, to shew my heart was pure towards him, and that we ought to think ourselves well off with our lives, and I had better not attempt to write to Singapore, as God would assist in getting us there. I said we had lost every thing in the ship, and could not give more than he already possessed of ours. The next day he offered me some sweet rice and said what he had of ours was of no value, I told him the property in his possession belonging to the officers and myself, was worth at least 3,000 Drs. that he might have it and our

boat, if he sent us to Singapore at once, to which he replied, he feared, there was but little prospect of his recovering the trinket box for me as the Malays were very cunning thieves, all excepting himself, he was like an Englishman, as he had never uttered a falsehood, or stolen anything in his life. Mr. de Souza and I then accompanied him in a canoe up the river, when he amused himself blowing a boatswain's call he had forced from one of the tyndals by threatening him with 5,000 lashes. It was attached to one of Mrs Page's guard chains, which he wore round his neck, and was in the trinket box when taken. We repeatedly saw him afterwards with her rings over his fingers, taken from the same box. An old blind Rajah, his usual companion, boasted of their having cut off an English vessel and killed her officers, without the British government taking the least notice of it. The Officers names were Dixon, Walker, Campbell, and Tate, and 22 Europeans, who all died about the same time! We were now ordered, by the Sultan, to leave our few remaining articles, and were conducted through a scorching sun over a passage of sticks 70 yards in length, elevated on piles 10 feet above the mud, most of them either rotten or broken, a difficult task for an active person. Mrs Page had to go repeatedly on her hands and knees, which might have been obviated, had the scoundrel allowed me to procure a canoe. We found a wretched hut for our reception, with one side of it as a fire place, without a door, and when it rained we might as well have been in the open air. Four places of a similar description were on the same platform with as, occupied by the Sultan's slaves. Our few effects were taken to his house and examined by himself, when he stole several of them. The allowance daily decreased, and we had numbers of armed men and boys continually in our room, who examined our food, and committed the most disgusting acts. He took the flannel shirt off my back himself, and sent for those of the Officers. On the 26th of February we heard the DeSouzas had settled with him to leave in a few days by promising a large sum of money. He now would not see us, and enquired men to strike me amongst the lascars, and who were ordered not to supply us with wood and water. I accidentally met him, when he said he had heard the boats would be ready in a few days, and we should all be sent to Singapore. He demanded what present I intended making him—I again mentioned the jewel box &c. At this he was vexed and said I must consider that, and all we had brought here, as burnt in the ship, and our lives would have been lost also if he had not given them us. I offered him 500 Drs. being convinced he would not allow us to leave without some fresh inducement, at which he laughed in my face. Pangaran Ensuf now returned after an absence of 45 days instead of 15. We immediately called on him but were received without civility. He said the Sultan would do as he pleased, and the prows would leave the next moon for all that he knew. The Sultan now sent for Mrs Page's wedding ring, observing that the English custom was the same as theirs not to take it off the finger, but that was nothing to him, he wanted it. It was sent him the following day, when he told me he did not care whether I was angry about the ring or not, and that he would make me answerable for my wife's acts. Our means of procuring food was now stopped altogether. I demanded what he intended doing with us, he replied he had given us our lives, and wanted his present, but would not say how much. I offered 2,000 Drs. for all, but he would not allow me to mention the lascars, and directed me to sign documents to the amount of 2,750, for the officers and myself and he would send to Singapore for the money.

We mentioned to Pangaran Ensuf we had no food, when he laughed, but made no reply. I then told him if he would supply us with provisions and use his influence to procure us a passage, we would make him a present of 1,000 Drs. at which he promised to speak in our favour to the Sultan, and said if we would make him our friend, that he did not want the 1,000 Drs.; all he wished was to assist poor men in distress, but we must promise to give all the money we sent for into his hands, and he would take care of us, until one of our party returned from Singapore with it, and we had better send for all the funds we could raise, and he would procure merchandise for them and insure me a large profit. The following morning he requested me to write a list of upwards of 81,000 worth of articles, which he gave Mr. Gill instructions to bring as his present, informing me that we must pay besides for all we had from him; and on the 30th of March we took up our abode in an out-building close to his house. Mrs. Page was confined the night after, and all went well with her, notwithstanding her wretched situation. The Sultan now ordered us to make all the Rajahs presents, and we were obliged to give notes to the amount of 2,500. The prows were to sail in 4 days, but did not leave until the 23rd of May, when they took Mr. Gill, Miss and Mr. De Souza, and 3 native servants, we being detained as hostages Pangaran Ensuf's brother Pangaran Jacob, informed us the Sultan had sold us to Pangaran Esuf, this we heard from all quarters. About this time a teak-built vessel of 30 tons, or thereabouts, arrived, jury rigged, which the Malays said the pirates had given them for 19 Drs. She had been a cutter, and likely a Dutch trader or gun-boat. Pangaran Esuf allowed us

sufficient to procure food, 1½ Rupees per day, and was kind in sending Mrs. Page tea &c. and sold us some cloth for a change of clothes: They now commenced building what they called forts; several prows were converted into gun-boats, and their conversation was generally about fighting white men. On the 29th of July we saw our boat burnt for the iron work. On the 5th of August an English schooner was reported to have anchored in the Roads. All our lascars were sent out of the way and closely guarded, and the entire force of Borneo went to the river's entrance, as we feared, to cut her off. On the 9th Pangaran Ensuf returned and told us the schooner had come to trade, but on being questioned he admitted she had demanded us, but the Sultan had decided not to let us go, until his prows and the money arrived from Singapore, should 10 ships be sent. Many of the Malays had told us that if their people were detained by the English Government, they would murder every European they could get hold of and that the Sultan now regretted that he did not kill us in the first instance. Pangaran Esuf had expressed himself much pleased at the manner in which the Sultan had acted, and informed me the prows Mr. Gill went in were dismantled, and blockaded by pirates. He desired me to write to Singapore, and he would send the letter by one of his prows, to say that we were determined not to leave until a ship was sent for us, as we feared the pirates, and that the schooner, which now proved to be the *Royalist*, R. Y. S. nobly sent by Mr. Brooke from *Serawak* for us, was too small—I advised him to persuade the Sultan to let us depart in the prow, as we did not fear pirates, and he might send a person with us to settle accounts, but I positively refused to write, as the Singapore authorities would now certainly know our situation. He asked us if I had written to Mr. Gill for ships of war, but he observed, "I don't care whether you have or not, as it will be the worse for yourselves, as our forts are now all ready and we don't fear them. On the 25th 18 of the crew that were in the cutter arrived from Maludu, which place they reached two days after we lost sight of them, 9 of that party died from eating oysters and green mangoes on landing, and 19 are still near Maludu, which with those who were in the long boat, accounts for all that were on board the *Sultana*. They brought a report of an European lady being near there, whose husband along with the officers of the ship were killed by the Rajah 15 years since. She attempted to destroy herself at their death, but was prevented by the Rajah, by whom, she is said to have a family. She begged the lascars to inform the English of her wretched situation, but as they only saw her they learnt no further particulars. On the 2nd of September, we heard that 7 ships were in the Roads, and 2 steam vessels "like mountains." All their force were dispatched to the forts, and I was told that it was all my fault as I had sent for them—Extra guards were placed over us, and they said if a Malay was killed it would be bad for me. On the 3d a boat arrived from the H. C. Steam Vessel *Diana*, with Pangaran Ensuf, who ordered me immediately to go to the vessel as the Captain wanted to see me alone—I positively refused to leave without the rest of our party, and after a good deal of palaver we started from Borneo, accompanied by Pangaran Ensuf, and arrived on board the *Diana* 2 hours afterwards. We found her the only vessel, and that she had been sent by the Singapore authorities. She was at anchor within gun shot of their absurd and harmless forts, and to the gallant manner in which Captain Congleton stood up the river I entirely attribute his success. We heard to our very deep regret, that the prows Messrs Gill and the De Souzas went in was not forth-coming, altho' a gun boat had been sent by the Singapore authorities in search of her. Captain Congleton with much difficulty procured all the people that arrived in Borneo in the long boat, and 9 of those that came from Maludu, so there are now in Borneo 9 of the *Sultana's* crew. Messrs Zechareah & Co. have sent a brig in search of the prow, and to their exertions we are particularly indebted. We have received the most generous kindness from Captain Congleton and all on board the *Diana*.

The late Ship *Sultana's* Crew and Passengers.

Mrs. Page and Infant	} Left Borneo in the H. C. Steam Vessel <i>Diana</i> on the 7th September.
Mr. Page	
Mr. Alexander Young	
Ship <i>Nacoda</i> & Craney	
Mrs. Anderson	
Andrew Goise	} Left Borneo on 23d May in a prow for Singapore.
37 Natives	
Miss De Souza	
Mr. De Souza	
Mr. G. H. W. Gill	
3 Native Servants	
9 Lascars in Borneo	
19 Men at Maludu	
9 Dead	
87 Total on board the <i>Sultana</i>	

CALCUTTA.

From the *India Gazette*, September.

We understand that the *Proserpine*, Iron Steamer, which arrived from England about two months ago, has undergone very extensive alterations to make her fit for

a war steamer. She has been armed with two pivot guns traversing on circles, which we are told reflect great credit upon the arsenal. The steamer will proceed during next week to the Tenasserim Coast, and look in at Maulmain, to see if His Goldenfotied Majesty requires to be taught what powerful guns can do when they are worked as fitted on board of the vessel just named.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th August, 1841.—The following orders issued by Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. commanding the eastern expedition, are with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

Dated the 14th March, 1841.—Appointing Brevet Captain A. G. Moorhead, of Her Majesty's 20th foot, to continue to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General; directing Color Sergeant A. Baxter of the same regiment, to resume his appointment as Deputy Provost Marshal; and re-appointing Sergeant R. Dickson an Acting Staff Sergeant in the Commissariat department.

Dated the 1st May, 1841.—Placing the services of Captain W. Caine, of the 26th Cameronians, at the disposal of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, for the Magistracy of Hongkong.

(From *Fort St. George Gazette*, August 20.)

The Right Hon'ble LORD ELPHINSTONE, G. C. H. &c. &c. &c. Madras.

Head Quarters, Ship Marion Off the Bocca Tigris, June 6, 1841.

MY LORD,—My public despatch to the Governor General will communicate the operations of this Force before Canton from the 24th May to the 1st of June, but I cannot permit that despatch to go forward without conveying to your Lordship, as head of the Government of Madras, the high sense I entertain of the gallantry and exemplary conduct of that portion of the Madras Army, which forms a part of this Force.

The practice of the two Companies of the Madras Artillery was most creditable, and their indefatigable exertions in getting the Guns and Ammunition to the heights called for my best thanks I feel it a duty to assure your Lordship that Captain Ans-truther and every Officer, Non commissioned Officer and Lascar most creditably did their duty.

To Captain Cotton, Senior Engineer Officer, my best thanks are due, and it has afforded me no small gratification to record these sentiments in my public despatch, as also the expression of my thanks to every Officer of Engineers present, from whom I received the most ready assistance. The two Companies of Sappers merited and received my warmest approval.

I feel peculiar pleasure in bringing to your Lordship's notice the spirited and steady conduct of the three Companies of the 37th M. N. I. under Captain Duff. It fell to the lot of one Company under Lieutenant Hadfield to display these qualities in the most praiseworthy manner. Having become disengaged and unable to rejoin his Corps during a violent thunder-storm, he was surrounded by some thousand Chinese Militia, and maintained his ground, although from the heavy fall of rain the men's arms would not go off, until reinforced by two Companies of the Royal Marines with the percussion locks.

Lieut. Hadfield speaks very highly of the cheerful assistance he received from Lieut. Devereux and Ensign Berkeley, the latter of whom I regret to say was severely wounded. This Company had two Sepoys killed, 1 officer, 1 Havildar, 9 Sepoys and 1 Bhistie wounded.

I have &c.

H. GOUGH, M. Genl.
Comd. Exped. Force.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secy to Govt.
[Ibid.]

MADRAS.

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—The H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, Capt. C. F. West, arrived on Sunday; she touched at Masulipatam on the 20th, which by express dawk would probably just leave time for Captain Barlow of H. M. Ship *Atmrod*, to reach Bombay in time for the Steamer of the 1st September. Captain Barlow, it will be remembered is bearer of the Admiralty despatches from China. The destination of the *Enterprise* has been changed, she will receive this day 250 boxes of treasure and then proceed to Bombay, probably leaving this evening.—*Spectator*, August 25.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SULPHUR, Macao.

Gentlemen,

It has already become my painful duty to cause two British vessels in the Canton River, to haul down pendants which they had presumed to wear.

As the flags, ensigns, or pendants, are objects, equally deserving of attention, and a negligence in one case may be presumed on, as undue partiality.

I beg to direct the attention of the Owners, or consignees of vessels, frequenting this Port, to the consequences to which they will, inevitably, become liable under chap. 13, art. 11, 4 William IV should any of the Guard boats, in obedience to this act, bring to me any such seizures; and to refer them to chap. 89, art. 24, 4 and 5th William IV for the punishment to which I should become liable, by failing to forward the same.

At all times alive to the mercantile interests of my countrymen, and their respectability; which is never lessened by a due obedience, and respect, to the laws,

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servt.

EDWARD BELCHER,
Capt. and Senior Officer, Macao.

To the Mercantile Community, — MACAO.

EXTRACTS OF ACTS.

PENALTY £500.

4th William 4th, Chap. 13.

EXTRACT.—Be it therefore enacted, and declared; that from, and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects, whomsoever, to hoist, carry, or wear, in, or on board, any ship, or fishing-boat, or any other vessel, or boat, whatever whether merchant or otherwise, belonging to any of his majesty's subjects; his majesty's jack, commonly called the union jack or any pendant, or any such colours as are usually worn by his majesty's ships, or any flag, jack, pendant, or colours whatever made in imitation of or resembling those of his majesty, or any kind of pendant whatsoever, or any ensign or colours whatever other than those prescribed by the said proclamation; and that if any person or persons shall nevertheless presume to hoist, carry or wear, in or on board any ship or vessel, fishing-boat, or other vessel or boat whatever, belonging to any of his majesty's subjects, whether the same be merchant or otherwise, his majesty's jack, commonly called the union jack, or any pendant or colours such as are commonly worn by his majesty's ships, or any jack, flag, pendant or colours whatever, made in imitation of, or resembling those of his majesty, or any kind of pendant whatever, without such warrant, as aforesaid, or any other ensign or colours, than the ensign or colours prescribed by the said proclamation to be worn, then and in every such case, the master or other person having charge of such ship, vessel, or boat, or the owner or owners thereof being on board the same, and every other person so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, to be recovered, with costs of suit, either in the high court of admiralty of England, or in any vice admiralty court in his majesty's colonies, or in any of his majesty's courts of King's Bench, or Exchequer at Westminster or Dublin, at the suit of his majesty's attorney general, or in the court of session or exchequer in Scotland respectively; and that it shall be lawful for any officer of his majesty's navy or marines, belonging to any of his majesty's ships, or any officer of the customs or excise, to enter on board any ship, vessel or boat, so hoisting, wearing, or carrying any jack, flag, ensign, pendant or colours prohibited by the said proclamation, and by this act to be hoisted, worn, or carried, and to seize and take away the same, and the same shall thereupon become forfeited.

PENALTY £200.

4th and 5th William 4th, Chap. 89.

ART. 23.—And whereas it is expedient to extend the powers of seizure given by the said last mentioned act. Be it therefore enacted, that all goods, and all ships vessels and boats, and all carriages and cattle, liable to forfeiture under any act now in force, or hereafter to be made, relating to the trade of the British possessions abroad, or any act relating to the customs, or to trade or navigation shall and may be seized and secured by any officer of the customs or navy, or by any person employed for that purpose, by or with the concurrence of the commissioners of his majesty's customs; and every person who shall in any way hinder, oppose, molest or obstruct any such officer or person so employed as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

PENALTIES of £500 and £200.

4th and 5th William 4th, Chap. 89.

ART. 24.—And be it further enacted, That if any officer or officers of customs, or any person duly employed

for the prevention of smuggling, in any of the British possessions abroad; shall make any collusive seizure, or deliver up, or make any agreement to deliver or not to seize any vessel, boat, or goods liable to forfeiture under any law relating to the customs, or trade or navigation, in any of his majesty's possessions abroad; or shall take any bribe, gratuity, recompense, or reward, for the neglect or nonperformance, of his duty,—every such officer or other person shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred pounds, and be rendered incapable of serving his majesty in any office whatever, civil or military. And every person who shall give, or offer, or promise to give, or procure to be given, any bribe, recompense, or reward to, or shall make any collusive agreement with any such officer or person as aforesaid, in any of his majesty's possessions abroad,—to induce him in any way to neglect his duty, or to do, conceal, or connive at any act whereby any of the provisions of any such act of parliament, relating to the customs, trade, or navigation abroad may be evaded, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th Nov., 1841.

By the *Ariel* arrived from the coast yesterday, we have to later dates from Chusan than those brought by the *Danaide*. From Amoy letters of 4th November have been received; everything until then had proceeded quietly there, but Capt. Smith had been threatened that on the next day, the 5th, freships would be sent down against his squadron, now consisting of the *Druid*, *Nimrod*, *Pylades* and *Algerine*. We doubt not that the gallant Captain will keep a good look out, and if the Chinese make the attempt, that their freships at Amoy will be as harmless as they have been everywhere else. Provisions continued plentiful at Amoy. The *Minerva* transport had got on shore, but came off without injury. Nothing whatever had been heard at Amoy regarding the crew of the *Nerbudda*.

H. M. S. *Larne* from Chusan is expected every moment at Hongkong, and we doubt not will bring us many of the particulars of the military operations there, and the neighborhood, of which we are still in want. We regret to hear that several cases of Cholera had occurred at Chusan and Ningpo, which may perhaps have been brought on by the immoderate use of Samsheew. Nothing is yet known concerning the next movements of H. M. Plenipotentiary, and whether any more extensive operations are contemplated. The *Ariel* has we understand brought down despatches from the Plenipotentiary for the Indian Government.

We have recopied Capt. Belcher's letter to the Commercial Community from last week's paper, and annexed extracts from acts of parliament referring to the subject. We recommend these papers to the attention particularly of our readers in the merchant service, who will see from them that the hoisting of any pendant, or of any flag resembling any used on board H. Majesty's ships, will subject them to heavy fines.

Per *Wanderer* from Calcutta we have received the *India Gazette* to 10th September, and made some extracts, which will be found in the usual place.

On Tuesday last, a Sing-song or theatrical representation was given near the temple on the inner harbour not far from the village of Mong-ha. As usual on such occasions, bamboo houses or boxes had been erected for the accommodation of spectators, who had thronged in greater numbers than usual to share in the amusement. The strength of the building was however unfortunately not able to support their accumulated weight, and in its fall some 5 men were killed, and about 50 more or less severely injured.

Several vessels have been taken up by the authorities at Hongkong for the temporary accommodation of the troops arrived in the *Tartar* and *Earl of Hardwicke*, and expected per *Carnatic*, no barracks having yet been built at Hongkong. We are happy to learn that the troops have during the passage enjoyed, and arrived in, excellent health, only one man on board of each of the two ships having been lost; namely one by fever, and the other by being accidentally knocked overboard.

The Chinese in and near Canton continue busily employed repairing old, and building new fortifica-

tions. Several new forts have been built on salt-junk river, near Napier's and Howqua's fort, and the hills at the back at Canton are covered with new forts. Fortunately for the Canton authorities, the British and other foreign trade now carried on at Canton, furnishes them with the means to pay for these extraordinary expenses. We stated last week that if the vessels now at Whampoa all left with Cargoes, the duty and charges on the exported Tea alone would amount to no less than £250,000 Dollars, and that the greatest part of this sum would find its way into the government coffers. The experience of the week has shown that we were perfectly correct in what we then stated, for about a week since the Hongmerchants were called into the City and had, it is said, an interview with the new Imperial Commissioner, Tih-se hun-poo, which lasted the greater part of the day, and on their return it was ascertained that they had been obliged to contribute one million of dollars towards the necessities of the state. This million will be very near the amount of brokerage and other charges on the exported Tea, and the remaining 250,000 £ have gone to the Hoppo direct for duties. Had the tea-trade not furnished them with the means, we doubt very much if the Hongmerchants would have been able to raise this new squeeze, and however wealthy a province Canton may be, we do not think that such an extraordinary supply could easily have been obtained by other means of taxation, exhausted as we may suppose the state-treasury to be, not only by the many and extraordinary expenses, the war has rendered necessary during a period of two years, but also by the ransom paid for the City of Canton. We repeat that we do not see any wisdom in a policy by which the enemy is provided with the means of prolonging the struggle, and the sooner a less ambiguous conduct is pursued towards him, the better.

The losses of the Chinese at Amoy are detailed to some extent in a memorial to the emperor by Yen Pih-tow, governor of Fuhkeen and Chékéung, who asks for 3,000,000 taels of silver (or about 4,333,000 dollars) for immediate use. Keäng Keyun of Kin-mun (or Quemoy) the governor says, fell into the water and died, in endeavoring to drive back the assailants, as they were landing. He was the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, the admiral being to the northward and wind-bound. Four other officers are reported, by the governor, as having fallen in the action; their names are Ling Che, Hwa Kwoking, Yang Shanke, and Le Keming—one a colonel, and the others of the rank of ensign. Wang Shetsin, Natanchoo, and Yang Tingkeäng, were among the wounded; the first a major, the second and third it-colonels. Among the soldiers, the killed and wounded were very many.—*Chinese Repository* for October.

From the Extracts from the Peking Gazette which have been kindly made for us, our readers will find that Paoupanz, the Comprador, has been sentenced to banishment for life to Ele, and that he is not to be executed. This comparatively lenient punishment makes us hope that the sentence of death pronounced against Keshen will also be commuted into milder punishment. Lin's banishment to Tartary has not been of long duration; he has been recalled, and ordered to superintend the repairs of the banks of the Yellow River, which has lately by over-flowing destroyed the Capital of Honan. The office of superintending these repairs is, we believe, in rank, equal to a provincial government, but far below it in emolument.

We have copied from the Register the following account of the capture of some pirates near Hongkong. No less than 57 of these are now in jail, most of whom have been sentenced to a severe flogging, and to three years working upon the roads. Against some however, although the presumption of their guilt is great, there exists no evidence, and it is feared they will get off free. The Pirates which infest these seas have been guilty of the most enormous cruelties towards their captured countrymen, killing and mutilating many, and we are glad to learn that the authorities at Hongkong are actively engaged in suppressing so great an evil, in their immediate neighbourhood at least.

HONGKONG, 31st OCTOBER, 1841.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—On the 29th instant, captain Thomson, of the transport Fyff Salam, having received private information, that a Chinese

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

pirate boat, with a prize, had been seen in a small bay, on the Kowloon side of Hongkong harbour. Immediately proceeded, accompanied by lieutenant Miller and ensign Duprier of her majesty's Cameronians. In the long boat in search of her, and from the description of her position, given by a Chinese, whom they took to point her out, kept close in shore, and on rounding the point of the bay, came suddenly in full sight of her, lying under the lee quarter of the salt junk, she had taken. Immediately she perceived the boat making towards her, she ran up an opium smuggler's flag, and as the boat neared her, seeing the officers armed, endeavoured to cast off the painter, but the boat was put alongside, and boarded before they had time sufficiently to recover from their panic to fire a shot, although they had two four pounders, and two gingalls on deck, one of each loaded with grape: they had also a great variety of match locks, double swords, and dirks, and quantities of cartridges and grape made up. The large junk was immediately got under weigh, the pirate taken in tow, all brought safe to Hongkong, and the prisoners lodged in jail. After part of the prisoners were put under hatches in the junk, four more were discovered, who had buried themselves in the salt, making in all eighteen: two of the junk's people had been hurt in the affray on the pirates first taking her.

It is surprising that the pirates, being daring enough to approach so near the fleet, allowed themselves to be taken by so few as three English officers and a boat's crew of lascars.—*Canton Register*, 9th November.

From the Peking Gazettes.

ROBBERIES AT PEKING.—One of the Censors, Lew Tsun, memorializes the Emperor in relation to the great number of daring robbers who are prowling about within the imperial city and in the regions round about. He states that the robbers immure themselves out of all observation during the day, and at night sally forth and commit sad depredations. His Majesty is annoyed at this state of things, and says he shall hold the different officers of the fire departments of the city responsible for putting an end to such practices, proclaiming that if they do not arrest the thieves he will forthwith have them arrested.

DEFICIENCY IN THE REVENUE.—The Gazettes state the deficiency in the annual income of the Revenue for the current year to amount to one hundred and forty thousand Taels including all the Provinces. The refusal of the people to pay is stated as the cause of this deficiency. The Emperor orders the officers to exert themselves to the utmost in collecting taxes and to arrest all who refuse to pay in future.

A PROMOTION.—An officer named Lew Tse who has charge of the department of Yeau ping in Canton province, but bordering upon Fokeen, succeeded in arresting a gang of fourteen murderers and handing them over to the Governor at Canton city. The Governor memorialized the Emperor on the subject, and His Majesty awards promotion to Lew Tse for his official faithfulness.

H. E. YANG FANG.—Yang fang having arrived at Canton reported himself to the Court as being in ill health and consequently unable to carry out the designs for which he was sent. The Emperor orders him to wait until he recovers and then earnestly to set about the accomplishment of the purposes of his mission.

THE NEW MAYOR OF CANTON.—The former Mayor of Canton (Kwang chow foo) having resigned, Ke king the Governor recommends Yu Paou shun as an individual every way worthy to fill the office. The Emperor accepts the recommendation, and accordingly appoints Yu Paou shun to be Mayor of Canton City.

BARBARIAN WAR SHIPS.—A statesman Na Ne king gib, a Manchow, recommends to the court that as the barbarian war ships have all withdrawn from Canton Province, it is unnecessary to detain the troops there any longer, but suggests that they all be ordered to return to their respective encampments in the various Provinces. To this His Majesty assents and issues his orders accordingly.

SMUGGLERS.—Eight high military officers of Keang nan Province have succeeded in seizing a number of smugglers, and they are officially ordered

to repair to the Capital to be rewarded with promotion for their faithfulness.

IMPERIAL TOMBS AND TEMPLES.—The Mayor of Peking represents to the Emperor that many of the imperial tombs and temples are in a dilapidated state, and greatly need repairs, owing to heavy and continued winds and rain. The Emperor orders the necessary repairs to be attended to.

AMOY.—Two high military officers who had charge of the two principal encampments at Amoy, had constantly represented to the Governor of Fo keen that both of the said encampments contained their full complement of troops; and they bribed other parties to make the same representation. The Governor finding out that these encampments were really seriously lacking in numbers and efficiency, memorializes the Emperor that the two commanders Kaou shang tae and Hen Tsee hwy be disgraced.

MOUNTED BANDIT.—In Shantung Province great complaints are made against a certain band of robbers who, mounted upon fleet horses, have been guilty of daring deeds of theft in the district of Chowheen. The Lieut. Governor represents to the Court that these rogues have become thus bold through the sheer laxness of the district magistrates, and recommends that every one of them be disgraced.

KESHEN.—The Emperor and his Grand Council seem to be really puzzled to know what to do with this statesman. His Majesty again orders that he be brought up before the council that his crimes may be fully determined upon, and the proper punishment definitely pointed out.

FOREIGN PROVINCE.—The Governor of this Province, for some misdemeanor not stated in the Gazettes has been disgraced two degrees but allowed to retain his office.

ELEPOO.—This high minister being sent to Che-keang Province last year to arrange the barbarian affairs, utterly failed in carrying out the designs of His Majesty by delaying his destructive operations against the barbarians. He has accordingly, by imperial order, been summoned before a special council, who have sat in deliberation upon his conduct; and at their recommendation the Emperor disgraces him from all his official dignities, and banishes him to the cold country. The sentence is to be carried into immediate effect.

TEENTSI.—The Governor of Che-le Province (Peking) represents to the Emperor that substantial and well constructed forts have been erected at Teentsin, mouth of the Peiho, and that they are all mounted with superior cannon, and in a thorough state of preparedness. He also assures the Emperor that at the same place there is at present collected a very large force of well disciplined and able bodied troops both foot and horse highly skilled in the use of the sabre, musketry, cannon, and the bow and arrow; all ready to commence a campaign of certain and glorious victory. There is no intimation given that these preparations have been made in view of a probable invasion by the English.

PAOUCHUNG.—Paouchung is to be banished to the cold country for the part he played in the 'Chuenpe Treaty,' and at other times. The Lieut. Governor of Shan tung who recommended Paouchung to Keshen is ordered to appear at Peking to stand his trial before the Board of Punishments, and the Heen officer of Shan tung with whom Paouchung lodged is disgraced in obedience to the imperial will.

E le poo.—Another Gazette states that the council before whom E le poo was tried, found him guilty of imbecility and tardiness in arranging the affairs connected with the barbarians at Chusan &c., and the Emperor confirms the sentence of official disgrace and banishment.

NEW TEMPLE AT TEENTSI.—In addition to the forts, a splendid new temple has been erected at Teent sin by imperial bounty, and the Governor of the Province respectfully notifies its completion. The Emperor contributes the usual tablets and inscriptions.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The Gazettes plainly demonstrate a fearful increase of robbery, plundering, bribery, smuggling, and official delinquencies. The Board of Punishments seem to be actively and constantly employed in the trial of faithless officers, although many are unjustly accused.

On the other hand very many officers of different grades have been promoted, a majority of them for arresting the lawless and guilty.

S.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Peking Gazette, 7th moon, 25th day. (September 10th). Received the following Imperial Edict.

In this case *Paoupang* (the comprador) is the criminal, who in a confused, disorderly manner bought opium for others—he acted as a broker. And he intrigued with and bribed the linguists to get himself recommended to the barbarian ships; moreover, he accompanied *Keshen* to Canton.

Now, as according to the evidence before the great officers of the royal kindred, it is proved he was united in friendly and confidential intercourse with the outside nations, the law is that he be banished. I therefore order that *Paoupang* be sent to *E-le*, and be delivered over as a slave to the military; and even on days of goal delivery, he is not to be released.*

Chaou Tszeung, the *Chechen* of *Wei heen*, in the province of *Shantung*, said that he is intimately acquainted with *Paoupang*, and yet, knowing that he did not rest contented in his original occupation, still he did not inflict on him dismissal, but still retained him in employment, and recommended him (to *Keshen*) for a linguist, a fault of which he cannot refuse (the allegation).

I order *Chaou Tszeung* to be immediately deprived of his official rank, and it is not necessary again to refer him to the proper board for punishment; if the said dismissed officer has left any unfinished or undecided matters in his office, I order the *fooyuen* to examine into and manage them.

To *Funpoo*, the *fooyuen* of *Shantung*, having listened to the recommendation of *Chaou Tszeung*, that *Paoupang* should be appointed linguist to the barbarian ships: this is also unreasonable. I order that he be delivered over to the proper board for punishment.—*Respect this*.

Canton Register, 9th Nov. By J. S., Ed. C. R.

We have been favored by a friend, an eyewitness, with the following interesting paper, which from its length we are unable to give entire in this issue, and therefore reserve the other half for next week.

REMINISCENCES OF AMOY.

The fleet departing on the 21st August from Hongkong, made at first little progress. Calms and the slow sailing of some transports detained the ships near the Lemmas. A fine breeze however sprung up shortly afterwards; it was right aft and the 36 vessels under the guidance of the line of battle ships and the frigates, forming three lines, reached on the 25th Chapel island (Lamtea) the landmark for Amoy. We were now in sight of the barren coast, which has a more forbidding aspect than anything we are accustomed to see near Canton, but the place of our destination was still hid from our eyes.

The harbour or rather bay of Amoy is flanked by several islands, on two of which the Mandarins with their customary precaution had erected batteries. When therefore the *Modeste* and one of the steamers had approached within range of gunshot, the Celestials as they are wont to do gave her a sample of hard iron, which was returned; but the steamer that enjoyed the same honor, slighted the compliment and silently paddled away.

Before we enter upon the capture of Amoy, we must give a slight description of the state of politics that were swaying the minds of the rulers at that time. The success obtained, according to the reports of the Mandarins, over two barbarian men of war, last year, inspired the garrison with the most boyant hopes. To stimulate and perpetuate the patriotism, several officers had been richly rewarded, and their names were emblazoned with high encomiums in all streets and corners. Two heads of some natives accused of high treason were more-over stuck up on the sea shore, to serve as a warning for the conspirators not to combine with the barbarian invaders. The supreme Government in fact was so apprehensive, that the natives would side with the foreigners, that no means were left untried to confirm their wavering loyalty, and riches and

* On the emperor's, his mother's &c. birth-days, on the emperor attaining a certain decade in his reign, and on other occasions, criminals under sentence are pardoned and released.

honors were promised to them, if they would exert themselves in defending their fatherland. The governor general Yen himself gave a sacred pledge to fulfil the engagement to the very letter, but still the natives read the proclamation and grinned, being well aware that the whole was mere verbiage, and nothing else.

The erection of more fortifications was the next measure. Amoy possesses a citadel, but this can not protect the harbour, nor secure the town along the beach, against bombardment. And as it is the general opinion, that walls and guns are a sure safeguard to a place, the ingenuous set to work and built a very extensive line of fortifications, consisting of long granite walls, of about eight feet in thickness, the largest of which was overlaid by a thick coating of sods to prevent the balls from splitting the rock. The principal works were on the island of Amoy, the longest battery being about a mile in length; there were some small ones on the Tinghae side, and the island of Kolangsee, abreast the town of Amoy, had two more. Only the latter could have prevented a vessel from entering the innerharbour, for she could with a leading wind steer free of gun shot from all the others. The construction was considered superior to what we were accustomed to behold at Canton. In the large embrasures there were iron guns of middling size to the number of 32, only a very few being as large as those at Wantong. By some means or the other, the admiral had forgotten to cast the brass guns, for which the copper had been received, and he had established a foundry for iron pieces only.

The greater part of the forts were ready at the beginning of the year. The provincial treasury had furnished for this purpose the largest sums, whilst the people of Amoy had been obliged to make up the remainder with voluntary contributions, after a great deal of murmuring. When however every body rejoiced at the wonderful progress of the works, behold, there came an imperial edict, intimating that the barbarians might be managed without having recourse to fire and sword, and that they would be by and by tranquilized by some other means. This was after the surrender of Chusan, when the Court was confident, that all the difficulties might be removed by diplomacy. But when Canton had been taken, and six millions of ransom money paid, the news reached Amoy within a very short time; and as it had been ascertained, that the forces would from there proceed to Fokeen, new preparations were immediately set on foot, to beat the barbarians off. Yen, an experienced statesman and warrior, and on that account raised to the dignity of Governor of Fokeen and Chekeang, came himself to the spot, to superintend the armaments and the formation of a camp, and neither expenses nor labour were spared to render the place impregnable.

Admiral Tow, a Heangshan man, well acquainted with the cunning of the barbarians, went still further in his valour, and actually constructed a number of two deckers to encounter them boldly in the open sea. The merchants were requested to add to the fleet by the present of their own junks, and several came forward to enrich the imperial navy, for which they received a button and a nominal rank. New patriotic gifts were moreover levied upon the grudging shopkeepers, and the mandarins made a very handsome sum by peculation from the public treasure.

Their earnest desire was therefore to prolong the war to an indefinite period; for, what with building of forts and casting of cannon, and writing long bills and drawing large sums, even a corporal might be enabled to lay by a handsome sum. The people were in the mean while called upon to suggest plans for the destruction of the Barbarian robbers, the honorable epithet under which the English are constantly mentioned. Many of you, the edict said, have been in foreign countries, you know the character and the doings of this race, and therefore have the means of assisting your government with salutary advice. If your plans are opposite and succeed, you will be raised to high rank in your country, and your name will be immortalized. In another document, Yen calls upon the water braves to assemble in clouds, and take service, under the Admiral, there being at that time a very great scarcity of soldiers, who always abscond in time of need. As the bounty was very liberal, and the allowance of rice considerable, thousands came forward to serve in the war-junks. The intrepid Tow was delighted with

their zeal, and sagaciously remarked, that though the vessels of the English robbers were large, yet as a sparrow could perch with impunity on the back of a cow, they might as well manage to take these huge craft and kill the whole crew outright. A civilian who was well versed in naval affairs, had heard, that the poorer classes in Chaouchoo district, when going out to fish, were in the habit of harnessing large fish (whales?) to their boats and thus could resist the influence of wind and waves. They might therefore be very properly employed in capturing the English men of war, for, with such finny allies they were invincible. The plan was very good and worthy of the highest consideration. In our humble opinion you might purposely construct a pond for whales, and have them regularly trained for their duty, and whenever a vessel was to leave, just fix a hawser in their body, fasten a bridle in their jaws, and attach them with some chain cable at the tail to the ships heads, and then let them perform the duty of tugs; this would indeed render all the complicated operation of steam engines unnecessary, and save a good many coals. But enough of this wonderful proposal, which no doubt will astonish all our contemporaries.

In accordance to the general custom, rewards were held out for capturing men of war, and the courage of the good people was screwed up to the pitch. And now every thing was ready for the reception of the Barbarians, they were confidently expected every day, and army and navy were on the look out. Yen had concentrated all the disposable forces of the Province, and collected a corps of more than 10,000 men, whom with the peculiar wisdom of Chinese tacticians he had divided into small detachments, but there were in and about Amoy 5,600 men, according to the muster roll. Every body was filled with sanguine anticipation, the sailor and soldier hoped to engage the Barbarians, and a certain victory as in the former two instances was expected, yet no Barbarian came. And so it happened, that hope deferred made the grandes all repent of their former haste, and Yen declared in a proclamation, that the English had been wheedled into compliance, and perusing all the documents of Yihshan and his splendid memorials to his sovereign, of which he had obtained correct copies, he naturally concluded, that the war was at an end. The water braves, who had shewn a most voracious appetite, eating the rations of two ordinary men, and moreover proved themselves very feeble, were forthwith dismissed. Being however a disorderly body, they created a great deal of disturbance in Amoy, and the Keunminfoo had to issue another edict for their dispersion.

This happened about a month before the arrival of our ships. The passage having been so very quick, no previous information of their approach had reached Amoy. The first news were sent in by a fishing boat, the crew of which stated, that many Barbarian vessels had been seen outside. Unfortunately the Admiral was absent; he had left several days ago, to cruise against pirates or perhaps to intercept the hostile fleet, and put the vice admiral of Kinnun in charge of the forces. This was indeed a great blow to all celestial hopes, but the governor immediately made himself commander in chief, placing the latter officer in the principal battery. There had been a fast ordered for the next day, on account of the great prevailing drought, and the Keunminfoo was to go in procession to the temples. But as soon as he perceived, that the long entertained fears were now realized, he immediately issued an edict promising rewards for every head of a white and black man that might be brought to him, and stimulating the people to fight for the preservation of their lives and property.

Towards the evening of the 25th, the Commandant of the Northeastly fort sent in a paper stating, that 30 ships and three steamers had arrived in the offing of Tsingsu, an island at the entrance. As these vessels were however awed by the tremendous fire kept up by the Celestials, they had anchored for the night. The latter was perfectly true. A fresh breeze was blowing when the English came all to an anchor. The night passed quietly on board the ships, whilst there was bustle and consternation on shore.

Early in the morning, the British commanders reconnoitred, when a Chinaman who had been previously living at Singapore, came on board the Wellesley to inquire, what all these vessels had for sale. He had been sent by the Keun min foo, and

rather trembled in the execution of his commission. As there was an earnest desire to prevent the effusion of blood, if possible, the city was summoned, to surrender, and the letter sent on shore by this emissary. The document was opened and read by every one, but produced not the slightest effect.

About noon a breeze having sprung up, the men of war advanced to the combat, preceded and accompanied by the shell throwing and skirmishing steamers. The line of battleships having been laid abreast the largest fortifications, both the Blonde as well as Druid advanced to the attack of the forts of Kolangsu, the Modeste proceeding up the town and the other vessels taking each separately their stations. The long Battery, which was as strong as any at Canton, held out for more than two hours, and as soon as the fire slackened on the part of the English vessels, some one or other brave man stepped forward to load and fire one of the guns of the fort. And so the battering might have gone on for a long while, for the walls were impenetrable, if a party of marines and sailors had not been landed. The troops had in the mean while been put on shore by the steamers, and were going to take the Chinese garrison in flank, when the latter wisely resolved not to allow them the chance, and ran away very nimbly. At one of the outer forts where only a very small party opposed them, the garrison returned several times to the charge, but were repeatedly beaten off. In the centre all was confusion and flight. One of the mates however venturing too rashly into the camp, was pierced by an arrow that went through the thick flesh of his leg, and another sailor shot through his back with a matchlock; but these were all the casualties that occurred, with the addition of the scorching of one or two men, and the loss of five soldiers by the swamping of a boat in tow of one of the steamers.

To our great astonishment, the first to leave were the Mandarins. Governor Yen, having been at an eminence a spectator of the fight, run away as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, and carried with him most of his household furniture. He was followed by the Keunminfoo and Taoutae with all their underlings, and thenceforth there seemed to be a tacit understanding that every body should cut and run. Shwuy lung, the second in command of the large battery, however thought differently. He was a colonel, and remained to the last at his gun. When he saw our gallant tars making rapidly for him, he tried at first to escape, but was shot into the leg. Then he drew his sword and wished to commit suicide, when a soldier sprang forward and arrested his arm. The sailors approaching, the latter ran away as fast as he could, whilst the Colonel, seeing no alternative but captivity, severed with his sword his head from the body, and fell a bloody corpse in the road. The Commander-in-chief gave all up for lost, when he esied the brave British troops advancing and walked boldly into the water and drowned himself. The next day his body was thrown upon the beach, a hideous mass of flesh. Another Mandarin blew out his brains, rather than surrender; several others being the hindmost were shot by the pursuers, and one, a corporal who had been wounded in his arm, received a reprieve. Having been brought up by the sailors and put on board a man of war, he shewed very great unconcern at what had happened. I have been a soldier, he said, but now I have finished my career. Upon all questions that were put to him, he gave a straightforward answer, being quite indifferent about betraying the strongholds of his nation to the Barbarians. He had his arm taken off with stoical apathy, and began to recover, when after a few days he grew quite outrageous in his conduct and forced his benefactors to send him on shore.

The batteries fired very high, and only a few shot struck. One sailor had his arm taken off by a ball, and another died of concussion of the brain, on account of his having looked out of the port, whilst a thirty two pounder was being fired.

The vessels proceeding towards the Kolangsee batteries, were at first saluted by the Tinghae fort, the shot of which however fell short. The Blonde, on going abreast the Chinese junks, got aground, and in this state, she landed the marines and the 26th Regiment. Every thing in the power of the Chinese was done to sink the boats, but the balls flew over them. On landing, the garrison tried to roll stones upon the assailants, which the latter carefully avoided. They made then a charge with their long spears before the fort, and being well re-

ceived by musket fire, they at once were thrown into disorder, and the war cry was, *saue qui pent!* And thereupon these brave men began to run, without further reflection, and those who were not killed, either saved themselves by swimming, or jumped on board of some native boats. On the part of the English not one was wounded. About 5 o'clock all the forts were either evacuated or in possession of the British. The Chinese had been studious to erect massive walls, but never thought of fortifying the rear, so that any force might have at their pleasure marched up to the very back of the gunners and shot the artillerymen, without their being able to offer resistance. The fortifications moreover were so extensive, and the guns so numerous, that an army of 10,000 men would scarcely have been sufficient to defend them properly. As it was, the soldiers were not adequate to work the cannon, and a dispatch dated the evening before, and addressed to the governor, announced the intention of the Mandarins of pressing the village braves into their service.

Besides the cannon, there were plenty of bows and arrows found scattered about. The vanquished had retired over the barren hills which divide the island of Amoy in two parts. Whilst they were climbing up the rugged rocks, they were a good deal annoyed by the numerous shot that whistled about their ears. Most of them however escaped, and towards evening not one official down to the lowest police runner was anywhere visible.

On the following day, our troops took possession of the Citadel, a small fortress of about one mile in circumference. Nobody knew what had become of the governor, and there were some dark surmises, that he had committed suicide. No certain intelligence however could be obtained, and the people merely guessed that he had likely run away to Chinchew. As for the other mandarins they were lost beyond all hope, and the brave army was totally disbanded.

Under such circumstances, it was by no means a wonder, that the people begun to laugh at their own officers; to whom they have by no means any good will, as they had been very severely squeezed. The rabble, which is here very numerous, got more over the upperhand, and all order and control were totally at an end. As a great part of the people hereabouts have visited the India Archipelago, they are well conversant with foreigners, and did not shew any symptoms of fear. The solitude that reigned throughout the houses, and the sacking of many buildings, sufficiently gave them an idea of the horrors of war, which can never be too much deplored. But they reasoned very correctly by saying, we have nothing to do with the present quarrel, our mandarins have rejected peace and let them now bear the consequences. If you wish to be our rulers, treat us as your people, but not as your enemies. We understand the nature of your government from the establishment of your dominion at Singapore, and to similar sway we are willing to bow. These sentiments were echoed by many, in the sincerity of their hearts, though unheeded for the time being.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

Wellesley	72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim	72—captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde	42— " T. Bourchier, C. B.
Druid	44— " H. Smith, C. B.
Larne	18— " P. J. Blake,
Moleste	10— " H. Eyres,
Cruizer	18— " H. W. Giffard,
Columbine	18— " T. J. Clarke,
Pylades	18— " T. V. Anson,
Nimrod	18— comdr. Pearse,
Algerine	10— Lieut. Ryan,
H. C. S. Nemesis	lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen	mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon	lieut. McCleverty,
Sescuris	mr. comg. Ormsby,
Madagascar	" Dicey,
SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,	
Herald	26—captain J. Nias C. B. senr. comg. offr.
Alligator	28— " S. P. Pritchard,

Sulphur	8— " Belcher,
Hyacinth	18— comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Starling	6— " H. Kellett,
Royalist	10— " W. Stewart,
Young Hebe	4— comg. C. H. V. Temple,
H. C. S. Hooghly	mr. comg. Ross,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Nov.	
2. (A.)	<i>Hannibal</i> , Scott, Manila.
5. "	<i>Cayuga</i> , Bissell, Mazatlan.
5. (B.)	<i>Wanderer</i> , Owen, Calcutta & Singapore.
6. "	<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i> , (int.) Voss, London.
6. (A.)	<i>Coromado</i> , Scudder, Boston.
6. (B.)	<i>Guisanhan</i> , Every, Bombay & Singapore.
6. "	<i>W. S. Hamilton</i> , Brown, Liverpool.
9. "	<i>Young Queen</i> , Reid, Liverpool.
10. (A.)	<i>India</i> , Nott, Penang.
13. (B.)	<i>John O'Gaunt</i> , Robertson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS PER

Earl of Hardwicke; Lieut. Col. Schoedde, Captain Daubeney, Ens. Rogers, Daubeney, and Campbell, Assist. Surgeon Traquair, and 260 men, of H. M. 53th Regt.; Ens. Monso, Assist. Surgeon Stewart, and 76 men of H. M. 18th Regt.

John O'Gaunt, Messrs Davidson and Dundas.

SAILED

Nov.	
10. (B.)	<i>Coromandel</i> , Ryan, London.
10. "	<i>Poppy</i> , Coffe, Singapore & Calcutta.
10. "	<i>Red Rover</i> , Wright, Sing. & Calcutta.
12. "	<i>Blakely</i> , London.
13. "	<i>Fatima</i> , Fethers, London.

PASSENGERS PER

Caledonia; (omitted last week) Capt. Donnelly, Mr. D. J. M. de Romarate.

The *Cowajee Family* and *Rob Roy*, for Singapore and Calcutta to be despatched on Monday next, 9 A. M.

The *Paradies*, for Singapore and Hamburg in four or five days.

The *Ann*, Griffith, for London in a day or two.

The *Tartar* spoke the *Morrison*, Capt. Benson, 18 days out from Manila on the 9th October, in lat. 1 South, all well, with a fine breeze, and she would, in all likelihood, reach Anjer by the 12th October.

The *Wild Irish Girl*, was seen by the *Earl of Hardwicke*, near Tree Island. Gaspar Straits, on the 26th September

The *John O'Gaunt* reports the *Thomas Lowrie* from China at Anjer 5th October.

The *Forfarshire*, for London sailed on the 9th, not 4th as reported in our last.

The *Carleton*, from Singapore has not arrived as reported in our last.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London,	<i>Elephantia</i> .
For Calcutta,	<i>Cowajee Family</i> , <i>Rob Roy</i> , <i>Ann</i> , <i>Merrmaid</i> .
For Bombay,	<i>Charles Grant</i> , <i>Vanillart</i> .

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,	<i>Potentate</i> , <i>Emerald Isle</i> , <i>Regular</i> , <i>Cordelia</i> , <i>Arctusa</i> , <i>Carnatic</i> , <i>trsp.</i> , <i>Royal Exchange</i> , <i>Louisa Baitlie</i> .
From Calcutta,	<i>Falcon</i> , <i>Euphrates</i> , <i>Indus</i> , <i>Maumcin</i> .
From Bombay,	<i>Saphira</i> , <i>Ardsater</i> , <i>Sir H. Compton</i> , <i>Circusian</i> , <i>Bomanjee Hormusjee</i> .
From Singapore	<i>Sumatra</i> , <i>Carleton</i> .

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th August.	SINGAPORE, 4th October,
UNITED STATES, July 19	MANILA, 19th October,
CALCUTTA, 10th Sept.	AMOI, 4th November,
BOMBAY, 8th Sept.	CHUSAN, 26th October,
JAVA, 18th September,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring, Ann, Ann,	550, 800, 800	Hall, Griffith, Spain,	Russell and Co. Jardine M. and Co.
*Anne Jane, Atiet Rohoman, Arun,	302, 709, 343	Stubbs, Lugin, Kellock,	Fox Rawson and Co. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. Dent and Co. [Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. I. Fletcher & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bencoolen, Belhaven, Conrade,	—, —, 368	—, —, Campbell,	—, —, —
Cleveland, Charles Grant, Cowas. Family,	386, 1311, 500	Morley, Pitcairn, Durham,	Macvicar and Co. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. Lindsay and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. Macvicar and Co. Gribble Hughes & Co. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Defiance, Dss. of Nthumbd, Elephantia,	—, 541, 310	—, Watt, Scott, Rose,	—, —, —
*Eliza Stewart, Earl Balcarras, Earl Grey,	442, 1488, 571	Miller, Baker, Mollison,	—, —, —
Ellen, Foam, Framj. Cowasj. Forrester, Frankfield,	440, 410, 800, —, 750	Rodger, Greig, Fraser, Byworth, Mitchell,	Dent and Co. Dallas and Co. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. Fergusson, L. and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan. Macvicar and Co. Dirom and Co.
*General Kyd, George IV, Guisacian, Hygeia,	1318, —, —, 378	Oliver, Jones, Every, Woodbury,	—, —, —, G. Nye jr.
Island Queen, J. Tomkinson, John Bibby, John O'Garat, John Bartlett,	—, 260, —, —, 385	—, —, —, —, Freeman,	Dent and Co. A. and D. Furdonjee. Gibb Livingston & Co. Turner and Co. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Litherland, Lady Hayes, Lady Grant, Lord Amherst,	—, —, —, —	—, —, —, —, Paterson, McGregor, Hopkins,	Jardine Matheson & Co. H. Rustomjee. Dent and Co.
*Masdeu, Mauritius, Mermuid, Mary A Webb, Nimrod, Orwell,	247, —, —, —, 470, —	Dare, Howlett, —, —, Manning,	—, —, —, —, —
*Posthumus, Pest. Bomanjee, Prss. Charlotte, Parkfield, Rajah,	390, 515, —, 352	Milner, Hall, Nash, Whitelide, Ferguson,	A. A. de Mello. Jardine Matheson & Co. Macvicar & Co. Dent and Co. Gribble Hughes & Co. Lindsay and Co. Bell and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sescuris, Samuel Winter, Stork, Thomas King, Tweed, Ths. Sparks, Vansittart,	—, —, —, 340, 447, 437, 1312	—, Raw, Jeyes, Scott, Rounce, Lawson, Sparks, Lennon,	Lindsay and Co. Dent and Co. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan. Jardine Matheson & Co. Fox Rawson and Co. H. Rustomjee. Jardine Matheson & Co. Dent and Co. Macvicar and Co. Dirom and Co.
Wave, Wanderer, W S Hamilton, Young Queen,	—, —, —, —	—, —, —, —, Owen, Brown, Reid,	—, —, —, —, —

AMERICAN.

Lema, Deini, Cynthia, Niantic, Mary Ellen, Venice, Henry Pratt, Luconia, Zenobia, Hannibal, Cayuga, Coromado, India,	—, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —	Endicot, Crockett, Johnson, Hepburn, Heard, Perit, Rogers, Barlow, Scott, Bissell, Scudder, Nott,	Russell and Co. " " " A. Heard and Co. Russell and Co. J. D. Sword and Co. W. A. Lawrence. Wetmore and Co. W. A. Lawrence. Russell and Co. Wetmore and Co.
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HAMBURG.

Paradies, Flora, Geo. Washington, Ana, Luminy, Duda,	—, —, —, —, —, —	Zibrantz, Hooge, Baemen, Jessen, Riestro, Cayal, —, —	Wetmore & Co. " " Russell & Co. Russell and Co. J. A. Mercer. Macvicar and Co.
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* at Whampoa.

DIED.—At Dorjeeling, on the 26th August, JAMES HOW, Esq. of the firm of Messrs JAMIESON & How, of China.

At the Naval Hospital, Macao, on the 26th October, of dysentery, Lieutenant ASTLE, late of Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*.

Printed and published by EDMOND MOLESSE, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 8.] Macao, Saturday, 20th November, 1841.

[No. 320.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned,—

The Schooner **TERESA**, about 50 Tons.
The Cutter **HOPE**, about 20 Tons.
The Schooner **WITCH**,

These Boats are all Teak Built, Coppered, in good order, well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any persons requiring such Vessels.

W. LANE.

Macao, 11th November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given) JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a large quantity of STATIONERY and OILMAN'S STORES, just landed ex "FOAM."

Macao, 26th October, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co. JOHN D. SWORD.
JOHN B. TRUTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.


ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.


FOR LONDON.

 THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREIO, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th November, '811.

FOR LONDON.


 THE fine first class Ship DUCHESSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.


FOR BOMBAY.

 THE fast sailing ship TARTAR, captain W. O. YOUNG, under engagement to leave positively on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th November, 1841.

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

 MAY be accommodated in the Ship GENERAL KYD, 1200 Tons, Capt. C. G. JONES, of the E. I. Co's. Service; will perhaps call to water at the Cape of Good Hope.


To be despatched about the 10th of December. For passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 11th Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


from Whampoa to London.

 THE A I ship POSTHUMUS, 390 Tons captain MILNER, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

 THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to


J. T. DE AQUINO.

or to M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 19th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.


FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

 THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

 THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

 THE British Barque "LADY HAYES" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 8/3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.

 THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. I. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE


Macao, 6th August, 1841.

NOTICE.


 THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

 THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 8/3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

MIDWIFE AND NURSE.—MRS. SARAH MC FALL offers her services in the above capacity to English families. Mrs. Mc F. can produce satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character, and requests such as may require her services, to apply at the House of Captain DUUS,—Macao.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.
FOR SALE.—50 half pipes Brandy.
20 barrels Cordials, Peppermint and Cinnamon.
50 dozen superior old Madeira Wine.
50 do. old Monongahela Whiskey.
12 do. Sarsaparilla, compd. fluid.
50 do. Swains Panacea.
10 boxes Bologna Sausages.
7 do. pure white wine Vinegar.
12 Cannisters Adhesive Plaster.
5000 Mexican Dollars.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SWEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIZA & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM," Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 months, East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two tantum WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in blids and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to **B. LEMOS.**
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of **A. A. DE MELLO.**
Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to **JNVS FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 14th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to **J. V. JORGE.**
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, I
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of **Albion;** Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogshheads.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of **Glestones King & Co.;** apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.
Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.
THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 5.
Letter paper size . . . \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships . . . \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1.
" for 3 months . . . \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
For six Months . . . \$ 7
For three " . . . \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

CALCUTTA
From the India Gazette.
The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council on the 30th of August 1841, is hereby promulgated for general information:
ACT No. XVIII. of 1841.

An act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of military stores.
I. It is hereby enacted, that arms, ammunition and military stores (with the exception of arms in the possession of individuals for private use) shall not be exported, or otherwise taken from the territories of the East India Company, without a licence from a public officer or officers for each presidency to be indicated by the governments of the respective presidencies, for the purpose of granting such licenses, and a full compliance with all such rules and conditions as may be prescribed for the guidance of such officer or officers in regard to such exports by the aforesaid governments respectively. And any army, ammunition or military stores which any person shall export, or attempt to export, or take as aforesaid, contrary to this act, shall thereby become forfeited, on the award of the officer or officers authorized as aforesaid to grant licenses or the collector of customs, and every person offending in the premises contrary to this act shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees.
II. And it is hereby enacted, that any person who shall collect or keep in one place, or within places not exceeding three miles in distance from each other, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding fifty pounds, without a license from such officer as aforesaid, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees, and such gunpowder shall become forfeited on the award of the officers authorized to grant licenses as aforesaid or the collector of customs.
III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the Governments aforesaid, to allow at any port or ports, the exportation of Arms, Ammunition and military stores as aforesaid, without any such license as aforesaid, as they shall deem expedient.

T. H. MADDOCK
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.
THE CALLOPE.—We are told that the Callope frigate, which has just arrived here, is going into dock, and that she is so infested with rats as to render it absolutely necessary to smoke her, Government are anxious to have every thing done to the vessel with the utmost expedition, as she is required for immediate service.—*India Gazette 10th Sept.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.
The population of Sydney on the 1st January, 1838, had reached nearly 20,000 souls; and there is little doubt that by this time it is not less than 30,000. A considerable portion of these are emancipists—most of them once assigned convicts—who contrive to succeed better in the capital than in the rural districts. The number of convicts imported, from the year 1830 to 1838, amounted to 30,212; and of these 10,149 had become free by servitude, and 1,100 by pardon. The last official returns that we have seen are those of the 1st January, 1838. At that period the population of New South Wales consisted of—males, 55,539; females, 21,557; total 77,096. Of these there were—free males, 30,285; free females, 18,980; total, 49,265. Convict males, 25,254; convict females, 2,577; total, 27,831. But we know that, in 1839, the population exceeded 114,000, and in 1840 was nearly 130,000.
As the population of the whole colony by the census taken in 1835 was only 39,797, it would appear to have nearly doubled itself in three years. At the end of 1837 it was 77,006, and at the middle of 1840 is supposed to have exceeded 130,000;—it therefore continues pretty

nearly to do so; and the revenue appears to keep pace with it. The ordinary revenue was—at the end of 1837, 202,580*l*; of 1839, 244,774*l*; increase, 42,197*l*.
It appears remarkable that among the free settlers there should be so great a disparity between the sexes as eleven men to four women; but in these are included all the emancipists, about a third of the whole. In the convicts, the disproportion appears to be as twelve men to one woman. The consequence of this many well be imagined, and the fact points out most strongly the necessity of sending out as many female convicts as the home government have in custody, instead of shutting them up in jails and penitentiaries in England, at an enormous expense, from whence they generally come out more debased than when they entered: whereas transportation has not only saved crowds from misery, and not a few from the gallows, but has actually converted thousands into wealthy citizens, and many of them into good moral and religious subjects. For it is due to the colonists to say, that neither care nor expense have been spared in establishing schools and procuring schoolmasters, not only in the capital, but in every town and parish, to instruct the children of both sexes on the Madras system, and with due attention to the principles of religion and morality. In 1838 the number of males in the schools was 1396; females, 1072; total, 2468. The expense about 10,000*l*. Separate schools for Roman Catholics—number of scholars, both sexes, about 900.
There is besides in Sydney a sipe for class of schools for youths of parents in better circumstances, wherein they receive a classical education:—King's School, 105; Sydney College, 125; Australian College, 70; in all 300 scholars.
The state of trade will convey some idea of the progressive prosperity of Australia. The amount of the value of
Imports in 1837 was £1,182,222 Increase in one year
" 1838 . . . 1,506,803 £324,581.
" 1839 . . . 1,679,390 Increase £172,587.
Exports in 1837 . . . £ 747,576 Increase in one year
" 1838 . . . 774,770 £27,194.
Exports in 1839, with the produce of the fisheries, were £948,776.
The fisheries, too, were on the increase, but we shall have to speak of them hereafter—
In 1838 the value of the black whale
oil alone exported was, . . . £ 37,669
Bone 11,567
Sperm 65,047
Total value . . . £114,283
Six Germans from one of the best vine districts on the Rhine—married men with their wives and fifteen children—arrived at Sydney in 1806, and were sent to an estate in the country. These vine-dressers have successfully proceeded in the cultivation of a vineyard previously managed by three or four Greeks transported to Sydney for piracy. The Germans have extended the vineyards, and in 1840 had made 3,500 gallons of good wine; so that there is now every promise of New South Wales adding wines to her exports. Some idea may be formed of the increasing prosperity of our Australian colonies by the fact that, at this moment, there are advertised in the 'Packet List' twenty-six vessels, chiefly by the Thames, and in 'Lloyd's List' no less than forty-five lresses, all from the Thames, preparing for these colonies.
CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 20th Nov., 1841.
H. M. S. *Lorne* from Chusan arrived here on the 13th, and proceeded again on the 15th to Bombay, with Capt. Harry Evres, charged with despatches for the Admiralty. Lieut. Gabbet, Madras Artillery, charged by Sir Hugh Gough with despatches for the Governor General, also arrived here per the *Lorne* and proceeded to Calcutta in the *Ariel*.
The news received during the week from the north add little to that we were previously in possession and reported in the two last numbers of the Canton Press. The threat of an attack on Capt. Smith's squadron by fire rafts at Amoy, has, as was to have been expected, not been carried into effect, and everything remains quiet there as well as at Ningpo, Chinhae, and Chusan. It is said that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has demanded the sum of 8 millions of Dollars as ransom for the town of Ningpo, and for the nonmolestation of Hang chow foo the capital, and other towns, of that Province. Up to the last accounts no reply had however been received from the Chinese authorities, although a channel of communication had, after some difficulty, been opened with them. The booty which at Chinhae and Ningpo has fallen into the hands of the English, is very considerable, and a respectable amount of prize-money will reward the exertions of the Army

and Navy. The most valuable part of the capture is probably an immense quantity of cash, the low metal currency of the country, of which no less, it is supposed, than a million dollars worth has been found. Of Sycee and Dollars the quantity hitherto discovered has, we believe, not been very great, but it is stated at such different amounts that we may probably be far wrong in mentioning either. A considerable quantity was found concealed in hollow logs of wood of which it is supposed a great porportion must have been carried away by the Chinese before the discovery was made. The article next in value, if not equal to the cash, is an immense quantity of Copper found stored at Chin-hae, and intended to be converted into cannon. The quantity has by some been estimated at 600 tons, but is probably much greater. It was being shipped into the transports, and its quality is said to be very good. A large number of very heavy pieces of brass and copper ordnance have likewise fallen into the hands of the captors, and are also of great value. The quantity of saltpetre is very considerable. Besides this the immense granaries at Ningpo were well filled, and we are told that the sale of this paddy brought about \$12,000 each day. It was selling to the poor, who were allowed to fill a bag of about 2 cwt for one dollar. That at such cheap rate the demand was great, may easily be imagined. A great many naval stores have also been found, such as planks, spars, coir-rope, etc, which from their bulk, however, are of little value, and will probably have to be destroyed.

The movements of the British forces would of course greatly depend upon the issue of negotiations with the provincial authorities of Chekeang: should these object to the terms offered them, it is supposed the capital Hang-chow-fu will be taken.

Instructions have been sent by the *Larne* to the senior officer commanding on this station, to detain all Junks laden with valuable cargoes, and to obstruct the coasting trade as much as possible; the trade between Formosa and China also is to be interrupted, and in fact, the Chinese trade to be harassed as much as practicable. An exception is however made in favor of Junks going to or coming from British settlements in the Straits and Hongkong, and such other Chinese vessels as may be provided with passes from any of the officers commanding on the several stations. We have not heard whether any Junks have, in consequence of these orders, already been detained. The present is not the season when many junks, engaged in foreign trade, may be found on the high seas.

We are glad to see that at length steps are likely to be taken to put an end to the half measures which have obtained so long, and it is only when the Chinese are made aware that war is made in earnest, and when they shall begin to feel the distress thereby occasioned, that we can hope to see them come forward, ready sincerely to treat for peace. The trade of Canton and Whampoa is however, for the present, not to be interfered with, and we think it therefore not unlikely that a great porportion of the teas now there, may be shipped off, before the Chinese authorities will put a stop to the trade, which it is not improbable they may be inclined to do when they learn of the seizure of vessels belonging to their people, even in the neighbourhood of Canton. The squadron here has been reinforced by return from Amoy of the *Nimrod*.

Our latest accounts from Canton are of the 16th. Everything remained quiet, and teas were being shipped off without interruption. But the high prices which we mentioned a fortnight since as being paid for Congous have not been maintained, and those then valued at 35 T. may now be had for 31 T. The scarcity of money is very great; the circulating medium, consisting of Spanish pillar dollars, and which for some time past has been barely sufficient, was rendered much more scarce by the shipment of a large sum to India of the Canton ransom money, and is growing less every day by the destruction of these coins by the Chinese fashion of stamping them, while the deficiency can no longer be supplied by importation of the Spanish dollar, and those of the American Republics have not yet obtained currency here.

We have had the pleasure of seeing several officers who were present at the capture of Chusan and Chin-hae, and have gleaned from them, as well as from some letters we have seen and received, a few more particulars of those affairs. The fortifications

at Tinghae were on a great scale, and several of them erected with considerable engineering skill. A joss house particularly had been made a very strong position, and a long battery had been erected to guard the coast, but was not quite finished, many of its embrasures being unfurnished with cannon. The forces, as is already known, were landed on the Island of Chusan on the 1st October, and after partial fighting during about five hours, the City of Tinghae was again taken. In several instances the Chinese displayed considerable courage, but it is very probable that the affair would have been terminated in much shorter time, had not rains previous rendered the road, on which the soldiers had to march towards the battery, nearly impracticable. The causeway leading towards it was so much covered with mud, that it was frequently undistinguishable from the surrounding swamp, and the soldiers, losing it, sunk to over their ankles into a heavy tenacious clay, impeding their march, during which many had to leave their shoes behind. Of this circumstance the Chinese took advantage, and kept up a fire from the hills as well as from the batteries, without however doing much damage. In some instances there was hand to hand fighting. The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 1500, while that of the English did not exceed four or five, including the death of Ensign Jewell of the 55th, who had only lately been promoted from the ranks, and who was shot by a musket ball. It was observed at Chusan that the Chinese had made great progress in the art of casting guns, many of them being cast on the English model. Their powder however is very bad, and renders a very large charge necessary, which filling the greater part of the gun, causes many of them to burst.

The fortifications at Chin-hae had apparently not been strengthened with the same care as those at Tinghae, they being nearly the same now as they were last year. The troops, whilst the ships kept up a fire on the forts, were landed on the 10th October, at some distance from them in order to take several fortifications commanding the forts in the rear. The 49th had a march of about 5 miles, and took several positions of the enemy, on heights, from the last of which they were able to turn the enemy's guns upon him, and a detachment came upon the undefended rear of the forts before the enemy was aware of it. From the heights the British opened a most destructive fire upon their garrison, who endeavored to escape by leaping into the water. The slaughter of the Chinese was dreadful, and their dead have probably much exceeded those on Chusan. A great many fine brass guns were here found, likewise the 18 pounder cartronnades of the *Kite* lost last year in the Yang tze-kiang, and after the model of which a great many other guns of various calibre had been cast. It was observed that not only were the guns recently made of much better workmanship than heretofore, but there was great improvement observable in the carriages, which from formerly being altogether useless and contemptible, were now as well made as if they had been of English manufacture. One gun was found in one of the positions on the hills, on a pivot, worked with the greatest ease, and with which aim could be taken with the greatest accuracy, and it was tested upon the garrison in the forts below, who soon found their own weapons in the hands of the enemy to be much more destructive than when wielded by themselves. The fire from the ships had caused considerable damage to the town of Chin-hae, and we are sorry to hear that a good many of its peaceable inhabitants were found killed or wounded, when next day, the 11th, it was taken possession of. Unfortunately the disasters of war do not fall upon the guilty or contending parties alone; frequently by far the greater part of the miseries occasioned by it are suffered by the peaceable people.

Ningpo, as before said, was entered without any resistance whatever on the 13th. The river is sufficiently deep even for line of battle-ships to ascend it as far as that city. At first the thieves, who prowled about with great daring in bands of 200 and 300 men, were very troublesome, and to disperse them, the soldiery were on several occasions sent, when a few of them were killed, which is the only loss of life caused by the taking of Ningpo.

The country beyond Ningpo is described as remarkably beautiful. A party in the Steamers *Phlegathon* and *Sesoutris* who proceeded as far as Yuyauou, had an opportunity of seeing it, and we have heard them say, that no country can surpass it in cultivation and fertility.

The *Autumnus* from Manila spoke the *Medusa*, steamer, on the 11th November to the northward of Cape Bolina, bound for China. The *Medusa* is, we believe, one of the small iron steamers, originally intended for the navigation of the Indus. She draws only 3 feet water, we are told, and will therefore be a very valuable acquisition to our force. She had put into Manila, we suppose in want of coals, and left there probably on the 6th or 7th. Although probably by this time at Hongkong, her arrival there is not yet reported.

We have been requested to state that the subscriptions collected by Lieut. Crawford, R. N. Agent for transports, and Capt. Fawcett, of the Asia, for the benefit of the widow and children of Captain Stead of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, murdered early this year at Chin-hae by the Chinese, amount in all to 637 £ and 3s. Rupees, which sum has been paid into the hands of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. namely £ 61. 16. 5 in Navy bills, at 4s 6d and 8399 75, in dollars. Lieut. Crawford's list of subscriptions is deposited at the *Canton Press Office*.

From documents found at Chin-hae it appears that Capt. Stead was only severely wounded, not murdered at Kitow point, as was generally supposed. He was, as already related formerly, when on shore amusing himself with shooting, set upon by a mob of soldiers and people, wounded, and carried to Chin-hae, where he was executed by order of the authorities, and his body actually cut to pieces. Some Chinese who witnessed this atrocious murder state that they saw three fingers lopped from off the hand of the living man, and that he died only after being literally cut to pieces. The examination of Capt. Stead was found at Chin-hae, in which he gives a true account of himself, stating to be Captain of a transport laden with stores for the Admiral, that his ship was owned by Messrs Soames, that he was 32 years old, had a wife and three children, etc. The report of the Chin-hae authorities, relating the capture of one and escape of another barbarian (seaman Connor) and the execution of the former, as well as the Imperial reply, approving of the execution, and reproving the Chin-hae authorities for not having likewise killed the other barbarian, have also been found, as well as the reply from Chin-hae stating in excuse the other Englishman's escape. It will be seen from this that prisoners falling into the hands of Chinese have but little chance of their lives, but that in all probability they will be deprived of them under the greatest tortures. At Chusan we are told a stone tablet was found erected in a conspicuous place containing the Emperor's orders for the execution, by a slow and ignominious death, of whatever English barbarians should fall into the hands of the Chinese there. We have since had to record the deaths of Mr. Wainwright and a lascar, who however, were fortunate enough to escape a more cruel death, by being killed on the spot by musket shots, during the treacherous attack made on them, when they came to receive the provisions that had been promised them. This as previously stated, happened on the same spot nearly, as Capt. Stead's disaster, but was speedily avenged by the Steamer *Phlegathon*, from which a party of men were landed, when the inhabitants of the village escaped, with the exception of two or three whose flight was arrested by shot, but their houses, 75 in number, were burnt.

From Manila we learn that accounts have been received of a dangerous insurrection having broken out in the island of Luzon, in a place of the name of Tayabas, not much more than about 60 miles to the southward of Manila. An Indian Curate has there raised the standard, and the district Alcalde, a Spaniard, has been murdered, while the native troops, disregarding their European officers, have joined the Insurgents. Some forces, under the command of General Oran have been sent from Manila, who, it is hoped, will be able to restore tranquillity.

H. M. S. *Sulphur*, surveying vessel, Captain Belcher, will, we understand, leave this, on her voyage home, in a day or two.

The *Ariel* has not been chartered, as has been stated, at Chusan for the conveyance of Government despatches to Calcutta, although Lieut. Gabbett, who is charged with them, from Sir Hugh Gough has here taken his passage in that vessel for Calcutta.

The following naval appointments have been made:

<i>Modeste</i> , comr. Watson,	ex Blenheim.
<i>Columbine</i> , " Morshead,	ex Hyacinth.
<i>Pylades</i> , " Tindal,	ex Callopie.
<i>Cruiser</i> , " Pearse,	ex Nimrod.
<i>Nimrod</i> , " Glass, daily expected from England	
<i>Algerine</i> , lieut. W. H. Maitland, comg. ex Wellesley	

REMINISCENCES OF AMOY.

(Concluded from last week's Press.)

Amoy with its suburbs is a very long city. The outermost eastern point is called Howtosa, and consists of several nice buildings and temples. Adjacent to it are the granaries—a double row of very capacious buildings in which at our arrival about 82,000 shih of Formosa paddy, for the use of the troops and navy, were stored up. As soon as the populace perceived, that the Mandarins had withdrawn, several thousands of them immediately set to work to pillage the public property. Whilst crowds of poor people streamed forth from the town, and the roads were covered with carriers. Thus passed about three days, when the depredations were discovered, and a party of soldiers sent to put down the plunder. The scene that presented itself can not better be compared, than to a large anthill. About a thousand Chinese were filling their sacks as speedily as they could, whilst double the number were on their way homewards. After the most arduous exertions on the part of the military, the space was finally cleared, and another detachment which had been called upon to cooperate, came too late to participate in this immense labour. It was however very soon found out, that only one granary had retained the half of its contents, and another a few shih, the remainder were all empty. Thus perished the magazines of the Amoy Government. Not only was the grain carried away, but all other military stores shared the same fate. Considering the matter maturely, it was the general opinion, that the little which had been preserved might as well be given to the poor; and thus a paper to that effect was speedily stuck up, and not a grain remained, wherewith to console the mandarins. The loss thus suffered by Government could not have been less than 150,000 Taels.

These granaries are at the eastern part of the suburbs called Amoy kang, and about ½ mile farther on is the Keun min foo's office, or Hae hong as he is called here. This was an immense range of buildings, so large and capacious, as to furnish quarters for the whole 55th regiment. Behind, amidst the rocks, are grottoes and graves, and a number of out-houses. Here a part of the treasury was found. This was packed up in wooden cylinders that opened like a box, each of them had a lock with a paper over it notifying from whence the silver had been obtained; some were already broken open, and there remained only a small sum. The papers and records found in the various offices were so numerous, than when thrown out to clear the apartments, they formed a complete hill.

From thence led a well paved road through a gateway, in a building adjacent to which the artillery was posted, into the lower part of the town, crossing various temples. None of these however could be compared with those in Tinghae. The streets of the second suburb are mean and narrow, and the approach to the citadel is marked by nothing but the walls, nor are these in any way peculiar. Entering the south gate, the first remarkable building is the Chungkeun's office, which was kept by the sappers and miners. Here also was found a part of the treasure forwarded from Fuh chow for the payment of the troops. A very curious edict marked the political wisdom of the Mandarins. After having complained most bitterly about the scarcity of the silver, they conjured the natives never to expend a single ounce of sycee, but to keep it carefully stored up in their coffers, to avoid its exportation and the consequent decrease in the value of cash. There was moreover a very strong prohibition against the equalisation of the foreign dollar with the Chinese bullion, in which nefarious practice several natives had made themselves conspicuous. So rich were the contents of this document, that it is indeed deserving a place in M. Culloch's commercial dictionary.

The Admiral's office is the largest and comprises a very considerable space belonging to the citadel. To a stranger it is a complete labyrinth of houses and dwellings, and more than one regiment might have found here barracks. The 18th and Staff

took up their quarters in its halls, and the books as well as papers shared the same fate as at the Hae hong. There were a few horses, a garden, some pleasure houses, a parade ground, and other interesting places, and every corner was clean and neat. By the imprudence of a soldier, some fire fell amongst the papers during the second night of the occupation, and one whole wing was burnt down. A private found the silver opium pipe of the high functionary, a curious trinket belonging to a man, who so determinately has attacked the opium vessels. Close to the admiralty was a most charming retreat of the retired commandant of Wan choo. What Chinese art could do, and ingenuity invent, was here most dexterously collected to give to the whole the appearance of the abode of fairies. There were the tanks, the gold fish, the firs and larch trees growing out of the artificial rock, the caverns and rocky passes, the flowers of the field and an artificial desert. The buildings were in harmony with these formations, and so also the furniture, so that a man might have dreamed away his life in its enclosure. As it was, every living being had fled, the library with its multitude of worm eaten volumes remained, and the owners had left many of their nicknacks behind. The vice Admiral of Formosa, a titular guardian and duke of the Empire, had also the house of his family close to the above mentioned office, but this was a mean building, when compared with the military school. It ought to be remarked, that every thing one meets on the island is either solid rock or sand. The former has been hewn out, and betwixt its fissures splendid and wide spreading trees are planted, that give a beautiful aspect to this otherwise barren scenery. The very buildings are moreover constructed with such ingenuity that they heighten considerably the pleasure one feels in beholding them, and the conviction after minute examination is, that they have been laid out in order to create a lasting effect on the spectator. There are a few smaller dwellings equally worthy of notice, besides five arsenals which were filled with military stores, two of them however had been plundered by the natives. There was a great deal of gunpowder, and still more saltpetre in the admiral's office, which will, we fear, be applied to the ignoble use of cooling wine. Outside the citadel there is the Taou tae's office, a large building, though not remarkable for its elegance. Close to it was a foundry, and a quantity of copper was found in one of the out-houses with some treasure. In the town, there is the Hop-po's office, another elegant row of houses, where the governor resided for the time being. The models of the new war junks were found at the entrance, and it was the intention of Yen to equip the Chinese navy in a new fashion. His household gods were left behind, and they indeed deserved this slight, for having been unable to protect their master. One amongst them was a female with a child in her arms. In another house the image of a saint was found, and amongst the curiosities worthy of our notice, a Koran with a Chinese translation, in a Mandarin's dwelling. All the effects had been carefully removed from the Governor's dwelling, and this is a sufficient proof, that his flight was premeditated. The Hop-po's house contained very little gear, the most precious effects having been in good time transported to a place of security. Not so however the timber and junks in the public wharfs. There were found excellent planks, several vessels on the stocks, and a large quantity of first rate spars with a whole flotilla destined to burn our vessels. The best war junks were destroyed by fire, the foundry in the immediate neighbourhood burnt down to the ground, and the fortifications experienced nearly the same fate as the Bogue forts, by being partly blown up, a task by no means very easy.

On the first night of occupation there was an alarm of an attack upon the head quarters, and the soldiers had actually to turn out. On more minute inquiry it was found out, that the robbers had occasioned this fracas, and that some of the disbanded soldiers had joined them. Papers were distributed in the streets, assuring the natives, that the quarrel was solely with the Mandarins; and not with the people at large, a declaration which had a soothing effect. The second morning after the occupation, the heads of the principal houses were called together to confer about the most eligible measures for ensuring the public tranquillity, and a stop was put to the depredations of the lascars, with a very strong hand. The greatest evil however was the native robbers, who crowded from every direction into the city. By far the major part came in boats, and attacked the inhabitants during the night. To

meet these marauders with sufficient spirit, the natives collected great quantity of stones upon the tops of the houses, and mixing them with glass, showered them down upon the thieves as soon as they approached. Thus was a constant warfare carried on from the roofs, and the neighbours uniting in protecting each other, assisted the attacked in throwing down missiles upon the desperadoes. The country about Amoy being excessively barren, very populous, and the means of subsistence scanty, the number of desperate thieves exceeds all belief, and the place was literally filled with these wretches.

To drive them fairly out of Amoy, a committee of public safety was forthwith to be established. The candidates were indeed numerous enough, but when it came to the point to adopt one single resolution, they most carefully kept back, partly from fear of involving themselves with their own government, partly from apprehending troubles. No disturbance of any consequence however took place, and the warehouses in the town were never abandoned by their owners. The citadel and the Amoy Kang fared worst, since most of the inhabitants had abandoned their houses, and thus indirectly invited plunderers, who did not fail to avail themselves of such a favorable opportunity.

The town is not remarkable for any splendid buildings, the streets are on the contrary lined with low and narrow houses and the shops by no means inviting. An exception to this general remark are the row of merchant's dwellings, some of which are nearly as large as any of the Hong's at Canton. They contained a great deal of property, principally Straits produce, British Longcloth and Nanking raw Cotton. A very great number of junks were lying close to the warehouses, and one arrived whilst we were there, from Singapore with a Macao Portuguese pilot. Another from Siam came just in the very midst of the battle, and was exposed for a considerable time to the fire of one of the forts. The others were Formosan traders. The merchants showed far greater acquaintance with European ideas and manners, than we are even accustomed to see at Canton. Whenever a place in the Indian archipelago was mentioned to them, they were on the qui vive, and could enumerate its productions and describe the government. But the name of Singapore invariably produced a grateful smile, and sundry remarks in favor of the English nation. No duty is paid there, and the Mandarins do not squeeze, and property is nevertheless safe, such were their sagacious comments. Here however we have to pay a heavy contribution to our magistrates, and they can after all not protect us, but run away at the first appearance of danger. The cowardly behaviour of the officers of every grade has indeed left a lasting impression upon the minds of the natives, who are a set of freethinkers in politics. That not one should have remained, that the Governor should have been the first to abscond, that the very constables should have escaped, when their aid was most wanted, are facts not so easily to be reconciled to the boasting language of these magnates. Their credit is for ever lost, and their edicts will be henceforth nothing but waste paper.

Amongst the anomalies one meets at Amoy, is a founding house. The natives are very much given to the horrible crime of killing their female offspring, to prevent the encumbrance of their education, and the difficulty of providing a future husband for them. Now this is an excellent institution, and is moreover well supported. Yet near this very house is a small tank covered with duckweed, where a number of newborn babes were found sowed up in mats and drowned! What can describe the horror of the most callous foreigner on beholding such wickedness!

Several religious tracts were stuck up in the streets, and amongst other remarkable things was a prescription against dysentery, published by a man who had by the use of it been radically recovered from this malady, and therefore published it for the benefit of the world. The benevolent societies established in this place, are well deserving our notice. They have a number of houses throughout the town, where poor wretches are gratuitously provided with medicines and receive a pittance, and a coffin when they die; and this is considered the greatest benefit which can be conferred upon our neighbours, and far more recommendable than even saving a man from starvation.

There is a great deal of public spirit amongst the citizens. They have several halls of assembly and frequently convoke meetings to deliberate about the

common weal. On these occasions they also deliver speeches, or read essays, much to the edification of the hearers. They seem to enjoy greater liberties, than the inhabitants of the inland cities; but though they have wealth and shrewdness, Amoy can bear no comparison with Singapore. The latter is a splendid place when compared with the native town of the most wealthy and enterprising of its inhabitants. No doubt the Chinese Government warps the minds of its subjects, and keeps them seemingly in a state of poverty.

In the neighbourhood of Amoy are three cities: which equally claim the attention of the victors. Tancoa, nearly to the north of Amoy, is the principal place of their district. The Mandarins had retired upon this town, but soon left it. Kin mun is on the north eastern island, and the rendezvous of a vice admiral. There is an arsenal and a number of docks for junks with a small military garrison. Chang-chew is a large city south west of Amoy. It has 160 000 inhabitants, including the suburbs, and is only about 12 miles from its harbour. A vessel was sent to find the way to this place. It is protected by a solitary outwork and situated four miles up a river. As soon as the military espied her, they came out in a disorderly manner, whether with the intention of an attack, or merely with the view of enjoying the sight of a steamboat could never be ascertained. The city and suburbs stretch out for about six miles in a marshy ground, and are surrounded by flourishing villages and rich ricefields.

There was but a short interruption to the peace of the good city of Amoy. A guard was placed in the midst of the town at the Kwantse temple to be at hand in the hour of danger; but so soon as the patrols reached the place whence the turmoil of an engagement resounded, the thieves were discovered to be in full flight. So long as the rice of the granaries lasted, little fear from outrages of the mob could be entertained, but as soon as they were emptied, the respectable citizens began to apprehend real dangers. Still they refused to adopt effective measures for their safety, and their meeting ended all in smoke. Bullocks were freely brought in and disposed both to the army as well as navy, the butchers continued to sell pork, and in the most frequented parts of the town there was neither robbery nor an interruption to business. But no rice shop was open and the more distant parts of the city were deserted. Still there was not such total abandonment as at Chusan, and the confidence in our protection was much greater. With Chinese ingenuity the natives demanded as a panacea for all evils a strong edict against robbers, and one of them actually wrote a document as a model, in order to put a stop to their depredations. Things were in this state, when it was resolved to attack the citadel, and to proceed to the north. In one or two instances the marauders had grown bold and parties of the soldiers were sent out against them. A few rounds dispersed them and no resistance was ever made. The natives helped themselves very freely to the arms in the arsenals, and they are likely to fight against their rulers, if the latter adopt any harsh measures. The powder of one arsenal was nearly entirely stolen, and the remainder either drowned or used for blowing up the fortifications. This work however proceeded very slowly, and when the troops embarked on the 4th September a great many walls were still standing.

Amoy is one of the most ancient Emporiums of China, and has been famous through all the dynasties on account of its great trade. The harbour is indeed excellent, and the junks can lie close to the warehouses, and unload their cargoes. But it has never been more than a depot, and as such carried on an extensive commerce with the Indian archipelago, Formosa, and the northern parts of China.

When compared with Hongkong, the latter has one single advantage over it, its vicinity to Canton; but is in every other respect inferior to Amoy. The Dutch took once possession of the Island, in a fit of spleen against the Mantchoos, their faithless allies, but kept it for a short time only. It was long the stronghold of Koksing the pirate, and maintained its independence against the Tartars to the last. The population is very fluctuating, and constantly moving about all maritime China for the sake of commerce. The connexions with the Indian Archipelago have left such indelible trace, that even in the common parlance of the common people, there occur many Malay words mixed up with the Chinese.

The occupation of Kolangsau, naturally places Amoy at the mercy of the British troops, but it is

very doubtful whether as long as the war continues, under such circumstances, any trade can spring up. Whatever may however be the conditions of peace, we must never lose sight of this emporium, and endeavour by all means in our power to obtain a footing. The principal produce that would be in constant demand is Cotton, part of which is now brought from Canton and Keangnan. The latter is of far superior, silky quality to the Bombay, and fetches one third more of the price. The goods procurable would be camphor, sugar candy, umbrellas, coarse China ware, Anke teas, Formosa hemp, and grass cloth.

Amoy being considered impregnable, its capture will be a sad blow to Chinese pride, but the Viceroy may pluck up courage and assure his master, that after a total defeat, he drove the barbarians from the town and did not allow a single individual to loiter. The temporary possession of Kolangsau he permitted from sheer compassion, lest these unhappy strangers, without a home or an inch of ground to place their foot upon, should fall into despair. Who will grieve even if he chooses to address his sovereign in this manner?

AN IDLER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Nov. 13 H. M. S. *Larne*, Captain Blake, Chusan.
15 H. M. S. *Nimrod*, Captain Pearce, Amoy.
— (B.) *Cordelia*, Cawsett, Liverpool.
16 " *Autumnus*, White, Manila.

SAILED

8, (B) *Anne Jane*, Rigby, London.
15, " *Cowajee Family*, Durham, Sing. and Cal.
15, " *Rob Roy*, Ale, do. do.
15, " *Ann*, Griffith, London.
15, " *Litherland*, Freeman, Liverpool.
15, " *Ariel*, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.
15 H. M. S. *Larne*, Capt. Blake, Sing. & Bombay.
19, (Hb.) *Paradies*, Zibrantz, Sing. and Hamburg.

PASSENGERS PER

Cowajee Family, Messrs Macdonald, Dadabhoj, Rustumjee, Cursetjee Frummarjee, Limjee Bomanjee, Nowrjee Cowajee.
Rob Roy, Mr G Gonzaga.
Ann, Captains T. Smith, J. J. Davis and Mr. de Witts.
Litherland, Captain Monypenny.
Larne, Captains H. Eyres, R. N. T. V. Anson, R. N., J. V. Fleicher, R. N., H. W. Giffard, R. N., T. J. Clarke, R. N. Commanders R. N., R. Ingram, A. R. Twiddell.
Ariel, Lieut. Gabbett, Malras Artillery.
Paradies, Revd. T. Le Guezecis.

Ships that have passed Amoy to and from China up to the 5th October.

Sept. 5. <i>Recovery</i> , for Bristol.	
" 23 <i>Earl of Hardwicke</i> , for China.	
" 25 <i>W. S. Hamilton</i> , do.	
" 25 <i>Mary Ann Webb</i> , do.	
" 28 <i>Cordelia</i> , do.	
Oct 2, <i>Carnatic</i> , do.	
" 2, <i>Wild Irish Girl</i> , Bombay.	
" 3, <i>Thds. Lawrie</i> , China.	
" 5, <i>Tartar</i> , do.	
" —, <i>John O'Gaunt</i> , do.	

The *Autumnus* spoke the *Medusa* steamer on the 11th instant, to the northward of Cape Bolino, from Bombay, bound for China.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—*Elephantia*.
For Calcutta.—*Ann Mermaid*.
For Bombay.—*Charles Grant*, *Vanillart*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Potentate*, *Emerald Isle*, *Regular*, *Archusa*, *Carnatic*, *trsp. Royal Exchange*, *Louisa Baillie*.
From Calcutta.—*Fulcon*, *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Manuella*, *Water Witch*.
From Bombay.—*Saphira*, *Arduwer*, *Sir H. Compton*, *Circassian*, *Bomanjee Hormazjee*.
From Singapore.—*Sumatra*, *Carleton*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th August.	SINGAPORE, 4th October,
UNITED STATES, July 19.	MANILA, 3rd November,
CALCUTTA, 40th Sept.	AMOY, 9th November,
BOMBAY, 8th Sept.	CHUSAN, 26th October,
JAVA, 18th September.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
* Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Ann,	—	Spain,	Jardine M. and Co.
Atlet Rohoman,	700	Lugrin,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
Atun,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Autumnus,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Bencolen,	—	Caldbeck,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bellacoon,	—	—	I. Fletcher & Co.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charles Grant,	1311	Pittcain,	Macvicar and Co.
Cordelia,	—	Cawsett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Defiance,	—	Watt,	Lindsay and Co.
Dss. of Numbud,	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elephantia,	310	Rose,	Macvicar and Co.
* Eiza Stewart,	442	Miller,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
* Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Earl Grey,	571	Molli-on,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ellen,	440	Rodger,	Dent and Co.
Foam,	410	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Framj. Cowasj.	800	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
Forrester,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Frankfield,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
* Gondolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
* General Kyd,	1318	Jones,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
George IV.	—	Brewless,	Macvicar and Co.
Ginselman,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
* Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye jr.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
* J. Tomkinson,	260	Hutchison,	A. and D. Fordonjee.
John Bibb,	—	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson,	Turner and Co.
John Bartlett,	—	Bartlett,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Lady Hayes,	—	Pateran,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rustumjee.
Lord Anherst,	—	Hopkins,	Dent and Co.
Madden,	247	Dare,	—
Mauritius,	—	Howlett,	—
Mermaid,	400	Grosvenor,	A. A. de Mello.
* Mary A. Webb,	—	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
* Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hewes,	Dent and Co.
* Posthumus,	390	Milner,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
* Pest. Bomanjee,	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nasi,	B. H. and Co.
Packfield,	—	Whiteside,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	—
Seostris,	—	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
* Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyes,	Dent and Co.
* Stork,	—	Scott,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
* Thomas King,	316	Rouice,	—
Twoed,	447	Lawson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
This Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Robinson and Co.
Vanillart,	1312	Lemon,	H. Rustumjee.
Wave,	—	Moore,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
W. S. Hamilton,	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Young Queen,	—	Reid,	Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.

* Lima,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
* Delhi,	—	Crockett,	—
* Cynthia,	—	Johann,	—
* Niantic,	—	Hepburn,	—
* Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
* Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
* Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Swardine & Co.
* Luencia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
* Hannibal,	—	Scott,	Wetmore and Co.
* Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
* Comradno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
* India,	—	Nott,	Wetmore and Co.

HAMBURG.

Flora,	1	Hooze,	Wetmore & Co.
Geo. Washington,	—	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
Ann,	—	Riester,	Russell & Co.
Luminy,	—	Cayal,	J. A. Mercer.
Dada,	—	—	—

* at Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 9.] Macao, Saturday, 27th November, 1841.

[No. 321.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY & TUESDAY, THE 29TH & 30TH INST. In the Auction Room (Back of the Albion Hotel.)

JOHN SMITH

Has much Pleasure to Intimate to the Public, that

He will bring to the Hammer, and sell without reserve to the highest bidder, A small quantity of

STATIONARY,
OILMAN'S STORES,
PRESERVED MEATS;

Hard-Ware;

Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs;

English Camblets,

Woolen Cloths and Embossed Calico;

Plate Glass; old Cloths;

American Beef, Pork and flour;

Grey Shirtings, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be put up and sold, without reserve

An Exceedingly good and healthy

English Cow.

The sale will commence at A. M.

Terms—Cash.

Macao, 22nd November, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold sometime early next month of which due notice will be given by the undersigned,—

The Schooner THERESA, about 50 Tons.

The Cutter HOPE, about 20 Tons.

The Schooner WITCH,

These Boats are all Teak Built, Coppered, in good order, well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any persons requiring such Vessels.

W. LANE.

Macao, 11th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.

JOHN B. TROTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Barque TERNATE, will be despatched for the above ports during the first week in December. For freight &c. apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c., apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. L. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREIO, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th November, '841.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine first class Ship DUCHESSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or **MR. COOLIDGE, Canton.**

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE fast sailing ship TARTAR, captain W. O. YOUNG, under engagement to leave positively on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th November 1841.

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.



MAY be accommodated in the Ship GENERAL KYD, 1200 Tons, Capt. G. JONES, of the E. I. Co.'s Service; will perhaps call to water at the Cape of Good Hope.

To be despatched about the 10th of December. For passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 11th Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

from Whampoa to London.



THE A 1 ship POSTHUMUS, 390 Tons captain MILNER, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or to **M. J. DE AQUINO.**

Macao, 19th October, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG and MACAO.



THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. L. 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LEMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak; coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 26th Aug. 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.) Will in future be conducted by ALERED SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.

Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

FOR SALE.—50 half pipes Brandy.
26 barrels Cordials, Peppermint and Cinnamon.
50 dozen superior old Madeira Wine.
50 do. old Monongahela Whiskey.
12 do. Sarsaparilla, compd. fluid.
50 do. Swains Panacea.
10 boxes Bologna Sausages.
7 do. pure white wine Vinegar.
12 Canners Adhesive Plaster.
5000 Mexican Dollars.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in bogheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland Gin in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogheads, from the well known house of KEIRIS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS ON MESSRS. BARRING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government, Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made up Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Laid Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in blads and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.**
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex "Mermaid"
1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUNNERY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to **INNES FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 14th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to **J. V. JORGE.**
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received ex "Al-bion"; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and bunches.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gleanstanes King & Co.; apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT. Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lasting remembrance of Miss KEAOU-LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.
MRS. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.
The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Simons, price one dollar.
THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

UNITED STATES.
ESTABLISHMENT OF A FISCAL BANK.
SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL FOR A "FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES."

Section 1st, provides that the bank shall be located at Washington. Capital \$30,000,000—300,000 shares, \$100 each, \$6,000,000 to be subscribed by the United States and \$9,367,214 by Congress, on behalf of the States. The residue by individual companies, corporations, or states.

2d provides, that books for subscription shall be opened on the first Monday of September next, at one city named in each state, under the superintendence of five commissioners at Washington, and three at each of the other places.

3d provides, that the sums subscribed shall be paid in specie—\$10 down, in bullion, coin, gold, or silver, or treasury notes—and \$25 at the expiration of four months, \$25 more at the end of eight months, and the balance, \$40 at the end of twelve months from the time of subscribing.

4th provides for the return to subscribers of any surplus money that may be paid in, for the care of the money and the compensation of the commissioners.

5th provides, that stock shall be transferred only by operation of law, until the payment of the third instalment, and that the President and Directors shall have power to sell the treasury notes, received for stock, for gold and silver.

6th provides, that at the opening of the books, the Secretary shall subscribe on behalf of the government, \$6,000,000 and \$9,000,000 on behalf of the States. The shares so subscribed to be divided among the States according to representation. If any State refuses to accept for two years the amount to be divided pro rata between the other States. These subscriptions to be paid in a five per cent stock of the United States, redeemable in 15 years. If the deficiency in the subscription to the stock allotted to individuals do not exceed one third in three months, it is to be subscribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 7 incorporates the concern for 20 years, under the name of "fiscal Bank of the United States."

Sec. 8 provides for the election and qualification of the officers and directors.

Sec. 9 provides that the Bank is to commence operations as soon as \$4,000,000 on account of subscription from individuals shall have actually been paid in.

Sec. 10 empowers the directors to appoint officers, clerks and servants under them.

Sec. 11 prescribes certain rules and regulations to form the fundamental articles of the constitution of the Bank. Those are 23 in number.

1st regulates the number of votes to which each stockholder is entitled—no person or partnership to have more than 60 votes—shares to be held 3 months before voting—no proxy valid more than 90 days, or issued to an officer—no foreign stockholder to vote by proxy or otherwise.

2. One fifth of the directors to go out each year.
3. Director to be a stockholder and resident citizen.
4. Three directors to constitute a quorum.
5. 60 stockholders owning 1000 shares may call a general meeting.
6. Cashier to give bonds in \$50,000.
7. The bank to hold only such real estate as is necessary for the transaction of business, or that taken for

debt, not longer than five years.

8. The bank not to owe more than \$25,000,000 more than its deposits, under penalty to the director who shall contract them.

9. The bank to deal or trade only in domestic exchange, gold or silver coin, or bullion, or goods, or lands taken for debts.

10. No loan to be made to government exceeding \$3,000,000, nor to any State exceeding \$100,000, or for a longer time 180 days.

11. Stock to be assignable and transferable.

12. The bills of credit under seal of the bank to be not less than 5,000, and shall be assignable under endorsement.

13. regulates the transfer of the issues of the bank which for all under \$100 shall be made payable on demand. Those payable to order not to be less than \$100 and not exceeding 30 days.

14 provides for the payment of dividend half yearly.

15 provides that, once in a year, the directors shall lay before the stockholders a particular statement of overdue bills, surplus profits.

16 provides for the establishment, in each state, with the assent of the legislature thereof.

17.—The Secretary to be furnished, as often as he may require, a report of the condition of the bank, which shall be published monthly.

18.—The issues not to exceed three times the specie on hand, and not to be less than \$10.

19.—The debts due the bank not to exceed 75 per cent of the capital.

20.—No paper to be discounted to run longer than 180 days. No note to be renewed.

21.—No notes or bills to be issued by Branches which may, however, issue exchange drafts not less than \$50.

22.—The Bank not to deal in produce.

23.—The Bank to pay out its own notes only or coin.
24.—All surplus exceeding \$1,000,000 to be paid into the federal treasury.

Sec. 12 enacts a penalty against the Banks dealing directly or indirectly in goods of any kind.

Sec. 13 enacts a penalty against exceeding the prescribed amount to be loaned to the State and Federal governments.

Sec. 14 The bills issued by the Bank to be receivable for public dues.

Sec. 15 provides for the paying out and transfer of the public moneys by the Bank.

Sec. 16 provides for the deposit of the public money in the Bank and branches.

Sec. 17 The Bank not to suspend under penalty of 12 per cent interest from time of demand.

Sec. 18 enacts a penalty against counterfeiting, forging or uttering any bill or note of the Bank.

Sec. 19 enacts further provisions against frauds.

Sec. 20 No other Bank to be credited during the existence of this Bank.

Sec. 21 If the Bank shall not so have completed its subscriptions as to go into operation by April next, this law to be null and void.

22 provides for cases of violation of the charter, which shall be forfeit on proof of such violation.

23 provides that Congress shall have power to limit or extend, for which notes may be discounted, &c.—*New York Herald, July.*

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO NEW YORK.—Immigration from Europe this year bids fair to outstrip every past year. According to the returns at the Custom House, the movement stands as follows,—
PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK.
From 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1841.....2,616
From 1st April to 21st May, 1841.....11,636

Total, 14,282

A great portion of this number consists of substantial men, with their families from all parts of Europe. On an average they bring with them probably about \$100 each in property—principally in money, and sometimes hard money. This alone would give an aggregate of \$1,428,200 added to the currency and capital of the republic.

Again, every human being, according to his age, ready made, costs so much to rear—which, for a full grown, healthy man, is estimated at \$1000 average. A sober Irishman is worth \$1000—fair to middling, \$800; a Scotchman of the first quality is worth \$1200—a German, the same—Swiss, the same. The value of Englishmen varies—first quality is worth \$1500; middling, \$1000; the worst quality, which are low radicals, would only fetch \$500. The average value of all immigrants, deducting 10 per cent for the vagabonds, who go to the poor house, may be safely put at \$1000 each—making an import, during the present year, equal to \$14,282,000. The whole import may be stated thus:—
Physical value of 14,282 is.....\$14,282,000
Property in cash, &c.....1,428,200

Aggregate value of import.....\$15,710,200
Here then is nearly \$16,000,000 of property in live stock and trimmings, already imported this year. We may estimate the whole year's import fully at fifty millions—a thing not to be sneered at in a new country.—*New York Herald.*

CALCUTTA.

(From the Calcutta Star, September 13.)

THE CALLOPHE.—The *Calliope* goes into dock at Kidderpore this morning. We understand that the Government's houses in the Fort has been appropriated as quarters for the officers, and that the crew will be accommodated in the large godowns of the Kidderpore yard.

MADRAS.

ORDNANCE STORES.—It is we are informed the intention of Government to send to China, a considerable supply of Ordnance Stores: 2000 Lascars, 2 Conductors, 2 Sub-Conductors and 4 Sergeants, under a Deputy Assistant, Commissary of Ordnance, are about to proceed to the Celestial shores; 2 Mortars and 2 Howitzers will be sent with an abundant supply of ammunition and warlike material.—*Ibid*

From the Hongkong Gazette, Nov., 26.

PROCLAMATION.

The city of Tinahue, the capital of the Chusan islands and its dependencies, having been again taken possession of by the combined forces of Her Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the Royal commands to that effect which Her Majesty has been pleased to issue through Her Majesty's high ministers; it is hereby made known to the inhabitants of the said city of Tinahue and its dependencies, that the British Government has resolved to retain the said city and islands and their dependencies, until the demands, which the undersigned Plenipotentiary, &c., has been directed to make from the Imperial Government of China, shall be not only acceded to, but carried into full effect.

The inhabitants are therefore given to understand, that years may probably elapse before the said city, &c., will be restored to the emperor's authority. In the meantime, a military government will be formed, to protect the well disposed and quiet, and to punish the ill disposed and refractory. Such regulations as may become necessary, from time to time, will be notified to the people by proclamations; and all classes are hereby invited to resume their usual trades and occupations, under the assurance of being fostered and protected, so long as they conduct themselves as orderly and obedient subjects to the government under which they are living.

That the people may have every facility to obtain redress of any wrongs committed against them, and to convey their representations to the Government, Capt. Dennis, one of the officers of the Queen of England's forces, has been appointed a military magistrate.

God save the Queen of England.

Given under my hand in Chusan this sixth day of October, 1841.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

(True copy.) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Wellesley, at Amoy, 31st August, 1841.

Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker observed, with much satisfaction, the precision with which the ships of the squadron took their stations in the positions, on the 26th instant; and he begs to convey to the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, and also those of the Indian Navy, his approbation and best thanks for the excellent and practice, gallantry, and good conduct which they exhibited on that occasion.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-admiral.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of H. M. Ships and Vessels, and of the Indian Navy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, ship *Marion*,
Amoy harbour, Sept. 5, 1841.

Mayor-General Sir Hugh Gough has again derived the highest gratification from the gallant and soldier-like conduct of the Troops, at the capture of the batteries, heights, city, and citadel, of Amoy, and of the strongly fortified island of Koolang su, in co-operation with H. M.'s ships.

Although the resistance upon them was more feeble than the Major General anticipated, he has the proud conviction that the noble emulation and eager spirit, with which the several corps (including two detachments of Royal Marines) proceeded to the attack, together with their patient endurance of fatigue would equally have enabled him to carry all before him, had the enemy made more active use of the great advantages of his position.

3. Sir Hugh Gough has no less satisfaction in noticing the conduct of the Troops on shore, amid temptations of no ordinary nature,—shops on all sides abounding with liquor, and houses full of valuable property, abandoned in many cases by their owners, and already broken open by the populace.—A few instances alone of misconduct called for the Major General's disapprobation, and for the most part sobriety and regularity have been maintained.

4. It is also highly to the credit of the Troops, that, upon a sudden order to re-embark, after eight days on shore, all the Regiments paraded in perfect order, and embarked with as much regularity, and as rapidly as the Major-General could have expected, had the most ample time been given for preparation, without one solitary instance of inebriety, and without leaving even one follower behind.

5. The Major General, therefore, feels it but justice thus to record his sentiments, and to beg Commanding Officers of Corps, and the Heads of departments, to accept his thanks, and to convey them to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and soldiers, under their respective commands.

6. Sir Hugh Gough has much pleasure in expressing his sense of obligation to captain Giffard of the Royal Navy, for his valuable services and judicious arrangements at the disembarkation and embarkation of the Troops.

By order. (Signed) ARMINIE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut. Col., Dep. Adj. General, Expeditionary Force.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Wellesley, at the anchorage of
Just in the way, 9th Oct. 1841.

The following positions are to be taken by the ships of the squadron in the attack on Chinhae, and for covering the landing of the troops on the right bank of the river.

When the signal No. 470 for anchoring with springs on the cables is made, the Wellesley will place herself about due north of the Citadel (or Joss-house hill) as close in as she can be carried without risk of her taking the ground at low water.

The *Blenheim* to the east of her, the *Blonde* to the southward and westward of the Wellesley, and the *Modeste* to the southward and westward of the *Blonde*, as near to the Chinese positions as their respective draughts of water will admit of with safety to the ships, and taking care not to obstruct the fire of each other.

The object of this division of the ships will be to drive the Chinese out of the Citadel with shells and shot (if well within range of the latter), and to prevent reinforcements being sent up to it from the city of Chinhae, also to open a landing place if practicable for the Seamen and Marines at the foot of the hill on the west side, where a battery has been constructed, and the landing places staked to this point; and for the purpose of driving the Chinese from the walls of the eastern part of the city, the fire of the *Blonde* and *Modeste* should be mainly directed.

The seamen and Marines must be held ready to assault the citadel whenever the signal shall be made for disembarking them, which will probably be on the rocks on the north side of the hill, or at the point already referred to.

Transports are to be anchored to the eastward of the triangles; the *Cruizer*, *Columbine* and *Bentinck* to take positions off the creek, inside those islands, for covering the landing of the troops. The *Cruizer* to be as far advanced to the westward and entrance of the harbor as may be practicable, without being exposed to the fire of the batteries in the harbor.

The *Sesostris* to anchor off the north side of Passage island to shell the citadel and battery on the eastern end, and if possible to flank the batteries on the right bank of the river.

The Queen to place herself inside the Triangles, as far advanced as may be practicable for bursting shell in the encampment of the Chinese towards the fortified hill, and to clear the southeast part of the Citadel hill; should the Chinese be driven on that side by the fire of the ships to the northward; also to shell the batteries on the town side which defend the entrance of the harbor. The *Phlegathon* and *Nemesis* to proceed to support the Queen (on receiving directions to do so from commanders Giffard or Clarke), as soon as all the troops are landed; and a strict lookout is to be kept for the recall of either of the steamers, and to repeat any signals made by the ship to the northward.

Whenever the surrender of the citadel, or the advance of the troops, causes the Chinese to give way from their batteries in the harbor, or that they can be approached with advantage, the *Cruizer*, *Columbine* and *Bentinck* are to proceed inside, and commander Giffard will take care always to have one vessel in a position to keep up the communication with the general.

The foregoing outline will be sufficient to apprise the respective captains and officers of the contemplated operations, but the duration of the fire of the ships, and any alterations of their position, must of course be governed by their discretion to meet any change of circumstances.

The following number of seamen and marines are to form the landing party under the command of captain Herbert of the *Blenheim*, and to take with them on day's provision.

Seamen Wellesley	150
„ <i>Blenheim</i>	150
„ <i>Boude</i>	50
„ <i>Modeste</i>	20
Total	370

with a proper proportion of officers.

Marines the same as detailed in my memo. of the 25th of September.

The marines from the *Cruizer* and *Columbine* are to be sent this evening to the Wellesley by one of the small steamers. (Signed) W. PARKER,

Rear-admiral.

To the Captains, Commanders, and Commanding officers of the ships and vessels.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, H. M. S. Wellesley, Oct 9th, 1841.

Attack.

The following is the proposed order of landing for the attack of the citadel and fortified heights of Chinhae.

The troops with the seamen's battalion and royal marines to land in three columns.

Left column with which major-general Sir Hugh Gough will land.

	Officers	Rank and file.
Madras artillery and gun-lascars	7	104
Royal artillery	4	4
Sappers	4	100
55th Regiment	18	217
18th Regiment	12	2-0
Rifles	4	110
Total	46	1015

Ordnance.

4 12 mountain howitzers	Doolie bearers and natives to carry shot 112
2 5½ ins. Mortars	

Centre column, under lieutenant colonel Morris.

	Officers	Rank and file.
Royal artillery	4	4
Madras artillery	1	53
Sappers	1	40
49th Regiment	23	316
Total	25	449

Ordnance.

2 12 pounder howitzers	Doolie bearers and shot carriers
2 9 pounder field guns	

Right column under captain Herbert, R. N.

	Officers	Rank and file.
Royal artillery	1	23
Madras artillery	1	12
Seamen's battalion	15	400
Royal marines	8	276
Madras sappers	1	30
Total	26	741

Ordnance.

2 5½ inch mortars.	Doolie bearers and natives to carry shot, 30.
2 9 pounder field guns	

2. Officers commanding 18th, 49th and 55th regiments will be pleased to send to Head Quarters, as soon as may be practicable after landing, the men of their respective corps, whom they were requested to select for the Deputy Provost Marshal's guard in general order of the 6th instant.

3. The European troops will land as heretofore in light marching order, and one day's cooked provisions. The native troops will also carry one day's provision.

4. The landing will take place if possible at daylight to-morrow morning.

By order, (Signed) ARMINIE H. MOUNTAIN Lieut. Col.
Deputy adjutant general.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

H. M. S. *Modeste* at Ningpo, 14th October, 1841.

The commander in chief has witnessed with the highest gratification, the gallantry and excellent conduct which has been further manifested by the Captains, Officers, seamen, and marines of Her Majesty's squadron and those of the Indian Navy under his command, in the capture of the citadel and city of Chinhae, and the occupation of Ningpo on the 10th and 13th instants.

He noticed with great satisfaction the admirable precision of the fire from the ships and steam vessels against the citadel, and the ardour with which the party of officers, seamen and Royal Marines, headed by captains Herbert and Bourchier of the *Blenheim* and *Blonde*, disembarked and advanced to the assault over a steep and difficult ascent; he is no less pleased with the regularity and despatch with which his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough and the troops were landed on the right bank of the river; taken under the direction of captain Giffard of the *Cruizer* and with the proceedings of the ships and steam vessels stationed in that direction. And he begs to convey to every individual of the squadron present, his entire approbation of their conduct and exertions.

LT. Somerville, agent, and the masters of the transports which accompanied the expedition from Chusan, are also entitled to the Rear Admiral's approbation and thanks, for the promptitude with which their ships were got under sail when the signal was given, and the attention with which the prescribed positions were taken up at the anchorage off Chinhae, as well as the desire which they have throughout manifested to forward the public service upon all occasions.

Sir W. Parker feels assured that every person in the squadron must participate with him in admiration of the

gallantry with which the strong positions of the Chinese were all carried by the British troops on shore.

(Signed) W. PARKER.
Rear Admiral.

To the Captains, commanders and commanding officers of B. M. ships and vessels and of the Indian Navy, and Lt. Somerville Agent, and the Masters of transports, present at the capture of Chinhae.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Public Notice and declaration, under date the 1st of May, 1841, it is now found desirable, that persons applying for lots of land for the purpose of building upon, should be at once accommodated upon terms which will be made known to them by application in person to the land officer.

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Superintendent, charged with the
Government of the island of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1841.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The attention of persons who purchased land at the public sale, on the 14th of June last, is called to the sixth paragraph of the terms of that sale; and they are now reminded, that "non-compliance with these terms will incur forfeiture of the deposit and allotment.

A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Superintendent, charged with the
Government of the island of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th Nov., 1841.

By the *Salopian* and *British Isle*, from Singapore the 5th Nov., the important intelligence of the probability of a war with Burmah has been received. Unfortunately, the *Ardeaser* having left a day before the *Salopian*, most of the papers and letters have been forwarded by the *Clipper*, and we are without later papers from Singapore than the 7th October. We have been however kindly favored with the loan of a letter from Singapore, dated the 2d November, from which we make the following extract.

"The Steamer *Forbes* arrived here on the 29th October from Calcutta and Penang, and by her we have received letters from the former place to the 11th of the month. She was sent to order the two Iron steamers which it was expected would be here from Bombay, to Maulmein. She left again on the evening of the 31st for Penang, to embark some of the Rifle Corps for Maulmein, and from thence to proceed to Calcutta with despatches. The *Diana* Steamer left this morning for Penang and Maulmein. The *Clio*, 18 gun brig, arrived here on the 29th of Oct. from England and the Cape, and would have proceeded on to China, but at the recommendation, as we understand, of the local government, her Captain altered her destination, and sailed for Maulmein on the 31st. The *Britomart* is here from Port Essington; her destination was China, to meet the Admiral, but we cannot learn whether it will be altered. She is, we believe, a surveying vessel. H. M. S. *Cornwallis* left the Cape three days before the *Clio*, but was to come round Acheen head, and may therefore very likely keep out some time longer, and be obliged to take the Palawan passage to China. The Indian Government are sending troops to Maulmein, it is generally supposed to act on the defensive, not apparently liking the approach of Tharawaddie so near our settlement. It is reported that he has with him all the Royal family, and a very large body of armed followers: some accounts say 100, and others, 200,000 men. When the *Ganges* steamer left Rangoon, they were not 80 miles distant. The King's 50th, and two or three native Regiments were to embark as soon as possible for Maulmein in the steamers *India* (chartered by Government) and *Ganges*, H. M. S. *Calliope* and transports *Robarts*, *Larkins*, *Thetis*, and *Elizabeth Atsile*. The general opinion seems to be that there will be no fighting, but that the mere demonstration of our forces will be sufficient to overawe Tharawaddie, who supposes that we have not a single ship of war or regiment to spare, and has all the will to turn us out of the Tenasserim provinces. The *Euphrates* left Calcutta for Singapore and China on the 2d. The *John Cooper*, *Urgent* and *Canopus* had also left, and the *Water Witch* and *Regina* were to leave before the holidays."

From the great activity of the Indian Government to shew an imposing front to the King of Ava, we suppose that it must have received decisive intelligence of his hostile intentions. From Calcutta, Madras and Bombay (from the latter, we hear 3 Queen's Regiments) troops are being assembled for immediate shipment to Maulmein, and the large force of steamers now in the Indian waters will prodigiously quicken these movements, so that a very few days after any hostile movements have been made by Tharawaddie, a sufficient number of troops will arrive at Maulmein to oppose him. Besides, the great disadvantages under which the English carried on the first Burmese war, do no longer exist. The establishment at Maulmein offers the greatest facilities for the reception and concentration of the forces; the country which then was but little known, has now been explored; and, more than all, the many steamers now at command of the Government, enable them to send their troops into the heart of the country, without the Burmese being able to molest their advance: and the steamers, after a course of upwards of five hundred miles upon the Irrawadie, may cast anchor before Ava and Amarapura, the ancient and the modern capitals of the Empire. Another circumstance which cannot fail to be of service to the English is, that Tharawaddie has chosen to assume his threatening attitude, just as the rainy season is over; the troops will therefore not be exposed to sickness which in the first war carried off such great numbers. It remains to be seen whether this demonstration of his Burmese majesty is owing to Chinese policy, which would naturally be employed in causing this diversion to the British forces; this is very probable, although, ever since his accession the feelings and reported acts of Tharawaddie have been anything but friendly to the English, from whom he is anxious to recover the provinces the empire lost in the last war. Whatever influence, however, may have caused this present hostility, it will probably cost Burmah dear, and will be of very little use to the son of Heaven, who may soon see good reason to be astonished that the war with his friends the Burmese, does by no means slacken the hostilities carrying on his own coasts. In the north of India the Goorkas are just now at war with the Tibetans, and have taken possession of a large part of their territory, wherefore it is not probable that the Nepalese may be influenced by the Chinese to turn their arms against the English Government.

From extracts kindly made for us from the *Peking Gazette* it will be seen that the Emperor Taoukwang is already 61 years old, during 20 of which he has sat on the throne of China.

The *Arun*, arrived from the coast yesterday does not bring any news from Amoy or Chusan, but she reports having seen a brig of war enter Amoy, which, it is supposed, may be the *Pelican*, from England, and lately from Singapore, which she must have left before the news of the Burmese war had reached there. From Hongkong we heard it said last night, that the *Pelican* had arrived there, as likewise a steamer, supposed to be the *Medusa*; we hope this report may prove true, some uneasiness having been felt on her account, she having left Manila on the 5th, and having last been seen on the 11th to the northward of Cape Bolina. H. M. Schooner *Starling*, Commander Kellert, left during the week on a cruise to the northward, to intercept Chinese junks, and to obstruct the Chinese coasting trade as much as possible. H. M. S. *Nimrod*, commander Pearse, went into the Broadway the day before yesterday, to capture Chinese vessels there. We have not yet however heard that in this immediate neighbourhood any junks have been molested, although several of large size were a day or two since, seen in the roads here.

The *Belle Alliance*, *Frankfield*, *Tartar*, and *Carnegie* have all been taken up by the British authorities, and the former has already sailed, on the same day as the *Mosden* for Chusan.

We hear that the *Atalanta* Steamer with Capt. Elliot, and Sir Gordon Bremer on board, arrived at Bombay on the 25th or 26th of September, in time for the 1st of October mail.

In Canton everything by the last advices was proceeding quietly, although the shipping off of

teas proceeded but slowly, owing to the daily increasing scarcity of dollars, and the reluctance of Hongmerchants to receive Sycee or even Republican dollars instead. The prices we mentioned last week, as about 4 Taels lower than before, continued the same; but all sorts of imports were in little demand, and to effect sales, even lower prices than former ones had to be submitted to. The influence of Hongmerchants has prevailed at the Customhouse, and for some time no permits to export teas to Macao have been granted; an increased activity is consequently observable in the smuggling boats,

In an extra last Saturday we published the Public Notices of Sir Henry, which will be found reprinted into our columns of this day. We have likewise copied a number of documents from the *Hongkong Gazette* of 23d November, still printed and published at Macao. We suppose the Public must be thankful for being at all put in possession of this information, otherwise we think it has a right to quarrel with receiving it so tardily; for the documents in question must have arrived here on the 12th or 13th, and it was eleven days before they saw the light. Surely, had they been sent for publication to any of the two English Newspapers in Macao, the Public would have known their contents a full week earlier. But this was not to be—the *Hongkong Gazette*, dated from that settlement, but published and printed here, had the preference, and as that paper appears at irregular intervals of between two and six weeks, it is but natural such delays should occur. But, as the Spaniards say, "cosas de palacio, van despacio," and our complaints may therefore continue to be unattended to, and the public continue to suffer for the whims or convenience of those in office. We have frequently alluded to the inconvenience arising from the extremely injudicious Post Office Regulations made by the Deputy Governor of Hongkong. These had at last become so great, that even Mr. Johnston must have felt the injury he inflicted on merchants; and we hear that some arrangements are now made for Post office packets, if directed to the Post master of Hongkong, to be opened here. Why such packets are now to be opened by other hands, than the clerk's at the Superintendent's office, is a mystery not easily understood, but such is the new arrangement.

The quantity of Opium to be brought forward by Government for next year's sales, is estimated at about 20,000 Chests. In consequence of advices received in Calcutta per *Waterwitch* prices for Patna had advanced to 780 and for Benares to 740 Rupees.

The *Arindne* steamer parted company from the *Medusa* between Singapore and Manila, and from want of coals put back for the former place, and will therefore be able to obey the orders of proceeding to Maulmein.

To the amount as stated in the last Canton Press, collected for the widow and children of Capt. Stead, late of the *Pestonjee Bannanje*, transport the sum of \$2,115 should be added, collected by Captain Fawcett, of the ship *Asia*, and paid to Messrs Lindsay & Co., and by them remitted in bills to their London agents in favour of Mrs. Stead.—*Canton Register*, 23rd November.

The following account of an outrage committed upon an American citizen, and an American boat crew, by the Chinese authorities near Canton we have copied from the *Register*. If the circumstances contained in it are true, and we see no reason for doubt, it would appear that the apprehensions we have so frequently expressed for the safety of British subjects in Canton are by no means unfounded, if they cannot move between Whampoa and Canton without risk of being made prisoners, and possibly detained for an indefinite period or even sent up to Peking; for with them their nationality would not, like in the case of Mr. Edwards, procure their release. It will be slight consolation indeed to him, should any Englishman by such means fall into the hands of the Chinese, to know that the outrage upon him is sure to be revenged by his countrymen; we know from sad experience how difficult it is to obtain the liberation of any British subjects that have been made prisoners, no matter how, by the Chinese, who we suspect would

not be ill pleased to be able to parade a number of them at Peking, to celebrate some imaginary triumph over the barbarians, and probably to execute the rebels to vindicate the insulted majesty of the throne. We therefore repeat our caution to all the British now at Canton, not to trust too much to the apparent peaceable disposition of the Canton authorities, who continue to be busily employed in fortifying the country all round, and in obstructing effectually all the passages of the river between Whampoa and Canton.

From the Canton Register of 23d November.

ALFRED P. EDWARDS, B.O., SUPERCARGO OF THE U. S. SHIP HANNIBAL.
Communicated.

On the morning of the 17th November, Alfred P. Edwards, e.g. supercargo of the American ship Hannibal, of New York, left Whampoa in one of the ship's boats for Canton, and when off the east side of the island of Humam, near round fort, the boat was stopped by a party of Chinese soldiers and ordered to the shore; immediately on reaching the shore the military rushed upon the boat, secured Mr. Edwards and boat's crew, bound their hands behind them and put chains around their necks, taking from Mr. Edwards his watch, papers &c., with the summary process of emptying the pockets by cutting them off; they were then conducted to prison surrounded by a military force of several hundred men, with drawn swords, spears, &c.; while thus detained in prison bound and chained, they placed over Mr. Edwards a guard of three men with spears and drawn swords; after remaining in this situation for about three hours they were then taken across the island by an escort of forty soldiers to each individual, and were then put into separate boats and taken over the river to the city of Canton to the residence of the mayor, being led through the streets by the chains which were placed around their necks, followed, and shouted at by the populace as they passed, receiving the treatment of the vilest condemned criminals; after remaining in close confinement for several hours they were taken separately before the mandarin and examined, still bound and chained; on Mr. Edwards representing his true character as an American, he was released from his chain and on unbinding his hands, they fell perfectly paralyzed to his discomfiture to the cruel manner of the binding; it was some time before the circulation of the blood was restored. The mandarins then expressed their sorrow at the detention, saying it was a mistake, as they supposed them to be Englishmen; after suffering every insult and degradation they were set at liberty because they were not Englishmen. From this h. b. m's. subjects will learn what they have to expect under similar circumstances.

Mr. Edwards is now at the factory in Canton suffering severely from the effects of this cruel and unprovoked insult. Mr. Edwards is a gentleman advanced in life and of the highest respectability, and has frequently visited Canton in the capacity which he now fills.

MANILA.

Since last week we mentioned that accounts had been received of an insurrection having broken out in the island of Luzon arrivals from Manila have put us in possession of further particulars, and of the suppression of the rebellion. An Indian Curate, of the name of Apolinario de la Cruz raised the standard of rebellion and independence in the township of Tayabas, rather more than 60 miles to the southward of Manila, and great numbers of natives, Tagalese Indians, soon joined him. The Alcalde or Governor of the district, collected together the municipal militia of the town, and the "resguardo de ventos" a sort of petty revenue officers appointed to watch against smuggling of tobacco and spirits, with whom to oppose the curate, but they joined the insurgents, and the governor was killed. On hearing of these disorders, a force was immediately (on the 27th Oct.) despatched by the Captain General O'raa, under command of Colonel Huet (not O'raa as stated in our last) who succeeded after a bloody battle, to disperse and capture many of the insurgents; and Apolinario and ringleaders fell a so into his hands and were shot. We have translated below the Captain General's Public Notices on the subject, which have been kindly lent us. The object of the insurrection seems to have been the throwing off the Spanish Government, and it is said that Apolinario's confession before execution, and the papers found in his house, implicate many others on the island, and that several persons have in consequence been arrested in Manila. The native Clergy of Manila have great influence over their countrymen, who are generally suspected of disaffection to the government, and a flag was taken from the rebels upon which were the words "Death to the Whites." Judging from the severity with

which this rebellion was suppressed, we suppose it must have been considered as very serious by the Manila Government, and it is said that of the captives every fifth man has been shot. Such severity, to call it by no other name, may be necessary to restore quiet, but it reminds us of the bloody scenes so lately and frequently enacted during the civil wars of Spain; and for the butcheries there in cold blood of prisoners on whatever side taken, the plea of necessity did not exist.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Apolinario de la Cruz, ex-lay brother of the convent of San Juan de Dios, of this capital, conceived the project of founding a brotherhood under the denomination of San Joé; and having been refused the competent permission by the ecclesiastical authority, he dared to put himself at the head of a numerous band of armed men in the neighbourhood of Tayabas and to resist the public force of that Province, commanded by its governor, who fell a victim to his devotion to, and determination in sustaining, the public order. As soon as this scandalous attempt came to my knowledge, I ordered a column of all arms under command of the Senior Lieut. Col. Don Joaquin Huet, to march and to chastise him; and, authorised by me, the Colonel on his arrival at Lucban offered pardon to all who would present themselves within the period of two days, excepting only Apolinario and other ringleaders; this paternal invitation not having produced any effect, he was, at the end of the prescribed term, obliged to have recourse to arms, and under date of yesterday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he informs me from the enemy's camp of Alitao, and from the house before occupied by the rebel Apolinario, to have fought the rebels, killing 240 of their men, taking prisoners 288 women, recapturing 3 gingalls of which the enemy had possessed themselves at the time of the death of the ill-fated governor, and obtained possession of the papers of the afore-said Apolinario, promising to give me the details of the action as soon as possible. All which is communicated to the public for its information and satisfaction.

Manila, 2d Nov., 1841, at 8 o'clock at night.

ORAA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Among the various details relative to the complete triumph obtained by the troops under his command in the action of the 1st instant, Senior Lieut. Col. Don Joaquin Huet, commander of the column acting against the rebels, gives me the satisfactory intelligence, that the ringleader ex-lay-brother Apolinario de la Cruz, had at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant been seized by the officers of justice of Sariaya, in the river of Calachache, and that he was to be conducted to Tayabas, which intelligence is confirmed by the governor of that Province, Don Ysidro Vital.

I hasten to communicate this to the Public for its satisfaction.

Manila, 4th November, 1841, at 11 A. M.

ORAA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

According to despatches received from the Lieut. Col. commanding the column of operations, the rebel Apolinario de la Cruz was shot on the 4th of this month, after having received spiritual consolation, in the town of Tayabas, and on the 6th the ringleaders Dionisio de los Reyes, and Gregorio Miguel de Jesus, of the same town, and Francisco Espinosa de la Cruz of Sariaya, suffered the same punishment. Which is published for general information.

Manila, 9th November, 1841.

ORAA.

From the Peking Gazette.

DECEPTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Emperor strongly censures many high officers for recommending individuals for places of official responsibility who turn out to be altogether unworthy; and he strictly enjoins on all who recommend others to adhere to full and honest truth touching every point.

REVENUE DEFAULTERS.—An officer of Chekeang, named Kinchoo, has defrauded the Government of considerable revenue, and the Emperor commands that he be arraigned before the Board of Punishment in order that the strictest investigations may be instituted upon his conduct.

GOVERNMENT GRANARIES.—An officer respectfully memorializes the Court that a vast portion of the Rice which has been deposited in the public Granaries has been found upon examination to be of an uncleaned and inferior sort. He recommends that a system of scrutiny be adopted in order that no grain shall be stored in the granaries but such as is of full weight and entirely free from dampness and dirt.

A Peking Bandit.—A year or two ago a famous robber named Kowtung was arrested within the walls of Peking and sentenced to transportation for life. He recently succeeded in escaping, and returning to the Capital, called together a formidable band of marauders and committed extensive robberies in the imperial city. The officers have at length been able to arrest him a second time, and memorialize the Emperor that his trial and condemnation may speedily take place.

OPIMUM SMOUGLER AT TIENTSIN.—A native opium trader has been arrested at the mouth of the Peiho. He positively refuses to disclose his name or accomplices, and has been sent to Peking and delivered over to the Board of Punishment.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN JUNK ROBBED.—A case which has created much interest is, that one of the government rice laden junks has been entirely plundered of its contents by some daring fellows in the Peking department. Searching examinations were forthwith put on foot, and the rice was found exhibited for sale in one of the Peking rice stores. And what may seem particularly strange to a foreigner who knows anything of Chinese criminal policy, is that the rice was taken back by the government officers without arresting the parties who had the rice exposed for sale. The robbers could not be found.

FORTIFICATIONS OF SHANTUNG.—An official messenger is to be despatched to Shantung Province to superintend the erection and equipment of Forts at different points, and all necessary measures are to be carried into effect with the utmost speed and efficiency.

INUNDATION IN CHE KEANG.—The Lieutenant Governor of Che Keang has represented to the Court the damages done by the inundations of the Chae tung. The Emperor has deputed an officer to oversee the repairs and appropriate for such purposes five thousand two hundred and twenty Taels.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN FOKKEN.—The army disbursements in Fokken have already exceeded one million five hundred thousand Taels. The Emperor has ordered a high fiscal agent to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and to report whether or not the money has been honestly laid out.

THE SIXTY FIRST BIRTH DAY OF THE TAOU-KWANG EMPEROR.—His Imperial Majesty was sixty one years old on the tenth day of the eighth moon of the present year, being September 24th 1841. He previously proclaimed that he did not wish the officers in the various Provinces to trouble the natives about attending to many ceremonies on that day and occasion.

No Gazettes have come to hand under two or three months old, and consequently there is but little in them of general interest.

S.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has the utmost satisfaction in announcing for general information that the City of Tinghsa, the capital of the Chusan group of Islands, was yesterday reoccupied by H. M. forces. During the 8 months that have elapsed, since this Island was evacuated by H. M. forces in February 1841, the Chinese Government appears to have exerted itself greatly to strengthen the defences; the whole seaface of the City is now one continued line of fortifications, extended for nearly two miles, and redoubts and entrenched camps have been thrown up in every direction. The Chinese troops made a better attempt at resistance than they have hitherto done, but nothing could withstand the intrepid valour and discipline of H. M. combined forces, and in less than two hours the batteries were cleared, the city escalated, and the enemy flying in all directions. Great quantities of ordnance, (amongst which are about 40 pieces of brass cannon) other arms and military stores of every description, besides magazines of gunpowder and large granaries of rice have been found and from a variety of concurrent circumstances it is evident

that the Chinese authorities had no conception that the place could be taken in such rapid and gallant style.

Arrangements will be made immediately for establishing a provisional government, and H. M. Plenipotentiary deems it advisable, after what has already happened, to intimate to H. M. Subjects and all others, that under no circumstances will Tinghai, and its dependencies be restored to the Chinese Government, until the whole of the demands of England are not only complied with, but carried into full effect.

[God save the QUEEN.]

Dated on board H. M. S. Blenheim, in Chusan harbour, this 2d day of October, 1841.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

CIRCULAR.

To H. B. M. SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her B. M. Plenipotentiary in China has the renewed extreme gratification of announcing for general information the farther brilliant and important successes of H. M. combined naval and land forces in the reduction and occupation on the 10th and 13th instants respectively of the Cities of Chinhae and Ningpo.

The City of Chinhae is situated at the mouth of Tchia or Ningpo river, and was covered so strongly by its citadel (a fort built on a lofty headland jutting into the sea) and a number of heavy batteries and outworks on each bank of the estuary that the Imperial Commissioner, Yu keen, who had come especially to defend it, and the other civil and military Chinese authorities appear from their proclamations to have flattered themselves, even after their past and recent experience of the power of the British arms, that the place could not be taken; but they were, as on all previous occasions, speedily undeceived, and altho' the Chinese troops displayed considerable bravery, and in many individual instances would neither retreat nor surrender, (though deserted by their officers and comrades) the main bodies were driven from one rallying spot to another, and at length routed and entirely dispersed, whilst the forts and works were demolished or rendered utterly untenable by the overwhelming and beautiful practice of the squadron.

It is reported that a great many of the Chinese officers of rank have fallen with a large number of men, but no precise information has yet been obtained on this point. The Imperial Commissioner is stated to have attempted to drown himself immediately after the battle, and to have since died at a short distance inland from the effects of that attempt, or some other unexplained cause.

About one hundred and fifty pieces of brass ordnance exclusive of iron cannon, many hundred gingalls and wall pieces, of various calibre, and some thousand matchlocks and other warlike weapons were captured, besides which several extensive magazines of gunpowder have been blown up or otherwise destroyed.

It affords H. M. Plenipotentiary the highest additional satisfaction to add that this achievement has been happily effected, with a much smaller loss on our side than could have been almost hoped for; there being only five killed, and about 30 wounded of all arms of H. M. forces.

The necessary arrangements having been made and reconnaissances had during the 11th and 12th inst., the squadron named in the margin,* carrying the troops, marines, and extra seamen from the ships left behind, moved on the 13th up the river to Ningpo, the Chinese soldiers having positively refused to face our troops again, in consequence of which the civil mandarins and all the military officers fled from the City, about 2 hours before the squadron reached it. The City was therefore peaceably occupied by the troops under H. E. Sir H. Gough K. C. B., and the ships moored in the river within 100 yards of the walls.

[God save the QUEEN.]

Dated on board the Steam Frigate *Queen*, in the river of Ningpo the 15th day of October, 1841.

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M. Plenipotentiary

* *Modeste*, carrying the flag of H. E. the Admiral.
Columbine,
Cruiser,
Bentinck.
Steamers *Queen*, *Seostis*, *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
Wellesley 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. O. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.

Blenheim 72—captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde 42— " T. Bourchier, C. B.
Druid 44— " H. Smith, C. B.
Hyacinth 18—comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Modeste 18—Lieut. Wason,
Cruiser 18—comdr. J. Pearse,
Columbine 18— " Morshead,
Pyrales 18— " T. V. Anson,
Algerine 10— " Maitland,
Starling 6— " H. Kellett,
H. C. S. *Nemesis* Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon Lieut. McCleverty,
Seostis mr. comg. Ormsby,
Madagascar " Dicey.

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.
Herald 26—captain J. Nias, C. B., senior comg. off.
Alligator 24— " S. P. Pritchard,
Nimrod 18— " Pearse,
Royalist 10—Lieut. W. Stewart,
Young Hebe 4—comg. H. V. Temple,
H. C. S. *Hooghly* mr. comg. Ross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
Nov. 18, (B.) *Carnatic*, trspt. Hine, London.
20, " *Falcon*, Pyke, Calcutta and Singapore.
20, (A.) *Clarendon*, " New York and Batavia
21, " *Oscar*, Eyre, New York, 5th July.
21, (B.) *Pearl*, Burrows, Manila.
22, (Dut.) *Sumatra*, Burgin, Sing. and Calcutta.
23, (A.) schooner *Arctel*, " Boston.
23, (Sp.) *Lingayen*, Hernan, Manila.
24, (B.) *British Isle*, Graham, Singapore, 5th Nov.
24, " *Salopian*, Beat, Calcutta and Singapore.
24, " *Sophia*, Johns, Bombay.
24, " *Adantic*, Barlow, do.
25, " *Carleton*, Colepepper, Singapore.
25, " *Hormusje Bomanjee* Page, Singapro.
26, " *Potentate*, Ramsay, do.

PASSENGERS PER
Carnatic, Major Warren and Lieut. de Haviland of H. M. 55th Regt., Capt. Sparks, Ens. Balton Assist. Surgeon Duff, and 258 men of H. M. 49th Regiment.
Sumatra, Mr. A. Langlois.
Hormusje Bomanjee, Mrs. Page.

SAILED
Nov. 19, (B.) *Masden*, Dare, Chusan.
19, " *Belle Alliance*, " Chusan.
21, H. M. S. *Sulphur*, Capt. Belcher, Singapore.
22, (B.) *Defiance*, Evatt, Singapore and Madras.
22, " *Anne*, Spain, Singapore.
22, " *Tweed*, Lawson, do.
24, " *Benacolen*, Caldbeck, Manila.
25, " *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, London.
26, " *John Tomkinson*, Hutchinson, London.
27, (A.) *Delhi* Crockett, New York.
27, (Hmb.) *Flora*, Hooze, Manila.

PASSENGERS PER
Ariel, (omitted last week) Messrs F. E. D. Dalrimple, and D. Jardine.
Defiance, Captain Glover.
The *Ardaseer* from Bombay had arrived in Singapore, and left again for China on the 3d November.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Sydney,—*Lord Amherst*.
For London,—*Elephanta*.
For Calcutta,—*Earl of Hardwicke*, Ann. *Mernia*.
For Bombay,—*Charles Grant*, *Vansittart*.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England,—*Emerald Isle*, *Regular*, *Arcthusa*, *Royal Exchange*, *Louisa Baillic*, *Paramatta*, *Sappho*, *Oriza*, Ann *Birdson*.
From Calcutta,—*Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Maulmein*, *Water Witch*, Ann. *Canopus*, Time, *Mary Ann*.
From Bombay,—*Sephira*, *Ardaseer*, *Circassian*, *Isabella*.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 4th August, SINGAPORE, 4th Nov.
UNITED STATES, July 19, MANILA, 11th November,
CALCUTTA, 11th Oct. AMOY 9th November,
BOMBAY, 26th Sept. CHUSAN, 26th October,
JAVA, 18th September,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Atlet Rohman	700	Logrin,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Arin,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Asiatic,	503	Barlow,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Autumnus,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Belhaven,	—	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	"
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charles Grant,	1311	Pitcairn,	Macvicar and Co.
Carleton,	—	co'e, epper,	Turner and Co.
Cordelia,	—	Cawlett,	Gibb Livingston & Co
Dss. of Nthumb,	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co
E. off Hardwicke	—	Voss,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Elephanta,	310	Rox,	Macvicar and Co.
*Earl Balcanar,	458	Baker,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Earl Grey,	571	Mullion,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ellen,	440	Rodger,	Dent and Co.
Foam,	410	Grig,	Dallas and Co.
Frank Cowas,	800	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Forrester,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Frankfield,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Falcon,	—	Pyke,	Heerj. Rustomjee,
*Gondolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*General Kyd,	1318	Jones,	"
George IV.	—	Browless,	Macvicar and Co.
Grissachan,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
*Hyacin,	278	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
Hjee Bomanjee	—	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Bibby,	—	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John O Gaunt,	—	Robinson,	Turner and Co.
John Bartlett,	—	Bartlett,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rustomjee.
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	Dent and Co.
Mauritius,	—	Howlet,	"
Mernaid,	400	Grosvono,	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A Webb,	—	Mary A Webb,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Bew,	Dent and Co.
Posthumus,	390	Milner,	Gibbie Hughes & Co.
*Pest. Bomanjee	—	Hail,	Lindsay and Co.
Pras. Charlott,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Packfield,	—	Whiteside,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Potentate,	—	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Pearl,	—	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Rajah,	355	Ferguson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Seostis,	—	Rw,	Lindsay and Co.
*Samuel Winter	—	Jevs,	Dent and Co.
Salopian,	—	Best,	"
Sophia,	—	Johns,	"
*Stork,	—	Scott,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Thomas King,	341	Gounce,	"
Ths. Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Vansittart,	131	Lemon,	H. Rustomjee.
Wave,	—	Moore,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
W S Hamilton	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Young Queen,	—	Ked,	Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	"
*Niantic,	—	Hephurn,	"
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
*Henry Pratt,	—	Rovers,	J. D. Swardant Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Hannibal,	—	Scott,	Wetmore and Co.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Comadano,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
India,	—	Nott,	Wetmore and Co.
Clarendon,	—	—	"
Oscar,	—	Eyre,	"
Ariel,	—	—	Russell and Co.

BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ann,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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FRENCH.

Luminy,	Caval,	J. A. Mercer.
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DUTCH.

Dnda,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Sumatra,	Borgen,	Reynvan and Co.

* at Whampon.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 10.] Macao, Saturday, 4th December, 1841.

[No. 322.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold on TUESDAY next, the 7th inst.
At the BRITISH HOTEL

(where the Inventory may be seen)

The Schooner THERESA, about 50 Tons.

The Cutter HOPE, about 20 Tons.

The Schooner WITCH,

These Boats are all Teak Built, Coppered, in good order, well armed and fast sailing; and call the attention of any persons requiring such Vessels.

W. LANE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Friday the 10th Inst., (in the Godowns of B. E. CARNEIRO Esq.) JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder a quantity of IRISH BEEF and PORK, in excellent condition, and now offered for sale by Auction to close the account. At the same time will be put up for sale eighty bales of DAMAGED COTTON.

Macao, 3rd December, 1841.

NOTICE.—In or about the middle of next month (of which due notice will be given) P. J. MARGAL, begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on the Premises, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects belonging to G. YRURETAGOVENA Esq. about China, the particulars of which will appear in the Hand Bills hereafter.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and MR. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.

JOHN B. TROTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £b, ½ cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE GENERAL KYD, 1318 Tons, C. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on the 20th December. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.

Macao, 25th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Barque TERNATE, will be despatched for the above ports during the first week in December. For freight &c. apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c., apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM", A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREIO, now lying in the 1 type; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th November, '841.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine first class Ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or MR. COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 15th November, 1841

FOR BOMBAY.



THE fast sailing ship TARTAR, captain W. O. YOUNG, under engagement to leave positively on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

from Whampoa to London.



THE A I ship POSTHUMUS, 390 Tons captain MILNER, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.



THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Portuguese Barque MANGARIDA, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or to M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 19th October, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LIMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE OF THE PRAYA GRANDE.) Will in future be conducted by FREDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.

Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

FOR SALE.—50 half pipes Brandy.
20 barrels Cordials, Peppermint and Cinnamon.
50 dozen superior old Madeira Wine.
50 do. old Monongahela Whiskey.
12 do. Sarsaparilla, compd. fluid.
50 do. Swains Panacea.
10 boxes Bologna Sausages.
7 do. pure white wine Vinegar.
12 Cannisters Adhesive Plaster.
5000 Mexican Dollars.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS. Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRNS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 25th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEAGRASS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

THE CANTON PRESS.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood
and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs
BASING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight,
East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government,
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made
Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety
of Patterns, and Pantaloones.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rice Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Heer.
Singapore Rough Beans and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white, American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two
patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
DUTCH in cases.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEER and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermald."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE
ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored
pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cas S. GIN, Brown and pale
SHERRY, Table and Lascar Rice, Europe PAINTS,
PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS,
45 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS
for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR
ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and
a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
downs of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 14 @ 5
Inches, also SIZING STUFF and ANCHER & apply
to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 14th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long,
also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS,
CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received ex At-
lantic; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and
bottles.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3
dozen each from the house of Gledstanes King & Co.;
apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co.'s Patent Shot Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags
of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to
J. MACKRIEL SMITH.
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 "
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.
A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar,
Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS.
price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITZ, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING
at the Canton Press Office continue the same as
before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, &c. 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three " \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each

BURMAH.

The last accounts from Maulmain are of a serious
cast. The proposed journey of Tharawaddy to Rangoon,
with a rabble army as some say of seventy thousand
men, has occasioned some little doubts of his pacific in-
tentions. The town of Martaban, opposite the British
settlement at Maulmain, has been fortified with a new
stockade, the jungle around it cleared, and the old wall
repaired. There is also a story current, that the Em-
peror of China has written to Tharawaddy to ask his aid
against some white sea monster which was ravaging his
coasts. Putting all these circumstances together, the
army of seventy thousand men moving on Rangoon, the
fortification of Martaban, and the reported message
from China, there appears sufficient cause for the En-
glish authorities to be on their guard against surprise.
The greatest activity, we learn, prevails among the troops
at Moumein, who are employed in continual exercises
and keep up an incessant rattle of musquetry. H. M.
Ship *Childers* is exercising her great guns; gun boats
have been manned and trained for action, and every
thing waits the appearance of that armed force, which
Mr Thiers recommended last year to the king of the
French. The *Prosepine* steamer has been despatched
with stores and ammunition, and the *Ganges* the old
half crazy *Ganges*, is, we hear, to be fitted up with some
big guns and sent to the same destination. Government
appears to be acting upon the politic maxim, that the
best way to avoid war is to be prepared for it.

We do not however that Tharawaddy's intentions
are still peaceable. His royal "progress," the first he has
made since he obtained the throne, is to be accompanied
with all that barbaric pomp, which may serve to strike
the weak minds of his loving subjects with awe and ad-
miration. The fortification of Martaban may be ex-
plained by its being a frontier town, which he intends to
visit, and by the repugnance he must feel, from his
own dear bought experience, to come within range of
English shot, without the protection of an intermediate
stockade. We still think there is nothing in the trans-
actions which have aroused the vigilance of the Mou-
mein authorities, which indicate hostilities. The King
is much more afraid of us than we can be of him—Yet,
without great caution, a war may be kindled between
the countries, contrary to the wishes of both Govern-
ments. Any aggression on the part of his officers would
lead to a peremptory demand of explanation; and if
that explanation was delayed, our own sense of dignity
would prick us on to a war. There may also be some
fiery and warlike spirits at Moumein, who would like
nothing better than a war. Some act of indiscretion on
the part of our own officials may lead to reprisals; and
reprisals to open hostility. Great care and attention
will be necessary to prevent any unexpected outbreak
on either part, which may lead to the horrors of war.

We do not see how we can demand of Tharawaddy
any explanation of these warlike preparations, without
precipitating ourselves into a war. It is much to be
feared that any envoy we might send for this purpose
would ill brook the dilatory forms of reception at the
Burmese Court; and be too apt to interpret any delay
to which he might be subject, as an unequivocal proof
of the hostile disposition of the king. We could not
second time overlook any indignity which might be cast
on our Minister, more especially when a large Burmese
army was assembled near our frontiers. We must in
the present case therefore trust for peace to Tharawad-
dy's experience of the misfortunes of war, and to our

own preparedness to meet any aggression, and to pour
our troops through Arracan on the valley of the Irrawad-
dy, at the shortest notice.—*Friend of India, Sept. 9.*

BOMBAY.

STATEMENT OF COTTON EXPORTED TO CHINA FROM
THE 1st AUGUST 1841 UP TO THE 1st JULY 1841.

Dates.	Names of Vessels.	Ports.	Cotton Bales W. H.
1840			
Aug. 6	Thetis	China	2016 14
7	Hindostan	"	2927 79
15	Port William	Sing. & Do.	7125 250
22	John	"	2456 29
27	John Wm. Dare	"	1052 36
Sept. 1	Earl of Clare	"	5765 230
5	Mary G rdon	"	" "
7	Good Success	"	2190 120
11	Westmoreland	"	2100 60
17	Moularch	"	2215 103
19	Seabey Castle	"	6512 23
21	Lady Grant	Singapore	" "
24	Grab Nursey	Malay Coast.	100 "
26	Mahmoodie	Singapore [ua	405 "
Oct. 2	Lema	Manila & Chi-	2459 145
5	Westbrook	China	1357 86
5	James Corsee	Sing & Do.	3994 154
6	Fahal Hair	Batavia	302 "
1	Kingstone	China	2559 117
1	Soltana	"	2625 163
23	R-covery	"	2188 120
28	Dartmouth	"	3122 189
31	Amazon	"	2176 148
Nov. 23	Cornwallis	"	2144 99
"	Barque Amity	"	1950 51
24	Barque Ardaseer	"	320 "
Dec. 5	Orleana	"	3091 123
"	Harrise Scott	"	1403 1
9	Augustus	"	1760 87
16	Charles Forbes	"	4395 144
"	Charlotte	"	1668 18
1841 18	Java	"	1797 "
21	Lowjee Family	"	4297 160
Jan. 9	Mor	"	" "
"	Uharlotte	"	3645 160
16	Helen	"	3020 6
18	Freak	Singapore	617 1
"	Duke of Lancaster	China	2404 51
Feb. 5	Candahar	"	2399 60
8	Sir Ht. Compton	"	36 "
"	Singapore Packet	Singapore	510 17
15	Sandrey	"	990 40
23	Freed	"	2623 46
25	Morrison	"	257 311
"	Myarun Davaram	"	2707 112
March 3	Bombay Castle	"	2658 174
22	Mary Gordon	"	" "
"	Simon Taylor	"	1988 70
24	Atet Rohoman	"	3287 184
"	Julia [ing	"	855 90
25	Marques of Hat	"	600 "
April 3	Barque Asia	"	1019 110
"	Brig Simplicia	Macao	621 52
12	Sophia	Singapore	1243 84
14	Wild Irish Girl	"	656 50
16	Victoria	Do. & China	1064 22
21	Corsair	Do.	" "
27	Kusrovie	Singapore	825 2
30	M. Jekel Behar	China	2816 131
May 4	Charles Domergue	"	589 55
6	Brigand	"	123 "
12	Brig Hamoddy	Singapore	204 1
18	Charles Grant	"	6560 209
"	Lord Amherst	China	1167 30
24	Calcutta	"	1255 30
"	Shaw Allyn	"	4146 149
25	Earl of Balcanas	"	7930 340
27	Alexander Baring	"	2232 122
"	Futty Albarry	Singapore	165 "
June 11	Barque Adelaide	China	449 "
12	Good Success	"	2430 140
15	Caledonia	"	3182 122
30	Marque Suez	Macao	407 15
July 28	Ann	China	3977 156
			151865 5861
	5861 half is whole		2930
	Total Bales		154795

Bombay Gazette.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 4th Dec., 1841.

This week has been altogether void of news. The
Ardaseer has not yet come in, and we have therefore
nothing to add to what we last week stated, regard-

ing the Burmese war. We have however taken from the *Friend of India* some remarks on Burmese affairs, from which it will be seen that even then reports had been received in Calcutta of the Chinese government having attempted to excite hostilities at Burmah against the English.

HONGKONG.—It seems that the commercial community now generally begins to give more attention to Hongkong than hitherto, and great activity in building godowns and private houses has of late been observed there: while many merchants have during the week gone over, with a view, we believe, of commencing building. The public buildings are several of them completed, and the construction of others is urged on with spirit, so that we suppose this island which was, eight or nine months back, inhabited by none but poor Chinese fishermen, will soon boast of a stately town. A practicable bridle-road has been cut across the island to Tytan-bay, and a road fit for carriages is already several miles long, whilst a great number of workmen are employed upon it to complete it. The Chinese population is daily increasing, and its orderly behaviour, although they may be supposed not to be one of the most respectable classes of society, allows little room for the interference of the Police. The hazard is well supplied at cheap rates, and workmen and artisans as well as the materials for building are plentiful. There are on the island several quarries of fine granite, which the Chinese work at cheap prices, so that granite stones for building of foundations or even houses may be had at very moderate prices. Concerning the climate of Hongkong opinions have varied considerably, nor do they now seem to be altogether reconciled, for while some of the residents there have enjoyed health without interruption, many others have had attacks of fever and ague. There are however many causes to induce sickness, independent of the climate. Waiting for the completion of their houses, people have been obliged to live in marshes, or bamboo houses, in which the sudden changes of temperature, so frequent here in the latter part of the year, would be more severely felt; others have gone to live in their new houses before they were dry, and the more than usual exposure to the sun of the Europeans residing there may also have had its share in producing sickness. According to all accounts the situation of Tytan-bay is more healthy than that of the new town of Hongkong, but we have as yet not had sufficient experience with certainty to judge of either. The piracies committed in the neighbourhood of Hongkong continue to give uneasiness to the native population, and the efforts of the British authorities to put them down, have hitherto been but partially successful. Independent of the occupation which the Chinese derive from foreign trade and building, and the supplies of provisions, a considerable trade in salt has already sprung up, and we are informed that many parts of the surrounding country are now supplied with salt from Hongkong, which the Chinese have made a depot for that article.

The present war seems to be most fatal to all governors of the Provinces that have yet been attacked. Tang Ting ching, Governor of Canton during our imprisonment there, after being permitted when unseated, by Lin to hold the government of Fokeen for a while, bewails the losses of his country and his own in exile at Ele, whither Lin, his successor in Canton, likewise accompanied him in disgrace. The active talents of that minister, and his influence have however already caused his recall, and with the rank of Vice-roy, the troublesome and responsible duty of containing the Yellow river within its banks has been entrusted to him. Keshen, Vice-Roy of Pecheleu and High Imperial Commissioner, has after having been dragged in chains from the southern to the northern extremity of the Empire, and lost an immense fortune, has been condemned to death, but if we are to believe reports now current, has been pardoned, and is on his way to Chekeang, again to try what negotiations may do, although we suppose he will find the present Plenipotentiary not so easy to manage as the last, and much of his diplomatic talent is therefore likely to be expended in vain. Elepor, Governor of Chekeang, has, as will be seen from an Edict we publish below, been condemned to banishment at Ele, for having permitted the barbarians to leave Chusan alive, early this year. But the most tragical fate of all has befallen his successor in office, Yu keen, already known to our readers from

translations of several of his reports and proclamations, to have been a most uncompromising enemy to the English. This unfortunate man, finding all his efforts to repel the English at Chinhsa of no avail, and no doubt vexed and humiliated at finding his performance fall so far short of his promises, attempted to drown himself, but was saved by some of his soldiers who fled with him first to Ningpo, and then continued their flight on foot to beyond the town of Yu-yaou, where Yu-keen expired. His body was conveyed to Hang chow foo, where it received all the honor and ceremonial due to the rank he held. These particulars we gather from a translation of a report from the lieutenant governor of Che-keang, contained in the *Canton Register Extra* of 30th November; the principal facts were however previously made known in Sir Henry Pottinger's Notification.

Already, therefore, have five Viceroy's either been sent to banishment or lost their lives; we have not yet heard what will be done to the Governor of Fokeen who allowed Amoy to be taken, and who had expended such large sums on its fortifications; it is probable that he may be ordered to keep his brother-Governors company in exile at Amoy. One thing strikes us as very remarkable; namely, that the ransoming of the City of Canton should not have caused the Imperial displeasure to fall upon Kekang the Governor, and Yih-shan the Tartar General; but Yih-shan probably has great influence at Court and managed to represent matters in a light much more favorable than true; the old Kwang-chow-foo was the only officer of note who lost office, and he resigned from dread of his personal unpopularity, and was not deposed by his superiors.

By the arrival of the *Psyche* from the coast, we learn that Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker were both at Chusan on the 23rd November. No other news, whatever have been received from the north, but from the presence of these officers at Chusan it is supposed that the report, brought by Chinese during the week of the capture of the City of Hang-chow-foo, Capital of Chekeang Province, is without foundation. H. M. S. *Cruizer* was to leave Chusan immediately for the southward, so that we may hourly receive intelligence by her. From Amoy no news has been received.

Trade is proceeding as usual in Canton, although upon unfavorable terms. By forcing sales of manufactures upon an unwilling market, their prices are even lower now than before, and Corton also shows a tendency to decline. Teas are about the same as last week, but it is observed that this year's crop is generally of an inferior quality. Large quantities of green Teas are now being prepared in Macao for the American market; a considerable portion of these sorts of teas, as indeed of many others, being now shipped from here instead of from Canton. The scarcity of the circulating medium daily increases, and Sycee silver is at par, whilst Mexican dollars are of extremely difficult sale at 4 @ 5 per cent discount. We were, we learn, misinformed last week, when partially attributing the present scarcity of Pillar dollars to the shipment of the ransom money of Canton, to Calcutta. The dollars then received were mostly kept here for the use of the expedition; and a considerable portion of them must have again been circulated. The chief reason for this sudden diminution of these dollars may probably be sought in the present troubled state of the country, when Spanish dollars, as generally more current than sycee, and, besides, easily concealed, are eagerly sought after in the provinces of Canton, Fokeen and Che-keang, by the people. Another reason, which would however not act with quite so sudden effect, is the nearly total cessation of supply of these sort of dollars, and their rapid destruction in the hands of the Chinese, from their habit of stamping them; a measure resorted to by them, as bills of exchange are endorsed by us, holding those whose stamp is upon them, responsible for the goodness of the metal.

We have received a note from Captain Smoult, stating that, to obviate misrepresentation, he will shortly bring before the Public a correct account of the circumstances attending the loss of the *Verbinda*. Capt. Smoult may freely avail himself of our column for this purpose, and the public certainly expect to be made acquainted with circumstances,

the imperfect knowledge of which, may have given birth to, perhaps, unjust inferences.

H. M. S. *Nimrod* has been in the Broadway during the whole of the past week, with the intention of stopping Chinese junks; we have not yet heard with what success.

Two vessels lately arrived from Singapore, and suspected of having guns and ammunition on board, were boarded by Officers from H. M. S. *Alligator*, and although reports of their seizure were current here, we understand they have not been molested, from which we infer that their papers and cargoes were in order.

We have been kindly favored with the translation of the Lieut. Governor's report regarding the proceedings of the English at Fokeen. The paper is interesting as shewing the view the Chinese take of these things; and although we may refuse belief to the charge brought against them of the abduction of a bride, it is singular that the Foo-yuen should himself bear testimony to the impartial administration of justice by Capt. Smith.

THE ENGLISH AT AMOY.

Lew the Lieut. Governor having made thorough investigations in relation to the affairs of the barbarians in Fokeen province, arranges the particulars in due order, and offers them up for your Majesty's lightning glance.

I. I have found by examination that H. F. Yen, the Governor, had issued orders to all his subordinates to make ready large and small vessels and to plan an attack upon the enemy. I afterwards understood that a spy made known the intelligence to the said barbarians, and they having put themselves in a state of preparedness our plan was therefore stopped in the midst of its execution. I also understood that other schemes were devised, the secrecy of which could not be penetrated, and therefore no inquiries could be instituted with regard to them. After this it was understood that Lieut. Governor E. (of Canton) received the imperial commands to repair to Fokeen to arrange affairs, but still matters continued to remain in a state of stagnation, and at present the officers have decided to keep the troops in their present position and wait the arrival of the imperial commissioner, when they will again proceed to join battle. At the present time however, in each position the marine veterans and recruits are still continued to be drilled and practised, and all other matters remain just as they were without the slightest movement, and I am not yet able to report.

II. It is ascertained, upon examination, that the barbarian ships at Hoolangsoo are as formerly seven in number, and there do they make extensive sales of Opium. I understand that when one vessel has finished her sales of the drug, and leaves, another one comes to sell; thus incessant are their going and coming. The said rebels have not seized upon any but the above territory (of Hoolangsoo) with designs of carrying on their trade, nor do they create disturbance among the people, neither have they started up any other measures whatever. I have also understood that the said rebels, perceiving Amoy to be as warm as Canton, say they design passing the year there.

III. Upon investigation I have discovered that every passage boat plying between Amoy and Chang chow has been ordered by the said rebels to hoist the English flag, and then they will be allowed to enter and depart. The said boat people are really unwilling to assent to this arrangement, and they also dare not go again to Amoy. I have understood that recently, while eight grass boats belonging to our people were entering the port, they were seized by the said rebellious barbarians and burned up with fire.

IV. It is ascertained that the barbarians at Hoolangsoo have covertly caused five traitorous native Chinese to secrete themselves at the three places of Amoy, Tung an, and Changchow, and slyly to search for intelligence concerning our officers and troops, and for each month's use they give them five hundred dollars; therefore it is impossible for the said rebels not to be made acquainted with our movements.

V. I have understood that when the villagers near Koo lang soo had received a bride, and were passing along the road with her in a wedding sedan

chair, the said rebels laid hold of it and the men also; I heard that they desired to take the bride and forcibly detain her, giving to the bridegroom a hundred foreign dollars and ordering him to procure another wife. The bride's relations sorrowing interceded for her, but they refused to give her up, and they then petitioned at the residence of the said rebel's false mandarin Captain, whereupon she was returned, and camlets and other articles were also given to them.

VI. It is understood that our ships of war which were seized by the barbarians have not yet been burned but as formerly lay anchored off Hae choo-hill. On the nineteenth the villagers near secretly proceeded with intent stealthily to set them adrift, designing to deliver them to the officers and obtain rewards. They, however, did not suppose that they were closely watched by the barbarians, who sent their boats in pursuit and opening their great guns, killed three of the people and recovered the said vessels all back again.

S.

Chinese Repository, for November.

ART V. The trial and condemnation of his excellency, commissioner Elepoo. Translated from the Peking Gazette by J. L. S.

The hereditary prince Hoshih, and the high minister Jinshow and others, kneeling respectfully lay their report before the throne:

In obedience to the imperial will, having assembled together to sit in judgment upon the affairs submitted to our deliberation, and having previously received the imperial instructions to institute an investigation in relation to Elepoo, who formerly held the office of governor of the two Keang provinces (Keangnan, i. e. Keangsoo and Ganhwuy and Keangse), in obedience thereto, we have had him brought before us in council assembled, and have ascertained by investigation the clear import of every circumstance; and Elepoo, bowing to the ground and knocking his head, through alarm and fear lost all command of himself. It appears that Elepoo received an imperial commission, last year, to examine into and arrange the affairs of the barbarians in Ché-keang; and after he had arrived in the province he employed skillful spies, summoned together the bravest of the militia, collected provisions, selected the most able-bodied of the troops, and laid many plans for advancing upon and exterminating the enemy. Afterwards, he earnestly desired to order the said barbarians to repair to Canton, there to wait until affairs could be examined into and arranged. To gain renown he concluded to offer them presents, and to order persons to proceed to them and clearly explain his commands, and at the same time to spy out their real strength. He deemed it proper to dispatch Changke, a person of his household whom he had promoted six degrees, with an official messenger, Chin Chekang, over the sea [to Tinghae] to offer bullocks and sheep and various articles as presents, in return for which the said barbarians presented foreign broadcloths and various commodities. Elepoo feared to make an absolute refusal of the whole of the said articles, which would have struck the barbarians with suspicion and dread. But instead of being thus affected, they acted deceptively with regard to the time of their proceeding to Canton, and Elepoo under these circumstances received their presents. In reply to a memorial, touching the above, the imperial will was received, strongly enjoining that the articles be sent back. Elepoo in obedience thereto, forthwith took the various kinds of presents, and ordered Chin Chekang to go and give them back to the barbarians, who would not receive them.

During the second month of the present year, the barbarians wishing to deliver back Chusan, Changke and Chin Chekang were sent to take one barbarian man and one woman to proceed and make known the strict injunction, that when the city had been given up then all the barbarians should be delivered. The presents which they had previously made were all sent back, and having received them, they set sail for Canton. But Elepoo did not, in obedience to the imperial will, forthwith advance and slaughter, and make an immediate and thorough extermination of them. The whole of his proceedings being improper and really marked by imbecility, and being unworthy to bear so high an office, he earnestly besought that his crimes might be visited with heavy punishment. We, the ministers, having taken into consideration from first to last the whole of the evidence which he in person has laid before us, respectfully memorialize that in relation thereto the sacred commands may be recorded.

Respecting the above case of Elepoo, the imperial commissioner and high minister, his management of the barbarian affairs in Chékeang, and his not being able at once to recover Tinghae, the imperial will was repeatedly transmitted that he should proceed to exterminate the enemy; but on every occasion he delayed and idly looked about him, and through excessive timidity did not go forward, and thus for every purpose he proved himself weak and useless. We therefore jointly solicit the im-

perial will, that Elepoo may be forthwith disgraced from the office he formerly held as governor of the two Keang provinces, and be sent to Ele, that by strenuous exertions he may make amends for his offences.

Changke and the official messenger Chin Chekang, who formerly proceeded to the barbarian ships, as we have found by examination, only acted in obedience to Elepoo, and accordingly we acquit them of crime. Let Chin Chekang return to his military station, and let Changke be released.

That when your majesty's ministers, have adjudged of the cases brought before us in council assembled, we now reverently report to the court, that the imperial will may be received and recorded.

The imperial reply. His majesty's commands have been received as follows:

"In consequence of Elepoo having unsatisfactorily managed the military affairs of Chékeang, our imperial will was delivered to the princes and high ministers to adjudge the crimes of which he was guilty, and it appears that prince Jinchow and others, in council assembled, have now reported upon the above case. Elepoo, holding the office of high imperial commissioner for the arrangement of affairs in Chékeang, was unable forthwith to recover the captured territories. The imperial will was repeatedly transmitted to him, that he should advance and slaughter the enemy, yet on every occasion he delayed and idly gazed about, really proving himself to be imbecile and worthless. Let him be forthwith disgraced from the office he formerly held as governor of the two Keang provinces, and let him be sent to Ele, that by strenuous exertions he may make amends for his crimes, and be a warning to others. *Respect this.*"

DIED.—Yesterday morning, Major FRANCISCO DE MELLO D'ESGA, appointed Governor of Timor. The funeral took place in the afternoon yesterday, H. E. the Governor of Macao as Chief mourner, followed by his staff, accompanied the remains to their last resting place at Sm. Paulo, from the church of Sm. Francisco. A great proportion of the garrison of Macao, accompanied by the band playing the funeral march, attended, and the body was consigned to the grave with the customary military honors.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
Nov. —, (B.) *Cadet*, Curling, Manila.
22, " *Mary Anne*, Holton, Calcutta and Sing.
23, " *Persian*, Milman, Singapore.
25, " *Slains Castle*, Petrie, Madras and Sing.
26, " *Manly*, —, Singapore.
28, " *Regular*, Budd, Liverpool.
28, H. M. S. *Pelican*, Capt. Napier, Singapore.

PASSENGERS Per
Clarendon, (omitted last week) Messrs Dana, Nye, and King.

Hormusjee Bomanjee, Mr. W. P. Livingston.

SAILED
27, (P.) *Resolugao*, —, Batavia and Lisbon.
29, (B.) *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, Manila & Sydney.
Dec.

1, (A.) *Niantic*, Hepburn, Newyork.
1, (B.) *Earl of Hardwicke*, Voss, Sing. & Cal.
2, " *Charles Grant*, Pittcain, do. Bombay.
3, " *Mauritius*, Howlett, London.

PASSENGERS Per
Lord Amherst, Capt. Gorstin, Mr. Wm. Fanning.
Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. John Middleton.
Charles Grant, Lieut. Colonel Almada and Son,
Messrs W. Bell and J. Strachan.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London, — *Elephanta*.
For Calcutta, — *Ann*, *Mermad*.
For Bombay, — *Vansittart*.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England, — *Emerald Isle*, *Regular*, *Arethusa*,
Royal Exchange, *Louis Baillie*,
Paramatta, *Sappho*, *Origa*, *Ann*
Birdson.
From Calcutta, — *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Maulmein*,
Water Witch, *Ann*, *Canopus*,
Time, *Mary Ann*.
From Bombay, — *Saphira*, *Ardaseer*, *Circassian*,
Isabella.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 4th August, SINGAPORE, 4th Nov.
UNITED STATES, July 19, MANILA, 11th November,
CALCUTTA, 11th Oct. AMOY, 9th November,
BOMBAY, 26th Sept. CHUSAN, 23rd Nov.
JAVA, 18th September,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Atlet Rohoman	700	Lugrin,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Arun,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Asiatic,	503	Barlow,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Autumnus,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Belhaven,	—	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	"
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Carleton,	—	colepepper	Turner and Co.
Cadet,	—	Curling,	"
Cordelia,	—	Cawsett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Dss. of Nthumbd	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Elephanta,	310	Rose,	Macvicar and Co.
*Earl Baicarras,	1488	Baker,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ellen,	440	Rodger,	Dent and Co.
Foam,	410	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frang. Cowasj.	800	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Forrester,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Frankfield,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Falcon,	—	Pyke,	Heerj. Rustomjee,
*Gondolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*General Kyd,	1318	Jones,	"
George IV.	—	Browless,	Macvicar and Co.
Guisachan,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye jr.
Hjee. Bomanjee	—	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Bibby,	—	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
*John Bartlett,	—	Bartlett,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustomjee.
Mermad,	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A. Webb,	339	Macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	"
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hews,	Dent and Co.
*Posthumus,	390	Miner,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Peat. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bel and Co.
Parkfield,	—	Whiteside	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Potentate,	—	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Pearl,	—	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajaji,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Regular,	—	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Seastris,	—	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
*Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyes,	Dent and Co.
Slains Castle,	—	Petrie,	"
Salopian,	—	Best,	C. Fearon.
Sophia,	—	Johns,	Russell and Co.
*Stork,	—	Scott,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Thomas King,	346	Rounce,	"
*Ths. Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Vansittart,	1312	Lemon,	H. Rustomjee.
Wave,	—	Moore,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
W. S. Hamilton	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Young Queen,	—	Reid,	Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	"
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
*Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Swardand Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Hannibal,	—	Scott,	Wetmore and Co.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
India,	—	Nott,	Wetmore and Co.
Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.
Oscar,	—	Eyre,	Wetmore and Co.
Ariel,	—	—	Russell and Co.

BREMER.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
PERUVIAN.		
Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
FRENCH.		
Luminy,	Cayal,	J. A. Mercier.
DUTCH.		
Dudu,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Sumatra,	Borgen,	Reynvaan and Co.

* at Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 11.] Macao, Saturday, 11th December, 1841.

[No. 321.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Monday the 13th Inst., in the Godowns of BONTIN and SIMMONDS, next house to J. Slade, Esq., Canton Register office, will be sold to the highest bidder, a quantity of superior Wines consisting of—Port in 30 gallon casks, Sherry in 18 gallon do., Claret in 32 gallon do., Madeira in half and quarter pipes, Vinho-Tinto in 30 gallon casks, Brandy in 30 gallon do., 3 casks of Duubar's Superior British Brandy in 80 gallon do., a few casks of Europe Vinegar, a few casks of Priorat, a few one dozen cases of Claret, a quantity of superior French Capers and Salad Oil, a few boxes of French Prunes, some Table Covers, a few Tins of Sardines, a few pieces of Chintz, Water Crackers, Almonds, Filberts, Kids of Salmon, Do. Mackerel, Do. Sounds and Tongues, a few cases of Champagne Cider, a few Bolts of White Camblets, and a Set of Breakfast Services and a variety of other goods that may offer.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms Cash at 7:2.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

W. LANE, will sell on Tuesday next, 14th Dec. 1841., in his Auction room Praya Grande.

To the Highest Bidder.

THE FINE DUTCH BARQUE SUMATRA, of about 232 tons reconverted at Calcutta in 1840, as she now lies in the Tyra with her Masts, Spars, Sails, Anchors, Cables, Guns, small Arms, as per Inventory, which may be inspected at the Auctioneer.

The Vessel will be at the expense and risk of the purchaser as soon as knocked down.

The sale to commence at 12 A. M.

Terms—Cash:

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—TENDERS for the supply of SPANISH or MEXICAN Dollars for Bills to be drawn at 10 days sight upon the Bengal Government, will be received at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., until noon of the 13th Instant, such Tenders to specify the amount tendered, rate of Exchange for Company's Rupees, and if for MEXICAN DOLLARS, the rate of Discount also.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Paymaster E. E. Force.

Asst. Paymaster's Office,
Hongkong 6th Dec. 1841.

NOTICE.—In or about the middle of next month (of which due notice will be given) P. J. MARCAL, begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on the Premises, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects belonging to G. YRUBERTAGOVERNA Esq. about China, the particulars of which will appear in the Hand Bills hereafter.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.

JOHN B. TROTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug. 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila, and China: A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Premium Contributed, will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Agents in China, Asia: Mar: Ins: Office.
Macao, 9th December, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.
TO sail in a few days, the fast sailing Barque WANDERER, Capt. OWEN; For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SYDNEY.
THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWA, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE well known A I Ship CORDELIA, Jas. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. I. Ship GUIRACHAN, bruthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.
THE GENERAL KYD, 1318 Tons, C. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on the 20th December. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.

Macao, 25th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c., apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque TERNATE, will be despatched for the above ports during the first week in December. For freight &c. apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British Ship "Foam" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREIO, now lying in the Tyra; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship TARTAR, captain W. O. YOUNG, under engagement to leave positively on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to

HEERJEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

from Whampoa to London.

THE A I ship POSTHUMUS, 390 Tons captain MILNER, is now lying in Whampoa Reach, and ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I. 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 & 3 Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 & 3 Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and Bills on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.) Will in future be conducted by FREDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to
HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.
 Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVEN DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS. Liverpool Ouel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogheads, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; for sale by
DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4A superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.
 Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle; just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Macao, 23d September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon. Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels. Fine Irish Linen and Flannel. Rose Nails, Brim Locks. Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer. Singapore Roush Beans and Planks. Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter. Walnuts and Raisins. Spermaceti Candles. Superfine white American Cuddy Bread. Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
 A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co. BEER in hids and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
 Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
 BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.**
 Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
 1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
 Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
 Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 14 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
 Macao, 14th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
 FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT, LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
 CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
 27 " White Duck Light
 Canvas for upper sails, 1
 27 " do. do. " 7
 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
 White Duck.
 White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received by At-bion; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogheads.
 PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of GLESTANES KING & Co.; apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
 A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
 SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
 daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
 or to CAPT. MORGAN,
 General Wood, at Hongkong.
 Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of MISS KEAO LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

MR. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

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THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
 Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
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 The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

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 Of Ships \$ 5.
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 Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
 For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
 For six Months..... \$ 7
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 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

BURMAH.
 From the Calcutta Englishman, of 4th, 6th and 7th October.

In addition to the immediate reinforcement which we mentioned yesterday as to proceed to Maulmein, we learn that the Madras Government have been ordered to send another native regiment thither, and the Rifle Company of the 21th regiment which is now at Penang will also join the augmented force. This fulness of preparation is most commendable, and as, if there be actual hostilities, the Barrackpore troops can be soon sent down in steamers (or even in transports speedily at this season) there is not any fear of a mischance to us at the outset.

There was a great competition amongst the Shipping Agents and Merchants at the Bankshall yesterday owing to the advertisements inviting tenders of ships to proceed to Maulmein. The Roberts, Viscount Melbourne, Argyle, and several other crack ships have been ordered to be immediately surveyed, and some of them will probably be taken up to-day.

We trust great care will be taken in the matter of surveying, and that no false notions of economy will induce the surveyors to try the packing system resorted to when ships were taken up to convey the 55th to China. It is not forgotten that one ship had to return and disburthen herself of some thirty

or forty men, their baggage, stores, &c., at no little cost to the Government, and no small annoyance to every one on board.

After our paper went to press yesterday, we received letters from Maulmein, from one of which, dated 28th September, we extract the following:—

The Steamer Ganges returned from Rangoon on Sunday last, with very important and authentic intelligence of the King of Ava being within twelve hours journey of Rangoon. The whole of his family and Army are along with him, and indeed every thing he is possessed of; he cannot have at the least calculation less than 15 or 18,000 boats, large and small. The Prince of Prome with the deposed King is in advance of the King, and the Prince of Pakhan one day's journey in rear. Every soul, man, woman and child, belonging to the royal family as also the officers of Government and their followers are all in the train. There is only the old Rangoon Woonghee left in Ava, but his principal wife and son are with the King as hostages. The general opinion is that this does not look very hostile, for if their intentions were warlike, it is considered very unlikely they would bring down the whole of their families and baggage. A splendid new Palace, Wharf and Pavilion have been erected at Rangoon for the King's reception, which is expected in the course of the week. The inhabitants of Rangoon appear very quiet, but the European merchants are in a dreadful state of alarm, and were it not for the considerable amount of property they have on their hands, they would gladly have left in the Steamer for Maulmein. A very convincing proof of the probability of a War in the course of the ensuing cold season, is there is no one in the Tenasserim Provinces, who can form a better opinion of the policy and intentions of the Court of Ava than Messrs Speirs, Brown and Biden, who are, I believe, impressed with the firm belief that Tharrawaddie is determined to attempt to recover the Tenasserim Provinces,—a measure certainly not very difficult in the present defenceless state of our military position in which the Government will now not sanction any alteration or improvement to be made in strengthening our post as they consider the gun-boats a sufficient protection against any force the Burmese may attack us with!!! Captain Halstead piloted the Proserpine up the Salween a few days ago; he had not gone half a dozen miles beyond Martaban, when he stuck the Steamer in the mud and did not get her off until next flood-tide. R has just called and confirmed what I have written above regarding the Rangoon news; he says the people are not at all anxious for a War and have petitioned the King to that effect; so if we go to War, it will be a very unpopular one. All the official authorities here think we are certain of having a skirmish soon with the Burmese, and I believe the Brigadier has written by this opportunity to Government, recommending the 50th Foot to be immediately sent down. The Julia is to be launched to-morrow afternoon. The City of London from London arrived the day before yesterday with Mr. Mule on board.

The Colonel Burney and the Ganges from Rangoon have brought intelligence to the middle of September. It appears that the news of the capture of Canton and of the extraction of six millions of dollars from the pockets of the Chinese (which news reached Rangoon by the Jehanghire, Handley) had astonished and alarmed Tharrawaddie a little, and preliminary steps were immediately taken by him for a retrograde movement. Nevertheless 'His Majesty' had laid an embargo on the export of timber, upon the pretext of requiring it for the purpose of building a flotilla, and it was not without difficulty, and a remonstrance with the Governor of Rangoon, that three vessels then loading for Calcutta, were allowed to continue their shipments. We are pressed for room to-day, but to-morrow we will give copious extracts from the letters of our intelligent correspondent.

Since writing the above, we have received by the Ganges a proof ship of the Maulmain Chronicle of a late date in September, containing the following items:—
 (From the Maulmain Chronicle, September 29.)

The H. C. Steamer Ganges returned on Sunday last from Rangoon, and reports that great preparations were making for receiving the king, whose approach had been more rapid than had generally been

expected. The *Ganges* left Rangoon on Saturday, when it was known that the king was at Sarawah some seventy or eighty miles above Rangoon, but it was uncertain how long His Majesty intended to remain at that place. Some said, he would be there in ten days, whilst others looked for his being at Rangoon before the full of the moon, or about today. It was expected that on Sunday, the advanced guard, under the command of the prince of Prome, would arrive at Rangoon. The rear guard is said to be under the command of the prince of Pakkan. The new landing place, erected at Rangoon expressly for the king, is reported to be a very elegant structure, divided off into three pavilions, the centre one red and the two others green. The whole length of the bridge has a richly carved balustrade, and the work altogether does great credit to the governor, by whom, and at whose expense it is said to have been erected in honor of His Majesty. The king's landing at Rangoon will certainly prove a spectacle well worth witnessing. The whole pomp and circumstance of the kingdom will be concentrated in that one spot, and doubtless His Majesty will, on that day, feel proud of being at the same time the Monarch of so great a host and the object of its admiration and homage.

—On Thursday last the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* was despatched up the Salween, having on board Capt. McLeod and Cpt. Halsted of H. M. B. *Childers*. She also had in tow several gun-boats, manned with lascars and a detachment of the Taiaing Corps, who are to be stationed at several villages on this side of the river. The *Proserpine*, we learn, grounded on a sand-bank a few miles above the town of Martaban. We believe she remained a night on it and floated off again the next morning without sustaining the slightest damage. Her presence up the river will have the effect, we trust, of repressing the petty depredations of our friends over the way, and giving confidence to our people on the bank of the river.

—The Burmese holidays have commenced, and last, we believe, for ten days. We hear that a good show of men and boats will be made this year, and we are glad of it, as it will convince our neighbours that we care little for all the rumours and threats of attack on this place which have now been current for some months. Our people are very happy and comfortable where they are, and have no desire to partake of the 'bhong' so much talked and boasted of by their late rulers. They have had no palaces or stockades to build here and are thankful for it.

A gentleman lately come down from up the country, reports that the Kayens of the Yoonzelen are crossing over to our side in great numbers, in consequence of the cruelties and exactions to which they are subjected from the Burmese Authorities. He also states, that a considerable Shan force had moved down from Zimay for the purpose of assisting the Kayens in their dispute with the Burmese, but returned in consequence of the Burmese force, which marched from Bileng, having returned to that place without executing the duty with which it was entrusted. We are somewhat puzzled to distinguish these Kayens from each other, and to know what tribe it is that appears to have thrown off the Burmese of Bileng, and what tribes have taken refuge in our territories. Our own Kayens are said to be in some alarm at the doings on the Burmese side, and at the threats held out against them if they continue subject to the English, but we have not heard of any disposition having been evinced among them to seek the benefits of Burmese rule, and to contribute, with far more kicks than halpence, towards the erection of the stockade, with which labour the silly old man at Martaban is harassing his people.

A correspondent at Moulmein writes to us.—
I avail myself of the first opportunity to let you know the state of affairs here, though I have no news of any consequence to communicate. The Burmese continue to throw up stockades, and erect batteries on the Martaban side, and report says that the troops there are receiving daily reinforcements. Captain Halsted of H. M. S. *Childers*, returned on the 18th from a trip that he had made accompanied by the Political Agent, in a canoe up the river, having reached a distance of about 50 miles. He observed a great many stockades and warlike preparations, but received no molestation in the prosecution of the journey. Captain Halsted, I believe, entertains a very strong idea that all this means mischief, and is very wisely taking all precautions in

case of an outbreak, but opinions are very much divided on the subject. The ladies too are in great tribulation, and are all very anxious to be removed to a place of safety. The H. C. War Steamer *Proserpine* arrived here on the 16th and will be despatched immediately with two of the gun boats in tow to some anchorage up the river as an advanced guard, and to watch the motions of the Burmese, for which she is eminently qualified by her light draught of water. The Steamer *Ganges* arrived here yesterday with stores and the remainder of the Volunteers per H. M. *Childers*. It is not known what stay she will make. There is a report that some poor Fishermen, belonging to our side were taken a few days ago by Burmese, and under the plea of their being spies were all immediately put to death. A French ship of about 400 tons came up the river on the 18th. Having received some damage after leaving Pondichery, she returned there, purchased a quantity of copper, and was despatched to the place by her owners to be dry docked and recoppered. She expects to remain here for five months.

In my next I hope to have some news of greater interest to send, as we are all very anxious to have a brush with Tarrawaddie.

22nd Sept.—I open this as the vessel does not sail so soon as was expected, to say that the Commissioner and Capt. McLeod are going up the river to-morrow morning in the *Proserpine* to take the advanced guard of gun boats to their station. They say that the Governor of Beeling is at Martaban, and that he said openly in the Court House that he hopes to live yet to drive the English out of the provinces. He was a suborned old rascal in the last war.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE NATIVES.

The intercourse between the Natives and Settlers increases simultaneously with the augmentation of Colonists, and the former are becoming daily more conversant with the manners and customs of the latter, as well as more acuteness to the value of their service either in labor or in supplying the various wants of the settlers with veg. tables, firewood, &c.

To the Colony, the Natives will be of most important service, provided they are treated with judgment and with honesty by the Settlers.

But while on the one hand there is a line of conduct incumbent on the "Pakeha," so on the other it is just and proper that the "Maori" should perform, as far as his knowledge extends, his civil duties. The Aborigines are now British Subjects, entitled to equal rights and immunities, therefore are, or ought to be liable to, and incur the same penalties and punishment for any unobservance or infraction of the Law.

When the Natives were first brought under British Sovereignty every allowance was naturally made for any breach on the rules and enactments which are indispensable for the relations of society, and good order of the whole community.

That they are apt and intelligent enough, and have very little need of protectors as far as regards their individual interests and transactions, no one can deny, who has had much intercourse with them; and studied their characters; consequently, they will become either very useful and instrumental in the future operations of the Settlers, or they will become artful, designing, vicious characters, extremely troublesome to the whole Colony.

To teach them the moral obligations of members of civilized society, is the bounden duty of the Government, and we seriously think that no time should now be lost for their instruction in those common, yet most important, duties, which are the very basis of social life.

Prevention is better than cure;—and although it is an axiom in English Jurisprudence, that every member of a community is bound to know the Law with its penalties, and that the plea of ignorance will be of no avail, yet we consider that the Natives ought to be made fully acquainted with the punishments to which they will be subject for any dereliction from honesty, sobriety, and breach of faith.

They should be taught, and made fully to understand, that while they are protected in their rights, persons, and property, against the dishonest and faithless practices of Pakehas, they themselves are bound, and will be made to fulfil, the Law with the same strictness and impartiality.

It may be said that all we advance is very true and that it is but justice to the Natives, and would certainly be very much for the benefit of the Colony, but that it is similar to many other duties and acts incumbent on Government—which is a noun of multitude, and what is every one's business is nobody's business.

However, we consider this branch of public duty belongs to the Protector, who should also be Instructor, of the Aborigines.

Under the former character his duties must be very light, and in the Estimates for the ensuing year, we find the Salaries and Appendages of this Department no small sum in the "General Estimate," and much more, we

conceive than a Missionary received in days of yore. Under the head of Aborigines, which is rather an anomalous item, when it is considered that not one of the Aborigines participate in the vote, there is, for

Chief Protector.....	400	0	0
Allowance for six Natives, (Anglican servants).....	120	0	0
Total.....	520	0	0

By the Chief Protector and his Staff, the Natives should have the Laws explained, and we think it would be a judicious and useful auxiliary to have published and circulated a concise digest and explanation of those duties and penalties to which from their previous ignorance and natural propensities, they are most likely to be subjected.

The Natives are anxious to learn the language of the Settlers, as well as to assimilate themselves in their manners, and a small pamphlet, such as we have described, in English and Maori, would tend very much to the instruction, as well as benefit, of both; for neither could then plead ignorance of their mutual obligations, nor justly complain of the punishment consequent on any breach of those moralities and laws so essential for their mutual comfort and happiness.—*New Zealand Herald*.—*Sydney Gazette*.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From the English Chronicle, 3d Aug.)

We are anxious to direct public attention to an official paper issued by the legislature of the United States. This paper in its multifarious bearings, may prove to be not without its influence, on the final issue even, of the McLeod affair. But our present purpose is, to seize upon the statement of certain facts and the expression of certain opinions on the part of American authorities in connection with question of a more extensive though not morally speaking, of a more important character than McLeod's most unwarrantable imprisonment. It is a "Report of a Committee on Naval Affairs" which we publish in another column of this day's English Chronicle.

It has long since become a trite remark that when Fulton launched his first experimental barge, propelled by steam power, on the inland waters of the new world;—or when the genius of James Watt first gave to the machinery which that power was to set in motion, those principles of simplicity, and of concentration and economy of forces, which may be said, in their further development and extension, in these days, to have almost subdued the combined resistance of the winds and the waves,—neither the one, nor the other of those great men, in the moments of his most enthusiastic confidence, anticipated a title of the capacities or applications to which the magnificent results of his labours, speculative and practical, were one day to be appropriated. On Saturday we devoted a passing notice to the bird-like speed with which the mail packet, the *Britannia* (steamer) had fitted across the vast Atlantic, in less than ten days. We are, now, to consider the facts which the American "report" incidentally brings before us as to the daily increasing importance of this "steam power"—not alone in the peaceful, the noble and beneficent occupations of commerce,—but in the more terrible, and disastrous mission of war! That war should be (as it is) that scourge and penalty of all human institutions, the recurring visitations of which, under our present imperfect institutions and demoralised nature, seem to be inevitable, must be matter for the deepest regret, not to say for self-abasement, to every well regulated mind. It is a necessity, whether positive or contingent, of which the improved spirit of modern European policy has been successful in its efforts to control at least the frequent visitation. Each of such visitations, now-a-days, is followed by one of two very dissimilar results. It seems to impress the winners, in a dreadful game, with a strong sense of the profligate hazards they have run for the acquisition of a stake more or less disproportionate to that which they have set against it; and to infuse into the losers either a desperate energy to retrieve by any means, their evil fortunes; or it inspires in the victor resentments which carry him to unheard of excesses of cruelty towards nations, decimated, as it were, by families; and plunges the vanquished in a base and apathetic acquiescence in their ruin, the guilt and infamy of which are sure to be published by all refinements of that very despotism which their own sapience renders irresistible.

In the contemplation of a catastrophe so fatal, it is at least a consolatory feeling that we, ourselves, so far as human foresight and timely preparation are concerned, are in a condition which bespeaks some vigilance and wield of that steam power which is applicable to warlike service, perhaps already, the most formidable, and a rapidly increasing equipment.

That an earlier vigilance might have been exercised, on the part of the naval administration of this country, with excellent and proportionally increased effect we believe to be true. We believe it to be equally certain that with still more efficient results, the powerful steam armament which we have already organised, either in our navy, as war steamers,—or in our mercantile marine, as packets capable of immediate adaptation to the same species of service,—might have been much ex-

tended. But we hail with satisfaction any evidence of the wisdom of the Executive in attaining to that stage of preparation at which they are allowed, by a high political authority to have arrived; and we are quite ready to anticipate that the opportune publication of the document before us will not fail to urge them to increased and untiring energy in still further strengthening our position in this respect. It must never be forgotten that with the development of the theory of steam navigation, and the vast improvement which late years have witnessed in that branch of naval architecture to which it is applicable, security from invasion became extinct to every maritime coast in the world, whether insular or continental. Where the draught of war transports for example, carrying hundreds of troops, was, only during the last war so many feet that the shores of bays and the mouths and the inner waters of rivers were in numerous instances, impracticable for a descent; steamers carrying as many troops, and with a draught of little more than as many inches, can now run over shallows, and work through creeks which have been for ages regarded as unassailable defences against hostile disembarkations.

The American committee, after eulogising a report, which has been made to them by the Naval Secretary insinuating on the national importance of the Federal Government fitting out immediately a home squadron for the purposes at once of protecting their coasts and making the American seamen acquainted with the capabilities of the harbours and roads upon its line for the purposes of defence, &c., of which squadron steamers of war (to be built)—should form a part. They describe in emphatic terms the wretched state of the existing defences along the whole of that line, remarking that what forts there are which are under repair will require some years to be put in a proper state; they deplore the extreme inadequacy of the funds which have been from time to time voted for setting them in better order. They represent that "None of them are properly garrisoned, and some have not a man to keep their gates closed. These fortresses have cost immense sums of money, and if well supplied with guns and garrisons would afford but partial protection to a few points on our sea coast, and to our armed squadrons in time of war. They would not defend us against armed steamers of an enemy, who might pass them in the night or avoid them by entering harbours where there are no fortifications. This last remark is peculiarly applicable to the southern coast, where there are numerous harbours on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and not a fort from Charles to Mobile in a condition to fire a gun. In the event of a war with France or Great Britain, the fortification at Pensacola, and perhaps others, might be seized and held by the enemy, or any of our unprotected harbours might be entered by fleets of armed steamers, loaded with black troops from the West Indies, to annoy and plunder the country. The northern portion of the Atlantic coast, where such vast sums have been expended to place it in a state of defence, would by no means be secure against the rapid movements of such an enemy. The harbour of New York itself might be entered through the inlet of Amboy and State Island Sound, and the fortifications in all the narrows entirely avoided. The city might be sacked or laid under contribution before a sufficient force could be collected to prevent the approach or escape of so formidable an enemy; and it is seriously to be feared that there is not a harbour on the whole coast, however well defended against the sailing ships of an enemy, that these steamers might not enter by avoiding the forts or passing them in the night. If this is true, it must be perceived that not only our commerce, but our cities with all their wealth, would be at the mercy of an enemy employing a force so rapid and certain in its movement."

We hope that this intelligence will have its due weight, not with those reckless and incendiary leaders to whom we alluded on Saturday, for they seem beyond the reach of all wholesome counsel, but with the sober and dispassionate community of one of the noblest states, and the very finest, the wealthiest and perhaps, after all, the most enlightened city of the Union.

The most important features of the report, however, are its recapitulation of the prodigious efforts that have been made by Great Britain, and not less by France, to "change their naval armament from the common sailing vessels of war to armed steamers," and its careful review of the steamer force already formed, and that which is in course of active formation by this country. In what is stated by the committee, in invoking the attention of the legislature to the steps which have been already adopted by Great Britain, there is, we fear, a latent desire to excite the jealousy of the southern states (whose commercial relations and interests are usually presumed to render them favourable to a close connection with us,) against the possible application of the offensive means we undoubtedly possess, and their easy extension if it should be unhappily required, by the ready adaption of our mail packets to all the purposes of war vessels. In this spirit they advert to the efforts we are said to be now making to keep afloat and actively employed on our northern coast, and in the West Indies, a large number of steamers of the largest class, many of them with their guns on board, and the others, in all things ready to receive them. They advert in the most pointed manner, and

in great detail to those steamers of the largest classes (450 and 500 horse power) now engaged in the packet service between Great Britain and various points on the seaboard of the United States, and if possible with still more apprehensive jealousy to other 14 steamers, contracted for by our Admiralty, with the "Royal Mail steam-packet Company of London," for the packet service of the coasts of America, Mexico, and other territories, on the coasts of the Pacific as well as of the Atlantic. The completed additional establishment of British steamers to run to St. John's, New Brunswick, constituting "a total force of 25 or 30 steam ships, applicable to war purposes built to carry heavy weight of metal, and, by special agreement with the company of proprietors and post-office contractors, to be at the disposal of the British Government whenever required"—is another point earnestly dwelt upon, and carefully discussed.

We refer the reader to the document itself for the terms in which that old bugbear is renewed, (common to Cuba, and to the French West India Islands as well as to the Union,)—of our contemplating the excitement some day, of a furious insurrectionary war by the black slaves of the southern states against the planters their owners. We shall only add to this article two extracts from the report which is an expressive though concise summary of their not exaggerated estimate of the value of the force we have accumulated, in the event,—the disastrous event—which, for the common interests, and the permanent happiness of two great nations we heartily deprecate,—of a war between them.

"In the event of a declaration of war by Great Britain against the United States, as she will of course possess the information necessary to enable her to concentrate her forces, all the steamers in the West India mail service can be collected at any point on the southern coast by the time the declaration would be communicated to the President. Those employed on the northern line to New York and Boston may commence hostilities before the least preparation can be made to meet them. Depots of Coals are to be established at Halifax, and at several ports in the West Indies, from whence those fleets can be supplied, and the prediction made some years since by an intelligent and experienced British officer, 'that their sailing ships of war would become coal carriers to their steamers,' will be fulfilled."

And the Secretary "very justly remarks" that "Had a war with Great Britain been the result, as was, at one time, generally feared of the subjects of difficulty now in a course of adjustment between that power and the United States, not only would our trade have been liable to great interruption, and our merchants to great losses abroad, but a naval force, comparatively small, might, on our very shores, have seized our merchant ships and insulted our flag without means of resistance or immediate retaliation being at the command of Government."

Our own ardent hope is that the United States Government by a calm and dignified and dispassionate policy,—unswayed by party demonstrations or factional demands, will yet forbear from any course of proceeding towards Great Britain which may ever give to this report any interest more painful than that of a statistical document of great accuracy. If it once allow the clamour of unbridled prejudice and national antipathies, on the part of a few noisy demagogues to impel it to acts of violence and bloodshed, such as at this moment they are endeavoring to force it upon,—as surely as it will have thus recapitulated the powers of its injured antagonist to inflict the penalty, so certainly will it have ensured its visitation. But we shall yet rely upon a sense of justice stronger than the appetite of vengeance;—a sense of national dignity and self-respect more powerful than the influences of a cabal, or the animosities of a club,—and a sense of the interests of humanity, in the sustained amity and mutual confidence of two mighty nations, more vigorous than either.

Overland News.

From the London Mail, 6th September.

H. M. S. *Melville*, from Chiba, arrived at Spithead, on the 7th and H. M. S. *Samarang*, from China, on the 14th August.

An iron steamer, the *Philo*, at present at Portsmouth, is about to proceed to China.

On the night of the 15th August, a collision took place in the Channel, between the *Fernon*, bound for the East Indies, and the Norway bark *Olsen*, from Christiansand to Nantes, by which the latter vessel was sunk, and the other so much injured as to be compelled to return to Portsmouth. Fortunately no lives were lost. The *Olsen* is stated to be insured, and the loss is supposed to be at least £2000.

On the 3d of September a splendid steam frigate, the *Mennon*, was launched from the yard of Messrs Fletcher. She is the property of the East India Company.—A beautiful iron steamer, the *Cairo*, was launched on the same day from the yard of Messrs. Ditchburn and More, Blackwall. She is built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company, and is intended to run upon the

Nile in conjunction with the *Lotus* (now on the station), for the convenience of passengers to India overland. The *Cairo* will accommodate one hundred passengers. She will be fitted with Penn and Co.'s engines, and start for Alexandria in about a fortnight. A vessel precisely similar in every respect is being constructed for the Pacha of Egypt.

The two large steamers, the *Hindustan* and *Ben-tuck*, intended for India, building for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam company, are progressing rapidly. The *Precursor*, building at Glasgow, is a remarkably fine vessel; but she is not yet ready for launching, and as it will take some time to fit her engines, the probability is she will not leave this country before the beginning of the next year.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—LORDS.

August 30.—Viscount Melbourne said.—My lords, I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other house of Parliament, on Saturday morning last, which was precisely similar in terms to a vote come to by your lordships at an earlier period of the week, I have, on the part of my colleagues and myself, tendered to her Majesty the resignation of the offices we hold, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and we now continue to hold those offices only till our successors are appointed.

Her Majesty's accouchement, whatever may have been promulgated to the contrary, is not expected to take place before quite the middle or the end of October.

On the 26th the bells and guns in the metropolis announced the birth day of Prince Albert who has now completed his 22nd year. Windsor was illuminated in the evening and in London the theatres, the Club Houses, and several of the Royal tradesmen's were illuminated.

On the 7th ult. was promulgated the appointment, made at a Court of East India Directors on the 28th July, of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, to be Governor of the presidency of Bombay.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, under date August 18th, give notice that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal from this date and until further notice, will be 1s. 11d., the Company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay 1s. 11½d., the Company's rupee.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Aug. 30.—Lord J. Russell rose to address the house, which was extremely crowded, and the most profound silence instantly prevailed. The noble lord, who appeared to speak under the influence of suppressed feeling, and who was at times quite inaudible in the gallery, said—I have now, sir, to state to the house that, after the division of Friday night, her Majesty's ministers thought in their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated to the house, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept their resignations; and we, therefore, now only hold office until other ministers shall be appointed to the offices which we respectively filled. It was our duty, as we believed, to propose the measures which were proposed in the late Parliament in reference to the trade and commerce of the country, and which we thought essential to its interests. Upon being defeated with regard to one of these measures, we advised her Majesty, as soon as the business of the session would permit it, to resort to a dissolution of Parliament. That dissolution having taken place, and the new Parliament being assembled on the earliest possible opportunity, we advised her Majesty to submit to them the consideration of measures of the same nature, and to ask for the opinion of Parliament in reference to these matters. It has pleased the House of Commons by a large majority to address her Majesty, stating that her Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of Parliament and the country. This decision left us no other part to perform than that of resigning our offices. I will not use any arguments to show why we think we were justified in prolonging the struggle until the present hour; but I say that it was our conviction that our duty to the sovereign whose confidence we enjoyed—that our persuasion of the necessity of the measure which we advised, and our notions of the interests of the peo-

ple of this country—rendered it incumbent on us to continue that struggle to the present moment. Having briefly reviewed the administration of Lords Grey and Melbourne, and the policy of their governments his lordship concluded thus.—Sir, this House has decided, at the very commencement of the session, that it will take measures for directing the attention of the executive to the measures alluded to in her Majesty's speech. I can only say, that although that decision may call upon us to give our opposition to measures to which we cannot give our approval, I am sure that in all the future exaltations of the House, I shall be ever ready to give that advice to the House which I think will best promote its objects, which will tend to secure to it the affections of the people of the United Kingdom, and conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the great empire of which this House is the centre and representative. I can assure the House that I shall follow that course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed I shall express to it my conscientious convictions on the measures proposed, whether they be the acts of the ministers of the day, or of those who are opposed to them. I shall be always ready to give such an opinion as I think may tend to the permanent improvement of our institutions,—never, as I observed on another occasion—never defending abuses as if they were institutions, and on the other hand never being ready to sacrifice institutions as if they were abuses. I have only further to say, with regard to those in this House, with whom I have conducted public affairs for many years, whether they have been my supporters or my opponents, I wish personally to express a hope that in all our future relations there may be no feeling of personal bitterness between us (cheers); if our resignation tends to the future welfare and prosperity of the country, I shall always look back with satisfaction to this day as that in which that event occurred. I now, sir, move that the House at its rising do adjourn to the 6th September.

The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheering. Lord Stanley said: The circumstances which have been announced by the noble lord will, I am sure, convince the House of the propriety of no honorable member entering into a discussion upon the long train of transactions which led to the differences between the two great parties in this House and ultimately to the resignation of Her Majesty's ministers. But I am sure I should do injustice to the feelings of the House, in reference to the noble lord who has just sat down, if I did not express from this side of the House what I am sure I felt by every member here—a cordial participation in the concluding sentiment of the noble lord, that whatever may have been our political differences during these great contests, no sentiments of personal bitterness can have been engendered in the mind of any one of them. It was my good fortune for some time to have the honour of acting politically in accordance with the noble lord; it has been my misfortune for some years conscientiously to have differed from the course which the noble lord has seen it his duty to take; but as I feel it my duty to claim for myself and for every gentleman who has thought it his duty to oppose him, a belief on the part of the House that we have acted on conscientious motives and no others, so I fully give to the noble lord credit for being influenced by no other consideration but that sense of duty which to a man of his high honour must be paramount to every other feeling. No one can have regarded with any sentiment but one of high admiration, the distinguished zeal and perseverance, and the ability and talent with which, whether in the immediate and peculiar duties of his own department, or in conducting the public business in this House, the noble lord has performed his very arduous and difficult task. (Hear, hear, hear.)

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

The Queen's speech was delivered on the 24th August, when the recommendations of Ministers were met by a direct vote of want of confidence, the opposition refusing to enter upon the consideration of matters of such immense importance as a revision of the duties affecting the productions of foreign countries, and of the Corn Laws, while a government was in office which possessed no influence either with parliament or the country. The debate in the House of Peers, which was very interesting, closed upon the first night with a majority against Ministers of seventy-two. That in the Commons lasted four nights, and finished on the twenty-seventh, when the amendment was adopted by a majority of ninety-one; thus sealing the fate of Lord Melbourne's Government.

Early on the 28th, a Cabinet Council was held at which it was determined Ministers should at once resign, and Lord Melbourne immediately proceeded to Windsor. In the afternoon, the Marquis of Lansdowne entertained the entire Cabinet; and a

farewell dinner was given to Lord Vivian by the Royal Artillery.

Late on the 29th. Sir R. Peel received a summons from her Majesty; and having held a select meeting on the morning of the 30th, proceeded post to Windsor Castle. On his arrival at the castle, from instructions previously given at her Majesty's commands, the right honourable baronet's carriage was ordered through the grand entrance to the principal court. Immediately after Sir Robert had alighted from his carriage, he was conducted to the royal presence. After an audience of about an hour, the right honourable baronet left the castle on his return to the metropolis; and late to the evening there was a highly important meeting of the heads of the conservative party at the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall gardens.

Through the entire of the 31st, the chief members of the Conservative party were in frequent communication with Sir R. Peel; but it was not until a late hour that it was decided upon whom the chief offices of the Cabinet should devolve, and that a list was prepared which the Premier might submit for her Majesty's approval.

On the 1st of September Sir R. Peel proceeded to Windsor for the purpose of laying before Her Majesty for her gracious approval a list of the principal statesmen in conjunction with whom the right honourable baronet purposes to carry on the government of that country. Negotiations were carried on till the 3rd September, when her Majesty held a Privy Council at Claremont; when the late advisers delivered up the Seals and other insignia of their offices; which were delivered to their successors.

NEW MINISTRY.

- * Sir Robert Peel, Premier.
- * The Duke of Wellington, Leader of the House of Lords without office.
- * Lord Wharfedale, President of the Council.
- * The Earl of Haddington, first Lord of the Admiralty.
- Sir George Cockburn, first Lord of the Admiralty.
- Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
- * Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.
- * Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.
- Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary.
- * Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- * The Earl of Ripon, President of the board of trade.
- * Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War.
- * Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster-General.
- Lord Lowther, Postmaster General.
- Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Lord Elliot, Secretary for Ireland.
- Viscount Canning, under Secretary for foreign affairs.
- The Earl of Lincoln, first Commissioner of land and Revenue.
- Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
- The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse.
- The Duke of Rutland, Lord Chamberlain.
- The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward.
- Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain.
- The Earl of Moreton, Viscount Powerscourt, and Lord Sidney, Lords in Waiting.
- The Earl of Rosily, Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds.
- The Honourable Sidney Herbert, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty.
- W. E. Gladstone, Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Thomas Fremantle, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir G. Clark, Secretary to the Treasury.
H. B. Baring, Under Secretary Home Department.
Hon. J. S. Wortley, Secretary Board of Control.
Captain Meynell and Mr. Gore (son of W. Ormsby Gore, M. P.) Grooms in Waiting.
Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance.
Lord Ingestre, Sir W. Gage, and Hon. H. Corry, Admiralty Lords.

Sir F. Pollock, Attorney-General.
Sir W. Follett, Solicitor General.
Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of Canada.

It is said that the 24th of September is the day on which Sir Robert Peel proposes to meet the parliament as minister. It is understood that the continuance of the existing poor-law for one year will be proposed, and that a vote of credit for six months will be taken. The parliament will then be prorogued, without taking any of the numerous election petitions into consideration, or attending to any other business. It is also reported that parliament will not re-assemble till February.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

PEERS.

August 19.—This being the day on which the writs for electing the new Parliament were made returnable, the two Houses met for the despatch of business, and Parliament was opened, the Lords Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Duncan.

The Commons having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor said:—We have it in command from her Majesty to let you know that her Majesty will, as soon as the members of both houses shall be sworn, declare to you the cause of her calling this Parliament, and it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of commons shall be first chosen, it is her Majesty's pleasure that you proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker.

The Commons withdrew.

The Lord Chancellor first took the oaths at the table by himself; and then a great many peers took the usual oaths, which was continued daily to the 24th, when the Royal Speech was delivered.

The Lords Commissioners took their places; they were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Melbourne, and Viscount Duncan. The House of Commons attended; and the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that her majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

Her Majesty continues to receive from Foreign Powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her majesty the most friendly relations.

Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the Treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, was concluded between her majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished; and it is gratifying to her majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France, has now ceased.

Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal Powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghodiar by the Persian troops, her majesty has ordered her minister to the Court of Persia to return to Teheran.

Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and that it has been necessary to call into action the force which her majesty has sent to the China seas; but her majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which her majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.

Her Majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honour to both parties, by the aid of her majesty's mediation.

The debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of public works, is a serious obstacle to further improvements which are essential to the prosperity of the united province. Her Majesty has authorised the Governor-General to make a communication on the subject to the Council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada, and the strength of the empire.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We have to assure you that her majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to her people, and it has appeared to her majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

'Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

'Her Majesty, feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people.'

The Commons then withdrew.

Amongst the deaths we notice the names of Theodore Hook Esq., General Gascoyne, Lieut. Colonel Molineux of the 8th Hussars.—Edward Scriven the historical pointer—Vice Admiral Fellowes a Do-wager Countess of Carrick. Dean of Arinago—Sir Henry Hare, Lieut. Colonel John Taylor, W. Lister, M. P. for Bradford, Vice Admiral Sir P. Campbell and Sir T. S. M. Stanley.

There is a rumour that Lord Stuart de Rothesay will succeed the Earl of Auckland as Governor General of India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot, R. N., to be her Majesty's Consul-General to the Republic of Texas.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE AUG. 6.

26th—Ens. Edward G. Whitty to be Lieutenant without p. v. Staff, dec.; George Noble Bradin, Gent. to be Ens. v. Whitty.

49th—Lieut. John Leslie Dennis to be Captain without p. v. Wilkinson, dec.—Ens. George Rand to be Lieut. v. Dennis—Ens. Charles Alexander Halfhide to be Lieut. v. Rand, whose promotion has been cancelled—Ens. Joseph George Wilkinson, from 62d Foot, to be Ens. v. Halfhide.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAW SILK.—The China market has rather improved, and prices may be quoted 6l. to 1s. per lb. higher. The stock in the importer's hands is very small, and the imports for the next few months will probably be light. In Bengals there is also an improvement, and the quantity offering for sale at the present rates is very small. The arrivals this month have been only 361 bales; there is, however, a fair supply on the way. Anything good and fine sells currently and at good prices. In the Italian market there has been but little done and at rather lower quotations. The imports are rather light. In Brussels and Persians a fair business has been done; the former may be quoted 6d. to 1s. per lb. higher. The imports of long reel are extremely small. The stock on hand of Persians is rather large.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.—The letters by the overland mail being delivered to-day, confirming the accounts of 11,000,000 lb. of tea being shipped, and a probability of as much more, has caused a depression in the tea market. Company's consigns have been done at 1s 9d. per lb., and closed on Change at 1s 10d. per lb. money.

CAENIA LIGNEA.—About 1700 chests have been offered at auction, the inferior qualities of which sold from 87s to 90s; fair to good 96s to 99s; and a few lots of fine quill 103s per cwt. Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves have been inquired for, particularly the former.

AMERICA.

It is settled that M'Leod is to be tried in another county, and the trial will take place at Utica, on 19th September. There appears to be a division of opinion in the public mind as to the correctness of the judges opinion given in the Supreme Court of New York in this case. Many contend that the question should be entirely left to the United States, and several influential papers also avow that doctrine, even in the city of New York itself.

We have news from the United States to the 7th ult. M'Leod's trial is to take place at Utica on the 19th of Sept. Since our last intelligence no new feature in the case has presented itself; the prisoner's counsel are diligently employed in preparing for the trial, and our private letters intimate that M'Leod and his legal advisers are in extreme doubt as to the result. The Canadian papers are silent on this subject, and we may conclude that nothing further can transpire until after the trial. The American people are looking with eager impatience for the finale of the Melbourne Cabinet.

It is said the Hon. Edwards Everett, of Mas-

achusetts, has been nominated by the President as Minister in England; Colonel C. S. Todd as Minister in Russia; and the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, in Austria. The nominations have to be ratified by the Senate. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, 'Mr. Everett will, I think, be quite a favorite in England; he is not only eminent in America as a statesman, but also as an orator and an accomplished scholar.'

An event transpired in the Southern States which, for a few days, excited intense alarm, particularly in Louisiana. It was the discovery of a plot of the negro slaves—extending from Bayou Sara to Natchez, along the Mississippi—to murder their masters. The intended massacre was fortunately prevented by an overseer on the plantation of R. J. Barrow, Esq., at Feliciana, having overheard at night the conversation of the slaves under his care and their intended plans. The ringleaders were immediately arrested.

SPAIN.

The Government has positively enounced its determination to pay off the two years interest due on the 'indemnity bonds,' now amounting to 6,000,000 reals, (60,000l.)

CANADA.

Resignation of the Governor General.—Lord Sydenham leaves Canada this month on his return to England, having resigned his office and the Queen having accepted his resignation.

Some activity was manifested on the British side of the disputed territory. Under the orders of the Governor of New Brunswick, a Mr. Perley had been investigating the state of the territory, and preparations seem to be making for resisting aggression.

CALCUTTA.

EMBARKATION OF THE 14TH MADRAS N. I.—We understand that the *Larkins*, *Elizabeth Ainslie*, *Stalhart*, and *Maria*, are the ships taken up by Government to convey the 14th Madras Native Infantry to Moulmein. The distribution of men and officers in them is stated to be as follows: viz. in the *Larkins*, 8 officers, 310 men, and 56 camp followers; in the *Elizabeth Ainslie*, 3 officers, 157 men, and 26 followers and in the *Maria*, 2 officers, 148 men and 11 followers. Colonel Williams on of the 33d M. N. I. goes down in one of the ships. The four companies of the corps which remained at Midnapore, until relieved by the wing of 8th B. N. I. are expected in a few days, and all the stores &c. of the regiment are now on their way up.—*Eastern Star*, 24th Oct.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

Oct 14 Brit. Isabella Watson, McDonald, China 2d Sept. London.
 „ 14 Am. Morrison, Benson, Manila 25th Sept. New York.
 „ 17 Brit. Candahar, W. Kier, China 22d Sept. London.
 „ 17 Brit. Simon Taylor, Brown, China 23d Sept. London.
 „ 20 Brit. Bussorah Merchant, Ferrier, China 26th Sept. London.
 „ 20 Brit. Beulah, ———, China — London.
 „ 23 Brit. Asia, Fawell, China 22d September London.

Vessels sailed from Singapore for China.

Nov. 14 H. M. S. Clio, Troubridge.
 „ 16 „ Cornwallis, Richards.
 „ 17 Canopus, Wherington.
 „ 17 Algerine, Buckton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor.—Can you tell us wherein lies the point of the joke in the last Canton Register about the Bengal Volunteers and the milk. There must be a joke in it, though it lies too deep for plain matter of fact readers: for no man would tell us seriously, that a body of veterans, picked from the best Bengal Regiments, are sickly for want of milk!

If it be no joke, however, how shameful it is that the Commissariat did not provide a sufficient number of milk Cows for them!

Macao, 9th Dec. 1841.

Your's
DOOD.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th Dec., 1841.

By the *Waterwitch* from Calcutta 2th October and Singapore 20th November, a portion of the September Overland Mail has been received, and we have made as many extracts from Calcutta and Singapore papers as our time and limits permitted. The most important feature of English news is the resignation of the ministers, and the accession to power of the Tories, Sir R. Peel being Prime Minister. The address to the Queen was lost in the house of Lords by a majority of 72 and in the Commons of 91, after which Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne informed the two houses respectively, that the Queen had been graciously pleased to accept of their resignation of office. Among our extracts will be found the newly composed cabinet. The latest accounts from China, received in England, were to the 20th May. Teas had considerably declined, as also Silk. The hostile measures against China are likely to be vigorously pursued by the new Cabinet; Her Majesty's 35th Regiment was to embark immediately, and a steam frigate, the *Pluto*, was also to sail for China. The greatest activity prevailed at the naval depots, 11 ships of the line having been put in commission, and ordered to be ready for sea in the shortest possible time. We regret to observe that mercantile affairs were by no means in a satisfactory state, several large failures having occurred in Manchester and Liverpool. H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, 74, Capt. Richards, and *Clio*, left Singapore for China on the 16th of last month, and H. M. S. *Chameleon*, Lt. Hunter, arrived in Singapore from Rio Janeiro, was to follow immediately. Neither the *Arcton* nor the *Medusa* steamer had reached Singapore by the last advices, and fears must now be entertained for the safety of both. The Government of India continued shipping off troops and munitions of war to Moulmein, and so strong a force will soon be concentrated there, that it is probable, Tharawaddie will not persevere in his hostile intentions.

We just learn from Hongkong that in consequence of the seizure of Junks in Hongkong roads, when passing through them, bound for Canton, some alarm was felt by the people, that these measures would interfere with their trade to that Island. To allay this alarm, we understand that Capt. Nias, at the request of Mr. Johnston, has issued a proclamation to the people; it being by no means the intention of the British authorities, to molest any individual trading directly to or from the Settlement.

We are equally at a loss with our Correspondent to know what is meant by the sickness of the Bengal volunteers at Hongkong being accounted for, in part at least, by the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of milk. It is an argument of our Cotemporary intended to prove that the climate of Hongkong is not the cause of the sickness on the island, where during his late visit everything seems to have appeared *coul-de rose* to him; but, as we are well informed, and it tends to disprove the general healthiness of residents there, at that very time several government officers and others were suffering from fever and ague.

We beg to correct a statement we made last week, when speaking of the scarcity of the circulating medium. The information we then obtained, we believed we might safely trust to, but we have since been informed, upon very good authority, that about 6 or 700,000 dollars, all that was paid in that coin of the Canton ransom money, were really shipped to England per H. M. S. *Conway*. What led us and our informant into the mistake last week was the circumstance of the balance of the six millions having been kept here, for the purposes of the expedition; but this balance was obtained from the Chinese in bills and other securities, which have since been realised. At the time of the shipment of the above dollars, we learn that the imprudence of such a remittance was pointed out, in a memorial, to Capt. Elliot as H. M. Superintendent of Trade, to whom the already existing scarcity of the circulating coin was pointed out, which would, by such shipment, be so very sensibly diminished as to cause considerable difficulties to the trade; that a remittance of dollars to England would not yield more than 3s. 10d. at the utmost, whilst the

British authorities here would have to draw at about 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. for their necessities; and that therefore it would be the most beneficial, politically as well as economically, to keep these dollars in this country. Capt. Elliot at the time professed his hearty concurrence in these reasons, and yet gave orders on the same day for the shipment of the dollars to England! This remittance, thus made, contrary to his own reason, is another proof, if these were wanting, how little the public interest was taken into account, when it interfered with other considerations. On this occasion the Captain of H. M. S. *Conway*, a cousin of the first Lord of the Admiralty and of Capt. Elliot, was to have a handsome freight home, and that the public treasury was a loser of 15 or 20,000 £ by such arrangement, was not taken into account.

By the end of last week about seven Chinese trading vessels had been seized by H. Majesty's squadron in these waters, taken to Hongkong, and condemned as lawful prizes. The cargoes of these vessels were of miscellaneous nature, and of little value with the exception of about 1400 \$ found on board of one. We are well aware that war cannot possibly be carried on without inflicting injury; the object of war being so much to distress the enemy as to compel him, through the losses he suffers, and through fear of others still to suffer, to conclude peace. The more energetically therefore warlike measures are pursued, the sooner a settlement of existing differences may be looked for; nor should we be disposed to quarrel with the seizure of small or large Chinese trading vessels in these waters, if these hostile measures were carried on with an impartial hand. But while the property of the peaceful and industrious Chinese is thus made to pay the penalty of their impotence or weakness, and whilst the Chinese people are thus harassed and injured, the Canton Government is still permitted to recruit its finances from the trade carried on at Whampoa, and to derive the means of fortifying and obstructing the river, of purchasing cannon and small arms from the money paid them by their very enemies. Surely it cannot be supposed that the king and destroying a few small trading craft will affect the government; and yet it is with them alone that the English have cause for quarrel. It has hitherto ever been their policy to represent to the people of China that their hostilities were directed against Mandarins only; but how can their present acts be thus understood by the people who must naturally be astonished at seeing themselves and their property the objects of attack, whilst their government is allowed to draw from the hostile strangers its accustomed duties and fees?

We hear it said that after blockade has been once removed, it cannot be lawfully renewed without a special order in council, and that to this fact the port of Canton continuing open is to be attributed. Yet, if such be the case, the late Plenipotentiary, Capt. Elliot, cannot have been aware of the existence of such international law as he most distinctly declares in his Public Notice of 10th June "that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with or obstruct, the freedom of trade or intercourse with Hongkong, will be answered with a close blockade of the Port of Canton." He therefore certainly contemplated laying on a new blockade under certain contingencies, and Sir Henry Pottinger, by referring Her Majesty's subjects to this very notice of the 10th of June in his Notification of the 12th August, seems to give his sanction to the views of his predecessor.

We believe that the Senior Officer in command of Her Majesty's naval forces here, is acting strictly according to his instructions; but we hope that the expected arrival of the Plenipotentiary at Hongkong may soon take place, and that then an end may be put to the present anomalous state of things, which cannot contribute to the honor of British arms, nor to the humiliation of the enemy.

The French ship of war *l'Erigone*, 46. Captain Cécille arrived here from Manila the 2d, on Tuesday the 7th instant. When she left no new disturbances among the Indians had occurred.

We have been favored with the loan of a file of Calcutta Englishman to the 9th Oct. from which we have made some extracts, relating to Burmah, which will we believe be read with interest. From Sydney we have, per *Anna Isabella*, received papers to the 25th October, but they are barren of intelligence of more than local interest.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Medusa* Steamer. She left Manila on the 5th and was spoken on the 11th November by the *Autumnus* to the northward of Cape Bolino, on her way to China, but has not since been heard of. If, as is supposed, she found herself unable to make head against the strong northerly winds prevailing in the China Sea at this season of the year, she put back for Manila, she ought to have arrived there before the French Frigate left, which she had not; and our only hope is now to hear of her arrival at Singapore, for which she may have steered in case the violence of the wind had driven her to the leeward of Manila, before she bore up for that port. The loss of such a vessel, so very effective in the warfare in China would be severely felt, the more, as it cannot soon be supplied.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

Wellesley	72—	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim	72—	Captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde	42—	" T. Bourchier, C. B.
Druid	44—	" H. Smith, C. B.
Hyacinth	18—	comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Moderate	18—	Lieut. Watson,
Cruizer	18—	comdr. J. Pearse,
Columbine	18—	" Morshhead,
Pylades	18—	" T. V. Anson,
Algerine	10—	" Maitland,
Starling	6—	" H. Kellert,
H. C. S. Nemesis		Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen		mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon		lieut. McCleverty,
Sesostrius		mr. comg. Ormsby,
Malagascar		" Dicey,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
6. (B.) <i>Gilbert Henderson</i> , Tweedie, Sydney.	
5. " <i>Royal Exchange</i> , Rees, London.	
8. " <i>Anna Isabella</i> , ———, Sydney.	
8. (F.) Frigate <i>Erigone</i> , Capt. Cécille, Manila.	
9. (A) <i>Mary Ellen</i> , Heard, Manila.	
10. (B.) <i>Water Witch</i> , Reynell, Calcutta.	

PASSENGERS Per French ship of war *Erigne*, Colonel Dubois de Jansigny; Envoy from the King of the French to the Court of Peking.

SAILED	
1. (B.) <i>Carnatic</i> , Hine, Singapore and Calcutta,	
6. (Sp.) <i>Isabel II</i> , ———, Manila.	
6. (B.) <i>Asterie</i> , Clark, Singapore.	
11. (A) <i>Hannibal</i> , Scott, New York.	
11. (B) <i>Fulcon</i> , Pyke, Singapore, and Calcutta.	

Australasian Packet, left Sydney for China on the 5th October.

By way of Manila accounts have been received of the total loss of the Dutch Brig *De Kork*, Capt. Willems, which left China for Batavia via Manila, on the 3d August; and on the 25th of October struck on the Aquiete Island, in the neighbourhood of Batavia. The vessel has become a total wreck, but part of the cargo, in a damaged state, has been saved.

The American ships of war, *Constitution* and *Boston*, had arrived at Singapore, were to leave for China in about a month.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND, Aug. 9. — H. M. S. *Melville*, 18th H. M. S. *Samarang*, 30th *Parrock* Hall, September 6th *Herald*.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND Aug. 18 *Sappho*, Dunlop.

UNDER DESPATCH	
For London, — <i>Elephanta</i> , <i>Ellen</i> .	
For Calcutta, — <i>Ann</i> , <i>Mermaid</i> .	
For Bombay, — <i>Vanillart</i> .	

VESSELS EXPECTED	
From England, — <i>Emerald Isle</i> , <i>Arcthusa</i> , <i>Louisa</i> , <i>Patlie</i> , <i>Paramatta</i> , <i>Sappho</i> , <i>Oriza</i> , <i>Ann Birdson</i> .	
From Calcutta, — <i>Euphrates</i> , <i>Indus</i> , <i>Moulmein</i> , <i>Canopus</i> , <i>Ann</i> , <i>Urgent</i> , <i>Viscount</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> .	
From Bombay, — <i>Saphira</i> , <i>Ardaseer</i> , <i>Circassian</i> , <i>Isabella</i> .	

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 20th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 17.	MANILA, 2d December,
CALCUTTA, 28th Oct.	AMR, 9th November,
BOMBAY, 11th Oct.	CHUSAN, 23rd Nov.
JAVA, 30th October.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Atlet Roboman	700	Logrin,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Arum,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Asiatic,	303	Barlow,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Autumnus,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Anna Isabella,	—	—	—
Belhaven,	—	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	—	Graban,	—
Cleveland,	346	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Carleton,	—	Colpepper,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Cadet,	—	Corling,	—
*Cordelia,	—	Cawckett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Dss. of Nubumbd	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elephant,	510	Ro's,	Macvicar and Co.
*Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan,
Earl Grey,	571	Molton,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ellen,	440	Rodger,	Dent and Co.
Foam,	410	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frang. Cowasj.	800	Fraser,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Malamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Frankfield,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Falcon,	—	Pyke,	Heerj. Rustonjee,
*Gondolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Genera Kyd,	13 8	Jones,	—
Gisachan,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb Henderson	—	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hyacin,	78	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hjee Bomanjee	—	Page,	Heerj. Rustonjee,
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
*John Bibby,	—	Salpe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson,	Turner and Co.
*John Bartlett,	—	Bartlett,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustonjee,
Mermad,	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Vello.
*Mary A. Webb,	339	Macdonald,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Ferguson L. and Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Bews,	Dent and Co.
*Posthumus,	390	Milner,	Gibbie Hughes & Co.
*Prss. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	B. I. and Co.
Parkfield,	—	Whiteside,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Potentate,	—	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Pearl,	—	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	—	Bodd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sex stris,	—	Rye,	Lindsay and Co.
*Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyes,	Dent and Co.
Stains Castle,	—	Petrie,	—
Salopian,	—	Best,	C. Fearon.
Sophia,	—	Johns,	Russell and Co.
*Stork,	—	Scott,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Thomas King,	346	Ronace,	—
*Ths. Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Vanillart,	131	Lemon,	H. Rustonjee,
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
Water Witch,	—	Reynell,	—
W. S. Hamilton	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
*Young Queen,	—	Reid,	Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.			
•Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	—
•Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
•Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Swordand Co.
•Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
•Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
India,	—	Nott,	Wetmore and Co.
Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.
Oscar,	—	Eyre,	Wetmore and Co.

BREMEN.		
Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
PERUVIAN.		
Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
FRENCH.		
Luminy,	Cayal,	J. A. Mercer.
DUTCH.		
Sumatra,	Borgen,	Reynvaan and Co.

* at Whampoa.
Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 12.] Macao, Saturday, 18th December, 1841.

[No. 322]

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY will be held as usual at the office of the undersigned on Friday the 31st Instant at 11 A. M.

(Signed) **DENT & Co.**
Secretaries.
Macao, 13th Dec., 1841.

NOTICE.—In or about the middle of next month (of which due notice will be given) P. J. MARGAL, begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on the Premises, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects belonging to G. YRURETAGOYENA-Esq. about China, the particulars of which will appear in the Hand Bills hereafter.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and MR. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, F. E. Forre.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila, and Cebu. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Premium Contributed, will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Agents in China, Asiat. Mar. Ins. Office.
Macao, 9th December, 1841.

ALIAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, 7 per cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.


Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of that Office they are authorized to take.

P. pro. **DIROM & Co.**
W. W. DALE.


Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT SALE OR CHARTER.

 **THE A. I. Ship FORTH of London, 528 Tons, new measurement, (or 562 old) now lying in Macao Roads and ready to receive cargo. This ship is abundantly supplied with stores, cordage &c. &c. and can proceed to sea without any expence, having been new coppered in March 1840. Has also on board for sale 200 new Water Casks from 150 to 180 Gallons. Apply to**

CAPT. J. LAMB, on board or HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.—Macao.
Macao, 18th December, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE.

 **TO sail in a few days, the fast sailing Barque WANDERER, Capt. OWEN; For freight or passage apply to**

DENT & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.


FOR SYDNEY.

 **THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWS, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to**

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.


FOR LIVERPOOL.

 **THE well known A I Ship CORDELIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to**

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE A. I. Ship GUISACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to**

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

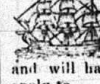
 **THE GENERAL KYD, 1318 Tons, C. G. JONES, Commander, will sail on the 20th December. For freight or passage apply to**

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

This ship will perhaps call at the Cape to water.

Macao, 25th November, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

 **THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, and has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c., apply to**

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 **THE Barque TERNATE, will be despatched for the above ports during the first week in December. For freight &c. apply to**

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.


FOR LONDON.

 **THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREGO, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to**

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.


FOR LONDON.

 **THE fine first class Ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to**

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or **MR. COOLIDGE, Canton.**

Macao, 15th November, 1841.


FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE fast sailing ship TARTAR, captain W. O. YOUNG, under engagement to leave positively on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to**

HEER/EEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.


 **THE "MERMAID" 577 Tons, A. W. GROSVENOR Commander. For freight apply to the undersigned, or passage to Capt. GROSVENOR.**

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 30th October, 1841.

FOR LONDON.


FROM HONGKONG and MACAO.

 **THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to**

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to**

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

 **THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.**

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)
Will in future be conducted by **FAEDERICK SAUNDERS** who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

HUGHESDEN BROTHERS;

Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD Fish, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila Rope, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheds, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheds, from the well known house of KAIRS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM," Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

Overland News.

LONDON, 6TH SEPTEMBER.
(From the Calcutta Englishman, October 23.)
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

PEERS.

AUGUST 19.—Earl Spencer moved the address, and went over the various grounds in the speech from the throne. In reviewing our foreign relations, his lordship expressed his satisfaction that the object of the treaty of July had been accomplished. From the exclusion of France, he at first entertained most serious apprehensions, though the whole course of events had since shewn him that he was mistaken, and that Her Majesty's ministers were right. His lordship then proceeded to state his views with respect to the principles which should govern taxation, and advertising to the recommendation in the speech from the throne, to apply the true principles of trade in such a way as to promote the true interests of the nation, his lordship proceeded to examine successively the various part of the Budget. He approved of the alteration of the timber duties, which he had himself once proposed, and next alluded to the sugar duties, showing the necessity for an alteration; and that such alteration would not interfere with the noble measure for the abolition of slavery. With respect to the corn laws, the grossest misrepresentations had been spread abroad. He was himself entirely dependent upon agriculture and he could not believe that the price of corn would fall in consequence of the proposed change so as to throw thousands of acres out of cultivation. He had no hesitation in saying that the present corn laws were not protective to the farmer. The principles of free trade would become general; and though it had generally been his fate to be in a minority, he had seen majorities gradually decrease, and he felt confident that these questions of freedom of trade, and of opening an intercourse with other countries to the greatest public degree, could eventually be carried. Opening of the trade would benefit our manufacturers, and would be of great advantage to every interest in the country; but if the house persisted longer in driving capital abroad, they would find it impossible to retrace their steps; the prosperity of the manufacturing portion of the community would be destroyed, and would not return. His lordship concluded by observing, that with most of Her Majesty's ministers he had long been in the habit of acting. He felt confidence in them when they came into office. He felt sanguine as to the policy which they would pursue, and he was glad to say that he felt every confidence in them still. He must add, too, that he felt still as deeply as ever his attachment to the party to which he belonged. Earl Spencer moved an Address echoing the sentiments in the Speech from the Throne.

The Marquis of Clanricarde seconded the address in a speech which went at great length into the question of the Corn-laws, and showed, by an able analysis of the different returns, that the present law was of no benefit to agriculture.

The Earl of Ripon entered on a review of the financial policy of the government, which he contended, exhibited a want of arrangement which was quite unpardonable. Whatever might be his opinion respecting an alteration of the Timber duties the proposed changes in the sugar duties ought not to be adopted; and as for the scheme for altering the Corn-laws it was to introduce free trade and destroy protection. The question for their lordships to consider, was, whether they could place confidence in a government introducing such a project. The noble lord concluded by moving an amendment to the following effect:—

‘Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that we observe with great concern that the public expenditure has of late in each of several years exceeded the annual income, and that we are convinced of the necessity of adopting measures for the purpose of remedying so great an evil.

‘To assure Her Majesty that we are deeply sensible of the importance of these considerations, to which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct our attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn.

‘That, in deciding the course which it may be advisable to pursue with reference to such matters, it will be our earnest desire to consult the interest and promote the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

‘That we feel it to be our duty humbly to submit to Her Majesty that it is essential to the satisfactory

result of our deliberations upon this and other matters of public concern that Her Majesty's government should possess the confidence of this house and of the country, and respectfully to represent to Her Majesty that confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of Her Majesty,

‘To assure Her Majesty that in the gracious expression of H. M.'s deep sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, we recognise an additional proof of Her Majesty's tender regard for the welfare of her subjects, and that we cordially join in the prayer of Her Majesty that all our deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her people.

Earl Fitzwilliam replied at length to the Earl of Ripon, and said that whatever might be the result of that night's debate whatever might be the triumph of noble lords opposite, the time would come when the people of this country would gratefully acknowledge the obligations under which they stood to the Government for having had the courage to bring this great measure before them (cheers). He said, for having had the courage to do so; because, whoever observed the power of the landed interest, must be aware that any Government which ventured to place itself in opposition to them was committing an act of political suicide.

Lord Lyttelton would vote for the address, though he did not approve of the conduct of ministers on all occasions.

Lord Melbourne briefly addressed the house. He designated the speech of Lord Ripon as a sort of *omnium gatherum*, and said, it presses every thing into his service, as well what we have done last year as during the present; and on such a collection of heterogeneous material he founds a motion quite unprecedented, and certainly never was a motion supported on more weak grounds or more insufficient arguments. Speaking of the corn laws his lordship said, *I beg of your lordships to consider what I have always looked upon as the pinch of this question, namely, that these laws have been introduced and supported by those who have a direct interest in maintaining them. They were sanctioned by two houses of legislature, one of which is entirely composed of landholders, and the majority of the other consists of the same class. I say, that is not a state of things which you should look on with complacency. I am not accustomed to speak in the language of dictation or of admonition; but I tell you it is not safe for the governing powers of a country to stand in such a situation as to be open to an imputation as so popular, so plausible, and so specious a nature as that which I have described; and I do assure your lordships that you will find it absolutely necessary to put these laws some day or other on a more reasonable and satisfactory foundation.*

The Duke of Wellington said that, in point of fact, after a period of about five years, we have accumulated a debt of seven millions; and there is, moreover, a deficiency in the revenue. It was said that this debt and deficiency are to be attributed to the practice adopted by the government of creating large charges and carrying on extensive operations—of which nobody approved more than he did—but, at the same time, not making proper provision for them. In one case the whole charge has been thrown on the East India Company, and made a debt; in another, the funds of the savings bank have been called on, and their irregular measures have been adopted, in order to provide funds for carrying on plans which were intended to be controlled by Parliament. Besides failing to make due provision by a ways-and-means vote for the charges incurred on account of naval and military operations, the government have thought proper to repeal large sums in taxes, by which means they have reduced the revenue two-millions and a half, in addition to the debt which has been incurred. Now, my lords, said the duke, I think all these circumstances, stated with a clearness by my noble friend which I fear I have weakened by recapitulating them, seems to me to justify the vote which he has called on your lordships to give. I have always considered the noble viscount as having rendered the greatest possible service to her Majesty. I have reason to know that her Majesty herself entertains the opinion that the noble viscount did render her the greatest possible service, in making her acquainted with the laws, policy, and customs connected with the government of this country; not only to carry on the service of the country as one of her Majesty's servants, but in giving her Majesty assistance towards making herself acquainted with the laws, policy and system of

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; BILLS on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's BILLS on the Bengal Government. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore, Rough Beans and Planks.
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of
JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in kebs and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to
Macao, 17th August, 1841.
JAMES P. STUROS.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1500 DOZEN, very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases Gin, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY PROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841.
A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ @ 5 inches, also SIZING STUFF 4 ANCHER & apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 14th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, White Duck, White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of Albin: Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and bottleheads.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gieslans King & Co.; apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three "..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

government of this country, over which she was by right destined to preside—and God long protect her in it (cheers). But I feel that the noble viscount ou— not to have embarked her Majesty in the speech which he advised her to utter in the month of June, and still less in that speech which was delivered from the throne this day (opposition cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond was strongly opposed to the proposed alteration of the Corn-laws. No government professing such a change should have the support of the landed interest:

The Marquis of Lansdowne made an able speech in support of the address, and in vindication of the present government.

Lord Coventry supported the amendment; and the Marquis of Northampton the address.

Lord Brougham contended that the result of the late elections was a verdict against ministers, but not against an alteration of the Corn-laws or free trade; he rejoiced, however, that they had brought forward the question of timber duties, sugar duties, and the Corn-laws; and would support the address.

The question was then put, and their lordships divided—

For the address 96
For the amendment 168
Majority —72

Aug. 27.—The Earl of Errol read at the table an answer to the address of the lordships.

It gives me satisfaction to find that the House of Lords is deeply sensible of the importance of the considerations to which I directed its attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, especially to the laws which regulate the trade in corn.

In advising this course, I was only actuated by an earnest desire to promote the interests and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Being always anxious to attend to the advice of my Parliament, I will take into immediate consideration the other important matters contained in your address.

FRANCE.

In France, especially in the south, continued resistance is offered to M. Humann's re survey of the taxes though Le Conseil d'Etat has decided in favour of the legality of the census. The Municipal authorities at Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, who withdrew their opposition, had their windows smashed. At Toulouse the re-survey was again postponed, waiting the arrival of a considerable military force; and was at length completed under the muzzle of the cannon drawn up in the square. Even at Paris the resolution of the Municipality with respect to the registry of houses and windows which has now been published by the Commerce, opposes a serious obstruction to the French Minister. It declares that the Commisaires of the Municipality, attended by fiscal officers as comptrollers, according to the ancient custom, shall make the registry. This is contrary to M. Humann's order.

The statue of Napoleon was placed at the top of the column of the Grande Armée at Boulogne, on the 15th August. The fêtes which celebrated the event may be said to have commenced on the 13th with some races. On the 14th all was bustle and activity. It had been given out that the King and Marshal Soult would assist in the ceremonies; but the King did not come at all; and the Marshal only came by deputy, sending General Corbier to represent the head of the army, a great officer under Napoleon, and the discoverer of the Pass of the Beresina. Some apprehension was entertained lest the statue should not have been raised in time; for the boisterous weather which prevailed at Boulogne for some days made it a work of difficulty if not of danger to the statue itself, to raise it to its place. However, at eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th, it took its allotted station, in time to receive the homage of the multitude. Before that was achieved, it was discovered that some person, a native of England it is assumed, had scratched on the forehead the letters 'V. P. W.:' which were construed to mean 'Vaincu par Wellington.' The disgraceful act of an individual, though it created some fear that it would breed a general ill-feeling, does not seem to have marred the friendly disposition towards the English which throughout the festivities was testified in the most lively manner. The statue is the work of M. Bosio, who has executed many works of a high character. It is of bronze, and was cast in the year 1840, at Paris, by M. St. Denis; and in December last, at the solemnities of the funeral of Napoleon, it was placed on the bank of the Seine, opposite the Hotel of the Invalides. The statue is clothed in the Imperial robes, such as are to be seen in the engravings and portraits of the original, having the robe studded with bees, &c. The statue holds in one hand a sceptre surmounted by the Imperial eagle; on the head is a crown of laurel. The figure may be sixteen feet high.

SPAIN.

The widow of General Mina has accepted the office of governess of the Queen.

The Manifesto of the Spanish Government, in reply to the allocation of the Pope, has been published. The point at issue is, that the Pope claims to make ecclesiastical appointments, without recognising the Queen. The reply of the Government vindicates the ancient independence of Spain in ecclesiastical polity. This manifesto has been followed by a decree enjoining magistrates and prelates to proceed with rigor against all who may invoke, or execute, or represent as valid, the papal orders contained in the late allocations of the Court of Rome.

The Law authorising the conclusion of a loan of sixty millions of reals had received the sanction of the Regent.

The protest of Queen Christina against her removal from the guardianship of her children, and indirectly against her compulsory resignation of the regency, is said to have created a sensation in the provinces; and even at Madrid a very uneasy feeling prevails. The Government is aware of the fact that distributions of money are made at Barcelona, Valencia, Tarazona, and other places, in order to bring about a rising. The roads in Spain are becoming again infested with robbers and banditti.

The Spanish Government has withdrawn the Isla del Rey, at Port Mahon, from the possession of the French. A shock of an earthquake was felt at 8 o'clock, about half-past ten o'clock in the night of the 7th. Similar shocks were also felt at Cadiz, Puerto de Santa Maria, Xeres de la Fontaine, Ciudad Real, and Malaga.

AMERICA.

A large fire in New York destroyed 14 houses; another at Watertown burnt the almshouse and one of its inmates. A negro has been sentenced to death in New Orleans for having assaulted a white man. Four negroes were executed at St. Louis for robbing and setting fire to a store and murdering two clerks. The bank of Jacksonville, Illinois, was broken open and robbed of 90,000 dollars. Captain G. C. Hunter and Lieut. R. C. Ashton have been dismissed from the United States army by the President for misconduct.—On dit, that several citizens of the south who had gone to India to cultivate cotton for the East India Company, and for individuals, had returned home in consequence of the extreme heat and unhealthiness of the climate. Mr. W. H. Lipscomb and three negroes were killed by lightning on a plantation in Virginia. The barque *Rothschild*, at New York, took off a wreck, in lat. 46. long. 58, the Captain and crew of the Dutch schooner *Voorwaerd* from Rotterdam to New York.

Some of the papers say that Captain Drew, who commanded the expedition that cut out the *Caroline* steamer was on board a steam-packet that put into Odenburgh, on the American shore of the St. Lawrence. The packet left without the circumstance being known; but had it become public, the same papers say that 'Captain Drew would most certainly have been tried for his life, and executed, according to the laws of New York.'

Considerable discussion prevailed, owing to a statement affirming that a letter had been received from Rome at the Secretary of State's office stating that Mr. Reese, Roman Catholic Bishop of Michigan, having gone to Rome on ecclesiastical business, was imprisoned by his Holiness the Pope, and is now in 'durance vile' in the 'Eternal City.' The cause of imprisonment is undoubtedly connected with spiritual matters—and it is said that he refuses to resign his bishopric, though ordered by the Pope himself. Be that as it may, as Bishop Reese is a free citizen of the United States, it is contended that his released must be formally demanded and urged, unless he have offended against the temporal laws of Rome, and committed the offence within the Pope's territory.

There is quite a sensation in all parts of the Union, in consequence of an unusually aggravated case of Lynch Law in Kentucky. Two men, named May and Couch, were committed to jail in Grant county, charged with an attempt to murder a Mr. Utterback. A few days afterwards a mob of from 500 to 700 men assembled in an adjoining county, marched into Grant, broke open the prison, and, notwithstanding every remonstrance, hung the accused in a neighbouring field. The entire press of the republic is very properly indignant at such a violation of law, justice, and humanity, especially as a fatal affray occurred on the same day in Kentucky, in which a man named Blackley was killed with a bowie-knife. The journals called loudly for the only remedy for such crimes, namely the speedy trial and condign punishment of the offenders.

An event transpired in the Southern States which, for a few days, excited intense alarm, particularly in Louisiana. It was the discovery of a plot of the negro slaves—extending from Bayo Sara to Natchez, along the Mississippi—to murder their masters. The intended massacre was fortunately prevented by an overseer on the plantation of R. J. Barrow, Esq., at Feliciana, having overheard at night the conversation of the slaves under his care and their intended plans. The ringleaders were immediately arrested.

The steamer *Erie*, with 203 passengers on board, took

Fire on Lake Erie, near Buffalo, when 175 persons fell victims to the devouring elements of fire and water. Only twenty-seven survived to tell the dreadful story. On the fire breaking out, the vessel was sent round, heading to the shore, and the boats (there were three on board) were ordered to be lowered. Two of the boats were lowered, but in consequence of the heavy sea on, and the headway of the vessel, they both swamped as soon as they touched water. The condition of the passengers was awful and appalling. Some were frantic with fear and horror, others plunged headlong madly into the water, others again seized upon anything buoyant upon which they could lay hands. The small boat had been lowered. It was alongside the wheel, with three or four persons in it, when the captain jumped in, and the boat immediately dropped astern and filled with water. In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passengers and crew endeavouring to save themselves by swimming or supporting themselves by whatever they could reach, they were found by the *Clinton*, at about 10 P. M.

For the last few months, about 800 stray Indians, negroes and a few white, had made their abode near Port Leavenworth, near Arkansas and Missouri frontiers; built a logfort, and committed depredations on the Choctaw nation of Indians all of whom are under the protection of the United States. Three companies of dragoons were sent to disperse or capture these organised marauders but the intrenchments were found too strong to be taken without cannon. A company of infantry and two pieces artillery were added to the besiegers, who began to batter the fort. The band of desperadoes defended the works for some time, but at length formed in front of their fort, and gave battle. They were charged by the dragoons, great numbers killed, and all the rest captured. A large region of the wilds of the far west was thus freed from a dangerous association.

Colonel Worth feels confident of his ability to put an end to the Florida war by the winter. 'Wild Cat,' a ferocious chief, and fifteen of his family, are said to have surrendered themselves, and consented to emigrate: Seventeen of 'Sam Jones's' band followed the example.

Advices from Monte Video are important. The defeat of the Monte-Video by the Buenos-Ayres fleet is fully confirmed; and it is also that Rosas, governor of Buenos Ayres, had captured Lavalle, the insurgent chief who was betrayed by his own men. A mutiny broke out on board the Monte-Video a bark of war *Ulysses*, commanded by Captain Wilder an American by birth. The Monte-Video general, C. e., quelled it, but not until forty-three lives were lost on both sides. Several of the ringleaders were then tried and shot. Another mutiny broke out on board the Monte Video brig *Riverista*, which was only quelled with the loss of thirty lives—the brig having been set on fire and burnt after the affray. The senate of Mexico have rejected a bill for a loan of 2,000,000 dollars, to carry on a campaign against Texas. Another minister has gone from Texas to Vera Cruz, with the object of negotiating for a recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico.

LATEST MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE. From the Times, September 6.

Saturday evening.—The arrival of the overland mail from India, the intelligence brought by which we were enabled exclusively to lay before the public to-day, has drawn attention once more to the much-talked of letter from Macao of the 27th April. It appears that we employed by far too gentle a term in designating it as a "hoax," which is commonly used to signify some deception intended to produce a laugh only at the expense of those who lend their belief to it; but when the affect comes to be that of abstracting some thousands of pounds from the pockets of one man, and transferring them to the pockets of another man, the matter then assumes a much more serious form, and can only be called fraud, or forgery, or felony, or some equally elegant term borrowed from the nomenclature of Newgate. To make the observations upon it more clear and intelligible, a copy of the fraudulent letter is annexed:—

"Macao, April 27.

"The Chinese local Government violated the agreement made with Captain Elliot for the renewal of the trade with British subjects. We are all surprised to find that since the first instant not 1,000 chests of tea have found their way out to foreign vessels by smuggling. Until now we, at the worst, had hopes of doing something worthy of notice in that way, but the unexpected and extraordinary (for Chinese) vigilance and activity of the Mandarins and soldiers, especially those lately arrived from the north, have entirely disappointed our hopes as to that channel for the present; as are also the Americans and other neutrals, for our chiefs, of course, will not permit them to trade legitimately, when Britons are prevented. About the 17th a chop arrived from the Emperor, which contained, of course, mingled with the usual bloody murder and sudden death, gasconade, &c.) orders to all his officers and others in Canton provinces, to destroy all teas accumulated there, also rubarb, and all other articles necessary for English barbarians (silk is probably included); since when we have had sad proofs that the articles are being destroyed to a great extent, probably more than one half of the crop of teas already, especially blacks, and the work is going on.

In the same chop indemnity is promised to parties. Chinese, whose goods are destroyed, and those who hunt out articles when secreted. Also, in the chop, all further political intercourse with the English is interdicted, and the lately appointed commissioner ordered to retire.

Numerous fire vessels and rafts (far more adroitly and boldly managed than last year) have been sent down the river among the shipping by which several English vessels and cargoes have been injured. But as yet no total loss. The chiefs are deliberating about moving the vessels below the second bar into the wider part of the river.

Several extensive fires have occurred at Canton during the month; Hong merchants suffer largely. I hear some of the foreign factories, injured, no doubt by incendiaries.

Rumours have just reached us that several British subjects of note were kidnapped by the Chinese during the night of the 25th; but as we hope they may prove groundless, we forbear naming the parties for the present.

"Little or nothing doing south of Formosa in opium."

The point of the fabrication of this letter being fully ascertained by the arrival of the accounts from China by the overland mail from India, published this morning, those persons in the tea trade who have been made the victims of it have come to the determination of sitting the affair thoroughly, so as to discover and expose, and if possible to punish, the authors and all other persons implicated in this fraud. We believe that they do not as yet include in their suspicion the parties who first disseminated this precious piece of "intelligence," and who made loud boast at the time of the extraordinary speed with which they conveyed it to the public. The circumstance was in itself rather a suspicious one, but they are saved by the conviction that they are not clever enough for such an operation, and the worst thing at present laid to their charge is ignorance or credulity, which leads them to adopt as truth the most barefaced and palpable lies. This they not only did, but persisted in after the arrival of the news from China by way of New York, which was obviously genuine, had all but demonstrated the utter worthlessness and fraud of the Macao letter. So active were they further in this creditable vocation of theirs, that they followed up the efforts to give currency to forged news, by attempts to damage the belief of that which was really genuine, in the course of which they quoted the intelligence published in this journal relative to the punishment of Keshen which they stigmatised as untrue, but the veracity of which is now proved.

It is exceedingly amusing to compare the forged news with the true, which we have just received, and to observe how utterly contrary to it the latter is. In that respect nothing could be better contrived for a fraudulent purpose, since the writer knew, or might conjecture, that a large supply of tea was about to be sent to Europe, would make the dealers in it believe, at that very time, that the article had been placed under imperial interdict, and that the whole of the future supply, in all probability, was to be cut off. That the Emperor should destroy the tea of his own subjects, and that at his own expense, was a most splendid discovery, and evidently arose from some false reasoning, that, having destroyed the opium belonging to other people, it might appear plausible that he would be equally ready to sacrifice his own property to inconvenience the English "barbarians." The fabricator of the Macao falsehood was, however, not satisfied with simple assertion, but went into the details of the work of destruction, pointing out that black tea was an article especially doomed. Then came the destruction of rhubarb, and even a hint that silk might be demolished, so anxious was the concoctor to give his tale an appearance of exactness. All these little particulars are remarkably ludicrous, now that the arrival of the papers by the overland mail have upset the whole fabrication, involving every detail in the overthrow. There might, to be sure, be some truth in the assertion that such a small quantity of tea had found its way by smuggling, because the trade being open, there was no necessity for smuggling at all. The less than 1,000 chests that found their way into foreign ships by smuggling, according to the fraudulent letter, stand in forcible contrast with the 11,300,000 lb., which Elliot has shipped, and the additional 11,000,000 lb. expected to be shipped in June. The smugglers in all probability, amid the great abundance of tea, were entirely out of employ. "Our hopes were disappointed," said the letter, of doing anything by the way of smuggling; but luckily it is not the vigilance of the Chinese officers that prevented the use of that "channel," but the large supplies, which were continually pouring out, in defiance of that vigilance, which the letter, with most amusing exactness, ascribed especially to the mandarins and soldiers from the north. The fertile brains of the fabricator; it will be seen, contrived that several extensive fires occurred at Canton during the month, but what says the *Canton Press* of May 15? That everything remained quiet, and that business was transacting the same as before. Never was a fabrication so totally unfortunate. Among all the assertions it might be imagined that some truth might have been stumbled on by accident, but the discrepancy has been carried out to the minutest detail, and the whole train of facts is utterly incompatible with any portion of the forgery.

It is understood that some of those interested in the trade wrote some days back to the editor of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, in which journal the account first appeared. He referred them in the first instance to a house in Alexandria which happened however, not to be known to any of the merchants in London who correspond with that place. They then made a second application to the editor of the *Semaphore*, who replied that he declined giving up the author of the letter, but begged to assure them, at the same time, that the news it contained was "perfectly true." Perhaps, now the Indian mail has passed, this gentleman may condescend either to enlighten them further on this subject, or at least to retract this very bold assertion. With him alone the explanation, if we are to have any, must rest. Every one is disposed to acquit the publisher of *Galignani's Messenger* in this matter, as he evidently copied it from the *Semaphore*, and exercised little or no inquiry into its authenticity.

It ought to be added, that the great partisans of this fraud who tried all they could, to damage those who attacked it, have continued their efforts up to yesterday, when they presumed to doubt the news obtained from China by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and especially the important proclamation of Captain Elliot which it contained. That proclamation appears *verbatim* in the papers received from Canton this morning.

The accounts from Liverpool to-day state that the suspended firm of Messrs Anderson, Garrow and Co. resumed payments yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

MR. WILLIS AND CAPTAIN DUNBAR.

Our readers may remember a late discussion in which we took part, relative to the affray on board the *Cowasjee Family* in which Mr. Willis was shot by his commander Captain Dunbar. The subject had been nearly forgotten, when the *Hurkar* published an explanatory letter from Captain D., which went to fix his officer with unprovoked mutiny and attempted murder, and a letter was appended from the accused party as corroborating the statement. In this letter Mr. Willis stated that he forgave Captain Dunbar, which we did not hold to be exactly the sort of corroboration to satisfy common sense people. We expressed our disbelief of the version given, not founding it more on this letter than on the extravagant improbabilities disclosed by the accuser: we, however, forbore from saying it was untrue, remarking that when we saw a clear confession of his guilt from Mr. Willis, we should admit and call Mr. Willis a villain. Since we wrote last Mr. W. has returned to Calcutta, and in justice to ourselves we are bound to resume the subject. Instead of confirming Captain Dunbar's statement, Mr. Willis substantially denies the whole of it, except the injury he received, and which confined him to an hospital more than an hundred days. We are not now going to act the part of an advocate, any more than we have hitherto done: we commented on the one statement, we say what the answer is—that it is untrue—and as our judgment assists us Mr. Willis is corroborated by the following letters. The first is presumptive evidence in his favour, the *prima facie* case being very strong that an attentive and indefatigable officer in 1836, was not a mutineer who strove to be a murderer in 1840. Here is a testimonial from his previous Captain.

TO MR. WILLIS.

MY DEAR SIR,—Should this be of any service to you, I have much pleasure in stating that during the time you have been chief officer of the *Cowasjee Family* under my command, that your conduct was, always attentive, and indefatigable in your duty.

You have my best wishes for your future prosperity, and at any time you can refer to me, if required.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

B. W. STANERS,

Late Commander, *Cowasjee Family*.

Calcutta, 28th August, 1839.

And here is one, somewhat more important, from his then (when the affair happened) and present employer!—

Calcutta, 28th December, 1840.

MR. N. WILLIS.

Late Chief of the *Cowasjee Family*.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of this date, and very much regret the circumstance which led to your removal from your late employ, and I have the confidence so assert that no blame is attached to you in the disturbance alluded to, and it will indeed afford me great pleasure to hear of your speedy employment again, and should a vacancy occur in my employ I shall give you the preference.

Yours faithfully,

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

And Rustomjee Cowasjee did put him into his present situation, chief officer of the *Clipper Syph*.

We think it right to say, that we have in our possession the highest testimonials to Mr. Willis's character from his various captains during the last ten years. He may nevertheless have mutinied and attempted to commit murder on his Captain; only it is common charity to require evidence before we believe it.—*Calcutta Star*, September 16.

THE COMPANY'S OPIUM SALES.

We are glad to hear that a change for the better is about to take place in the Company's opium sales for the ensuing season. We have not lately heard any of those complaints which at one time were so prevalent, and the truth of some of which was established by the dismissal of one of the assistants in the Salt and Opium department, but as a general principle, we think it must be admitted, that the most open and public way of conducting the sales is the best, both for the Government and for the public. We have therefore, heard with much satisfaction, that the indefatigable Secretary of the Board, Mr. Henry Torrens, has convinced the Government that it will be for their interest to trust the sales to a public auctioneer, instead of conducting them through their own servant. Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., who have so long gratuitously afforded the use of their sale room, are in future to be the auctioneers, and we understand that the convenience of the sale attending public will be in future as much attended to by them as it has hitherto been neglected by the Board. We hear further that there was some little difficulty in persuading the Government, that it is cheaper to pay the fair remuneration for work than have it done for the honor and glory of serving them, and that this point was effected by bringing proof that since they had sent their refuse copper from the Mint to a public auction, they had gained not less than Co's Rs 22,000. over the produce of similar sales held within the Mint walls under the management of their own native establishment.—*Calcutta Englishman* Sept. 24.

HONG MERCHANTS DEBTS.

Macao, 29th June, 1841.

To their Excellencies

Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. K. C. H. and Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.,

H. M.'s Plenipotentiaries.

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned Creditors of various Bankrupt Hong in Canton, understanding that your Excellencies are about to proceed to the Northward in furtherance of the objects of the Expedition, take the liberty of soliciting attention to a subject of deep importance.

Your Excellencies are no doubt aware, that according to the ancient regulations at the Port of Canton, the Chinese Government (thru' the Cohong, or body of Chinese Merchants alone permitted to carry on Foreign trade) is responsible for all debts incurred by any of the Hong Merchants to Foreigners.

When Hingtai, and some others of the Hong became bankrupt, application was made to the Government for settlement according to custom, but tho' the viceroy declared that the debts should be paid to the uttermost farthing the powerless position we were then in prevented our obtaining payment of our claims otherwise than by consenting to receive instalments payable within a certain number of years terminating in 1840, and this arrangement was sanctioned by the Chinese Provincial Government.

These dividends have hitherto been paid as they fell due, and if events had not lately taken place to render the continuance of this regularity more than doubtful we should not have considered ourselves under the necessity of addressing your Excellencies.

The circumstances we allude to as seriously damaging the security of the Creditors, and their chances of ultimate payment, are—

1st. The heavy sum lately exacted at Canton, a large portion of which was notoriously extorted from the Hong Merchants by the Chinese Authorities; and,

2nd. The proposed British settlement at Hong-Kong, the principal object of which we understand to be the emancipation of the trade from the controul of the Cohong (whose sole means of meeting their engagements being the power they have hitherto possessed of taxing, to an unlimited extent, the Foreign trade the certain consequences of these changes will be the total inability of the Cohong to make their regular payments.

We therefore, with confidence appeal to your Excellencies to make such arrangements with the imperial Government as may, in your opinion, appear most effectual to secure the prompt payment of our heavy claims.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your Excellencies,

Most obdt. humble servants,

(Signed) Turner & Co.; Fox, Rawson &

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

Co.; Eglinton, McLean & Co.; D. & M. Ruston-
jee & Co.; Gibb, Livingston & Co.; Joseph Crag;
Dirom & Co.; Bell & Co.; Heerjeebhoy Ruston-
jee; Fraunjee Heerjee; Shawuxshaw Rustonjee;
Cowanjee Shapoorjee Tahach; A. & D. Furdoojee;
Cowanjee Pallonjee, and Burjorjee Manockjee.

P. S.—Since writing the preceding, we have re-
ceived notice that the Cohong cannot fulfil their
engagement by paying the dividends on the 1st
proximo.

Signed as above.

Macao, 30th June 1841.

Reply.

Macao, 3rd July 1841.

To Messrs Turner and Co.,

„ Jardine, Matheson and Co.

and others, H. M. subjects, Macao.

Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter of the 29th
ultimo, we have the honor to acquaint you that Her
Majesty's Government has directed our particular
attention to its important subject, and you may rest
assured, that it shall not be lost sight of at the
period of any general arrangement with the Chinese
Government.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

Hongkong, July 28th, 1841.

A list of subscribers towards the erection of a monu-
ment to the memory of Lieutenant EDWARD FITZGERALD
late of Her Majesty's Sloop Modeste.

Names	Rank	H. M. Ships,	Amount Sub- scribed,
Harry Eyres	Captain	Modeste,	\$ 10
J. E. Bingham	Lieutenant	ditto	.. 5
J. B. MacAvoy	Surgeon	ditto	.. 2
H. G. Shute	Lieutenant	ditto	.. 5
William Pinkhorn	Purser	ditto	.. 5
J. W. King	Master	ditto	.. 5
W. A. R. Pearce	Mate	ditto	.. 4
H. R. Crofton	do.	ditto	.. 4
Avast J. Tweedell	Clerk	ditto	.. 4
F. S. Skead	2nd Master	ditto	.. 4
T. Bourchier	Captain	Blonde,	.. 10
T. W. E. Nicolson	Lieutenant	ditto	.. 5
John Daly	do.	ditto	.. 5
Geo. B. Jeffrys	do.	ditto	.. 5
Geo. Walker	do.	ditto	.. 4
Stephen S. Stanley	Asst. surgeon	ditto	.. 4
Bonnie H. J. Coke	Midshipman	ditto	.. 2
Richard Purvis	Vol. 1st class	ditto	.. 2
Henry T. Lyon	Midshipman	ditto	.. 2
J. O. Johnson	do.	ditto	.. 4
J. T. Hamilton	do.	ditto	.. 4
W. R. Roland	Mate	ditto	.. 4
A. x. Anderson	do.	ditto	.. 4
Hole O. W. Lamher	Midshipman	ditto	.. 4
H. W. Giffard	Commander	Cruizer,	.. 10
T. G. Deike	2nd Lieut.	ditto	.. 5
T. W. Ramsden	Clerk	ditto	.. 2
H. W. Dillen	Master	ditto	.. 3
T. B. Christopher	Lieutenant	Herald,	.. 5
Edward Crouch	Master	Wellesley,	.. 3
T. Herbert	Captain	Wellesley,	.. 10
H. A. Norman	Mate	ditto	.. 4
A. Vyner	do.	ditto	.. 2
—St Ledger	do.	ditto	.. 2
David Thomas	Asst. surgeon	ditto	.. 4
John Scott	Vol. 1st class	ditto	.. 2
C. Pritchard	Clerk	ditto	.. 2
C. Denny	Mate	ditto	.. 2
A. C. Cumelas	do.	ditto	.. 4
William Bancroft	Vol. 1st class	ditto	.. 1
Honble J. E. Skene	do.	ditto	.. 1
Dim. P. Linch	do.	ditto	.. 1
F. Gill	do.	ditto	.. 2
W. D. Lock	do.	ditto	.. 2
Henry C. Hawkins	Lieutenant	ditto	.. 3
J. Carmichael	Mate	Wellesley,	.. 4
H. King	do.	ditto	.. 2
J. Swinburne	Midshipman	ditto	.. 2
R. Symonds	Lieutenant	ditto	.. 5
T. W. Birch	do.	ditto	.. 5
W. Compton	do.	ditto	.. 5
W. C. Wood	do.	ditto	.. 5
F. Rooke	Midshipman	ditto	.. 4
P. Barclay	Mate	Hycinth,	.. 2
Alex. Cross	Surgeon	Columbine,	.. 4
R. G. Willis	Master	ditto	.. 4
Thomas J. Clark	Commander	ditto	.. 10
B. Woolcombe	Lieutenant	ditto	.. 5
Thomas Carpenie	do.	ditto	.. 5
W. S. Miller	Mate	ditto	.. 3
T. H. Mason	Lt. Comding	Algerine,	.. 10
J. H. Skead	Hbr. Master	Chusan,	.. 5
James Allan	Surgeon	Naval Royal (act.) Hospital	.. 5

Macao,

**SACRED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF
LIEUTENANT**

EDWARD FITZGERALD,

LATE

**BELONGING TO
H. M. S. MODESTE.
WHO DIED AT
M A C A O ,**

on the 22nd June, 1841.

from the effects
of a wound received
while gallantly
storming the enemy's battery
at

C A N T O N .

THIS MONUMENT

WAS ERECTED

BY HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS

AND SHIPMATES,

IN THE SQUADRON IN WHICH

HE SERVED,

AS A TRIBUTE OF

RESPECT TO HIS

MEMORY.

Canton Register, 14th December.

We perform a melancholy duty in publishing the
names of the officers of the squadron who have sub-
scribed to defray the expense of erecting a monu-
ment to the memory of the late gallant and lamented
Lieut. E. Fitzgerald of H. M.'s Ship Modeste,
Capt. Harry Eyres. We visited the burial ground
on Friday last for the purpose of viewing this monu-
ment of military desert, respect, and affection. The
choice of the design and the details of the erection
have been left to the vigilant care of Doctor Allan,
at present of the naval hospital in Macao; and that
gentleman has fulfilled his melancholy yet grateful
task, well. The design of the monument is chaste,
and the proportions beautiful; it is a slender square
pillar on a double base, surmounted by a funeral
urn, each side having been slightly channelled. It
is placed close to that of Capt. Lord John Churchill;
and is as pleasing to the eye of taste as any other in
the cemetery.

There is a tear for all that die;
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 18th Dec., 1841.

Many are apparently the causes of the sudden and
almost total disappearance of chopped dollars, and
taking them altogether we fear that the scarcity will
continue, and that in a very short time a total re-
volution will be produced in the circulating medium
hitherto employed in the foreign trade. The whole
amount of Spanish chopped dollars formerly required
and in use for the trade at Canton, is by well in-
formed persons supposed not to have exceeded 4,000,000
dollars; the wear and tear on these by the practice
of chopping, or stamping, must have been very
great, and occasional shipments of them and after
they had been reduced to small pieces by this prac-
tice, still more reduced their quantity, while the
coinage of that dollar having ceased now just 25
years since, the imports for many years have been
small, and lately ceased altogether. The illjudged
shipment by Capt. Elliot of about \$700,000 of the
Canton ransom money to England has reduced the
already scarce currency by perhaps one fourth, while
the altered circumstances of the trade have rendered
an increased circulation necessary. Before Lin's
appearance at Canton, the whole foreign trade was
confined to Canton; in the settlement of accounts,
transfers from one to the other made the scarcity of
the currency less sensible; the sums which were

every year sent into the tea-districts found their
way back to Canton from the Coast in payment for
Opium, and thus with occasional additions by im-
portation, there was little difficulty experienced.
But since the reopening of the trade, whilst, as
already stated, the quantity has been so much di-
minished, and is from the stated causes daily dimi-
nishing, it is required to suffice for the trade of three
places; Canton, Macao, and Hongkong. Neither
of these, under the present circumstances of transi-
tion, afford the facilities Canton formerly did for
the settlement of accounts; hence a greater number
of Dollars is required. The great expenses of the
British Government, at Hongkong and elsewhere,
hitherto chiefly paid in Spanish dollars, have also
diverted these into other than the accustomed chan-
nels, from whence they may but slowly, if at all,
find their way back to the seats of trade.

Although the real and daily proceeding diminu-
tion of Spanish dollars and their being no longer
imported, may be considered as by far the principal
causes of their present scarcity, yet there are no
doubt others contributing to its being so suddenly
felt. The war now carrying on against the three
maritime provinces of Canton, Fokien, and Che-
keang, and its consequent disorders, make this coin,
which has long had the preference for circulation
over the large and unwieldy syces in ingots of 80
Taels weight, by far a more desirable investment,
particularly for people of small means, for the pur-
poses of hiding; and we suspect that many of the
dollars are thus withdrawn from circulation; for al-
though in the exchange of weight for weight, Syces
as being of purer standard has always in foreign
commerce born a premium of from 4 to 6 per Cent,
it is now of exceedingly difficult sale at par or even
at a discount, and the fact that no dollars are now
any longer to be obtained from the Coast for
Opium, but Syces or gold only, supports this suppo-
sition. We confess that there seems some diffi-
culty to reconcile this opinion with the circumstance
that gold is now more freely brought forward in the
north than formerly; and yet it is so much easier to
hide than even silver dollars. This however is the
case, but it is again on the other hand in great de-
mand here, and whilst during the four years of
1836 to 1839 inclusive, its price ranged from 23.50
to 23.75 per Tael, it is now bought up at 26.50

It is also possible, though not perhaps very proba-
ble, that some of the large capitalists in Canton may
have withdrawn large quantities of dollars on specu-
lation; nor may we altogether lose sight of the cir-
cumstance of many of the smaller tradesmen, being
in possession of small sums, the value of which they
perceive to be daily augmenting, may fear to dis-
possess themselves of so necessary an article which
they may not be able to replace at a future time. The
time for the first settlement of accounts, and the
Chinese New Year are also near at hand, and may
have their influence.

Under these circumstances, it might be naturally
expected that the Mexican coin, of equal value
with the so-called Spanish dollar, would force itself
into circulation; but all the attempts hitherto made,
have failed. Formerly, at Canton, they were ge-
nerally taken by the Chinese at about 3 per Cent
discount; it is now extremely difficult there to pass
them off in payment of account at even seven per
Cent, and the dollars, without entering into cir-
culation, find their way again into the hands of fo-
reigners for reshipment to foreign parts. However,
the necessity for a circulating medium, to replace
that which is every day becoming more extinct, is
pressing, and however fond the Chinese may be of
cherishing old prejudices, they are shrewd enough
soon to find out that in real value the new dollar is
equal to the old; and that point once generally
established, we suppose prejudice must at length
yield to necessity and reason. Foreign merchants
may, we think, by exercising some degree of firm-
ness, force upon their Chinese customers the Mexi-
can dollar, and their use will soon familiarize them.
In Chusan last year, the Bengal Rupees, although
quite a new coin to them, soon found currency at
its intrinsic value, and none so eager as the Chinese
to possess themselves of them.

Among the extracts of the latest intelligence from
England which we gave last week, our readers will
have noticed the appointment of our late Plenipo-
tentiary, Capt. Charles Elliot, to be Consul General
at Texas. It is not likely that this new appoint-
ment was given as a reward for Capt. Elliot's ser-
vices in China, nor is it in itself very valuable as a
enolument, except perhaps that the salary usually
paid to Consul Generals, be in this instance increas-

ed, the office probably also comprising diplomatic functions. If it is intended, as some suppose, that Capt. Elliot should proceed to Texas direct from the Mediterranean, the suspicion that the late Ministers wished, by preventing Capt. Elliot's return, to stifle enquiry as to the instructions given to him, and to remove an awkward witness, naturally arises; but, it being not at all improbable that the appointment will be annulled by the present Cabinet, this end will not be attained, and some hope is therefore left that full evidence will appear before the public what share the Ministry had in Captain Elliot's signal failure in his mission in China, what part of it may be attributed to the latter. Such disclosures might possibly shift a part of the incapacity of which Capt. Elliot is accused, to Lord Palmerston; although we have reason to believe that some of Capt. Elliot's most important measures, such as the treaty of Chuenpee, and evacuation of Hongkong were altogether contrary to the spirit of his instructions.

H. M. S. *Clio* arrived on Monday last from Singapore, as it was said, in a sinking state from having struck on a rock (not laid down in any chart) near the island of Potoi at the entrance to the river. We are glad however to learn that the leak was not so serious as at first represented, and that on Wednesday last the *Clio* was enabled to set sail for Hongkong. At the time she struck she was going at the rate of 9 knots, and her escape is therefore almost miraculous; she having only damaged her forefoot. When the news of the disaster reached here, the Governor of Macao promptly sent the harbour master to conduct the *Clio* to the Tyne, and Captain Cecilie commanding the French Frigate *Erigone*, also kindly offered his assistance.

H. M. S. *Nimrod* returned from the Broadway, where she was stationed during the last two or three weeks, on Tuesday last, and the following day set sail for Hongkong, the *Clio* in company. The *Nimrod* had not made any prizes of Chinese trading vessels, we hear because most of them had certificates from British merchants stating the goods on board to be British property. We do not regret the inactivity of the *Nimrod*, but we cannot understand why the orders understood to be given by the Admiral should be thus partially only carried into effect. For while all the vessels in the Broadway escaped seizure, a few others, in and near Hongkong, were taken, condemned, and sold for, we hear it said, about \$6 or 7000. We can only repeat what we said on this subject last week, that these seizures, whilst the port of Canton remains open to trade, cannot possibly annoy or distress the Chinese government, and can only serve to harass the peaceable people, whom we have hitherto professed to protect, our quarrel being only with the Mandarins.

"THE ARDASER DISMISTED.—Left Singapore November 2; calm, anchored; noon on the 3d passed Pedra Branca; entered Palawan passage on the 8th; wind shifted to the eastward; determined to try the Chinese sea; passed Palo Sapato on the 11th with a S. W. gale; 13th wind shifted to the northward; prepared for a gale; 14th and 15th fine northerly winds and clear weather. At midnight on the 16th, being then in lat. 14° 30' long. 1° 8' 0", the barometer fell from 30 to 29. Sent down top gallant yards, close-reefed and furlled the topsails, reefed and furlled the main sail. At 3 a. m. blowing a hurricane from the northward; furlled the foresail; spanker blown away; sea making a breach over all; 8 a. m. clouds rolling on, and the wind like the noise of thunder; sea confused and running mountains high; hove the ship to under bare poles; 9 a. m. thrown on our beam-ends, ship pitching fast; put the helm up which she refused; little after 9 cut away the masts, and ship righted, sea at the time nearly swallowing us up; but the ship did not make an inch of water. Now under jury-masts and hope to make Manila, as wind has been from the westward for 3 days. Cabin filled with water, letters, chronometers sextants, &c., all destroyed; cargo all right. Ardasier, at Sea lat. 14° 40', long. 117. 15.—*Canton Register*, 14th Dec.

The letter from which the above is extract, was brought here by the Portuguese Brig *Genoveva*, and is dated the 21st November.

We beg to correct an unintentional error we committed in our shipping intelligence on Saturday last, when as passenger by the French Frigate *Erigone* we stated Colonel de Jancigny to be Envoys from the King of the French to the Court of Peking. Co-

lonel A. de Jancigny, Chevalier of the legion of honor, is merely in charge of a commercial mission from the French Government to Eastern Asia.

We learn that the greatest activity prevails among the Chinese, in fortifying, and still more obstructing, the river between Whampoa and Canton. The *Roy list* (now stationed we believe somewhere near Lintin) was fired at from a fort at Toonkoo not many days ago, and it is said the fort has been destroyed in consequence.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—The *Salopian*, chiefly laden with government stores from Singapore, arrived here some weeks since; and proceeded forthwith to Hongkong, where her Capt. immediately denounced having on board 600 muskets, 9 guns, and some shot, without licence, although regularly entered on the Manifest. The arms and ammunition were seized, but in consideration of Capt. Bell having himself given the information, and having been under the impression when taking the arms on board, of not having acted contrary to law, the fine of 500 Rupees thereby incurred, has been remitted and any other unpleasant consequences to his ship avoided; for, we believe, information had already been given to H. M. officers in these roads of the existence of the arms, and had the *Salopian* not set sail immediately for Hongkong, she would have had a visit from them.

CANTON.—Trade continues there as usual: imports continue at low prices and in little demand. The following are quotations of the staple articles.

Spanish Stripes,	1,10 @ 1.15
Cambles,	saleable only outside.
Longells,	7,25 assorted colors.
Longcloths,	2.60 @ 2.65 for the best
Cotton Yarn,	No. 16 @ 18 & 28.
" "	" 30 @ 52 " 30.
Raw Cotton Bombay	T. 8.5 @ 9.3
" Bengal	" 8.8 @ 9.6
" Madras	" 9.3 @ 9.6
" Tinnevely	" 9.3 @ 9.6

The following are quotations of exports.

Congou, black lf, Peko flav.	T. 31 @ 32
" ordinary kinds,	27 @ 28
Souchoing, first quality,	50
Pekoe,	40 @ 50
Caper,	26 @ 27
Twankay,	24 @ 26
Skin,	22 @ 24
Hylon	
Young Hyuon	
Imperial	
Gumpowder	

Raw Silk, Nankin. none in the market, and only 500 bales expected this season

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec.	ARRIVED
11. (P.)	<i>Genoveva</i> , Luaga, Timor. [Singapore.
13. H. M. B.	<i>Clio</i> , 16. Commander T. Troubridge.
14. (B.)	<i>John Renwick</i> , Morgan, Sydney.
15. "	<i>Louisa Baillie</i> , Scunlan, London.
16. "	<i>Forth</i> , Lamb, Manila.

PASSENGERS Per
Louisa Baillie, Miss Elgar and Miss M. Elgar;
Messrs Charles Gray, Ralph, Hart, and Edwards.
Forth, Mr. Wm. Wyndham.

Dec.	SAILED
11. (Sp.)	<i>Tinguyen</i> , —, Manila.
14. (B.)	<i>Ellen</i> , Rodger, London.
14. "	<i>John Bartlett</i> , Bartlett, London.
15. "	<i>Thomas King</i> , Rounce, do.
15. "	<i>Gandolier</i> , Oliver, Greenock.
17. "	<i>Stork</i> , Scott, Leith.
17. "	<i>Lucy Sharpe</i> , —, Singapore.
17. "	<i>Ternale</i> , Mann, Singapore & Calcutta.
18. "	<i>Posthumus</i> , Milner, London.
18. (Du.)	<i>Sumatra</i> , Borgen, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH
For London, — *Elephanta*, General Kyd.
For Calcutta, — *Mermaid*, Water Witch.
For Bombay, — *Vansittart*.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England, — *Emerald Isle*, *Arcthusa*, *Paramatta*, *Sappho*, *Oriza*, *Ann Birdson*.
From Calcutta, — *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Mauricru*, *Canopus*, *Ann*, *Urgent*.
From Bombay, — *Saphira*, *Ardasier*, *Circussian*, *Isabella*, *Sir H. Compton*.
From Singapore, — *John Cree*, *Algerine*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 20th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 17.	MANILA, 2d December,
CALCUTTA, 28th Oct.	AMOY, 9th November,
BOMBAY, 11th Oct.	CHUSAN, 23rd Nov.
JAVA, 30th October.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Atlet Rohoman	700	Lugrin,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Arum,	343	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Asiatic,	303	Barlow,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Autumnus,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Anna Isabella,	—	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
Belliveau,	—	Graham,	"
British Isle,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	—	Colpepper,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Carleton,	—	Curling,	"
Cadet,	—	Cawlett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*Cordelia,	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Dss. of Numbud	310	Ross,	Macvicar and Co.
Elephant,	1488	Baker,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Earl Balcantrass,	571	Mollison,	"
Earl Grey,	528	Lamb,	Holliday Wise and Co.
Forth,	—	Pyke,	H. Rustonjee.
Falcon,	410	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Foam,	800	Fraser,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Framj. Cowasj,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
*Mahamoodie,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Frankfield,	—	Pyke,	Heerj. Rustonjee.
Fucon,	13.8	Jones,	Jardine M. and Co.
General Kyd,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Guisachan,	—	Iwedeie,	Turner and Co.
Gibb Henderson	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
*Hygeia,	—	Page,	Heerj. Rustonjee.
Hjee Bomanjee	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Island Queen,	—	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*John Bibby,	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Morgan,	"
John Renwick,	—	Patonson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	McGregor	H. Rustonjee.
Lady Grant,	—	Seablan,	Macvicar and Co.
Louisa Baillie,	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
Mermaid,	339	Macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Mary A Webb,	—	Holton,	Ferguson L. and Co.
Mary Anne,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
*Nimrod,	—	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Orwell,	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Pras. Charlotte,	—	Whiteside	Jardine M. & Co.
*Parkfield,	350	Millman,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Persian,	—	Ramsay,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Potentate,	344	Burrows,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Pearl,	352	Ferguson,	Turner and Co.
*Rajah,	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
*Regular,	—	R.W.	Lindsay and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Jives,	Dent and Co.
Sea-stris,	—	Petrie,	"
*Samuel Winter,	—	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Shains Castle,	—	Johns,	Russell and Co.
Salopian,	—	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Sophia,	437	Lemon,	H. Rustonjee.
*The Sparks,	131	Owen,	Dent and Co.
Vansittart,	—	Reynell,	"
Wanderer,	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Water Witch,	—	Reid,	Dirom and Co.
W S H. Milton	—		
*Young Queen,	—		

AMERICAN.

*L. ma,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt Johnson.
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Venice,	—	Perit,	Russell and Co.
*Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Swardland Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayusa,	—	Russel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
India,	—	Nott,	Wetmore and Co.
Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.
Oscar,	—	Eyre,	Wetmore and Co.

BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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FRENCH.

Luminy,	Cayal,	J. A. Mercer.
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* at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pado Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 13.] Macao, Saturday, 25th December, 1841.

[No. 323.]

ANNUNCIO.—Pela Provedoria dos Defunctos e Auzentes se faz publico, que no dia 29 do corrente pelas 10 horas da manha, em casa do Desaparecido THOMAS BEALE, haverà Leilão dos bens semoventes do. do., e diversas variedades; devendo continuar o do. Leilão no dia 30, e 3 de Janeiro proximo futuro, quanto aos trastes, vinhos e outros artigos.

O Escrivão SILVEIRA.

Macao, 23 de Dezembro, de 1841.

NOTICE.—It is hereby made public by the Administration of the Defuncts and Absentees, that on the 29th Instant at 10 o'clock in the morning at the residence of the missing THOMAS BEALE, will be sold by Public Auction the Birds and other animals and sundry properties of the said THOMAS BEALE; and that the said auction will be continued on the 30th idem and 3d January ensuing for the sale of Furniture, Wines and other articles.

SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 23d December, 1841.

ANNUNCIO.—Pela Provedoria dos Defunctos e Auzentes são citados os credores certos e incertos do Desaparecido THOMAS BEALE, para dentro de 30 dias da data destas comparecem em Juizo, apresentando seus titulos, e requererem o que lhes convier contra o expolio do mesmo, arrecadado pelo seu desaparecimento.

O Escrivão SILVEIRA

Macao, 22 de Dezembro, 1841.

NOTICE.—By the Administration of the Defuncts and Absentees the creditors, certain or uncertain of the missing THOMAS BEALE are cited to present to the said administration, within 30 days from this date, their claims, and any petition they may have against the estate of the above mentioned THOMAS BEALE.

SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 23d December, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY will be held as usual at the office of the undersigned on Friday the 31st Instant at 11 A. M.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th Dec., 1841.

NOTICE.—In or about the middle of next month (of which due notice will be given) P. J. MARÇAL, begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on the Premises, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects belonging to G. YRURETAGOYENA Esq. about China, the particulars of which will appear in the Hand Bills hereafter.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and MR. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the transaction of general Commission business at Canton under the firm of JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

JOHN D. SWORD.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JOHN B. TROTT.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—THE Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia, Manila, and China. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of Premium Contributed, will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Agents in China, Asiat. Mar. Ins. Office.

Macao, 9th December, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, p cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Captain J. KELLY, will sail for the above Port on the 8th prox. For freight apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship FORTH of London, 528 Tons, new measurement, (or 562 old) now lying in Macao Roads and ready to receive cargo. This ship is abundantly supplied with stores, cordage &c. &c. and can proceed to sea without any expence, having been new coppered in March 1840. Has also on board for sale 200 new Water Casks from 150 to 180 Gallons. Apply to

CAPT. J. LAMB, on board

or HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.—Macao.

Macao, 18th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO sail in a few days, the fast sailing Barque WANDERER, Capt. OWEN; For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEW, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A I Ship CORDELIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUISSACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREIG, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th Nov., 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 563 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c., apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque TERNATE, will be despatched for the above ports during the first week in December. For freight &c. apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing ship TARTAR, captain W. O. YOUNG, under engagement to leave positively on the 5th proximo. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 18th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 495 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMLTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAR & Co. or to the MASTER, on board. Typan, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and Bills on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.) Will in future be conducted by FREDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.

Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRA & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 25th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 44 superior. COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEER. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government, Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 23d September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.

Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.

Rose Nails, Brim Locks.

Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.

Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.

Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.

English and Dutch Butter.

Walnuts and Raisins.

Spermaceti Candles.

Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.

Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tysack & Co.

BEER in hds and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BAWON stout in bottle.

PORT WINE in bottle.

SHERRY WINE in do.

Gin in bottle.

BEER and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamba's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermoid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and LANCER RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & RUSSIAN CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, Coir ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, MANILA SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 14 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 14th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received ex "Albion": Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogsheads.

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Giesbrey King & Co.; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,

and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**

General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. " 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... " \$ 7

For three "..... " \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

TURKEY.

(From the Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 26.)

The following from Constantinople of the 31 instant is given by the Oriental Observer:—

'The government steamer *Peiki Shenket* arrived here on 29th ultimo bringing the welcome intelligence of the termination of the Candian insurrection without further bloodshed. The rebels had accepted the amnesty offered to them by the Captain Pacha, and had surrendered to his Excellency Mustapha Pacha. Some of the most guilty have effected their escape by an outlet, perhaps designedly left open for that purpose, whilst the submission of the rest was unaccompanied by the slightest disorder. Tahir Pacha, whom his enemies delighted to depict as the most sanguinary and merciless of men, has set the world an example of moderation and lenity, which must sadly confound the detractors of that eminent commander. Mustapha Pacha also kept his troops in admirable discipline; in fine, a handful of Greeks, whom the Turks could at any time have crushed to atoms, have been brought back within the pale of order and obedience without having been eaten up by 'turbaned cannibals!'—By the submission of the insurgents, the Ottoman Empire is restored to a state of tranquillity more complete than it has at any time enjoyed during the last two-and-twenty years, and it will be in vain that the lovers of revolution renew their efforts to provoke fresh disorders of a nature to endanger the existence of the Empire—Said Bey and Sami Bey continue to be the objects of the most delicate attention here. The Sultan, in order to give the Pacha of Egypt a fresh proof of his desire to continue the good understanding at present existing between him and his favoured vassal, has voluntarily diminished the amount of tribute, to come annually from Egypt, to the sum of thirty millions of piastres, or about £275,000, which is certainly a very low figure considering the productiveness of the banks of the Nile, and the unabated ability of the Pacha to pay a much heavier sum, had it been insisted upon. The Egyptian visitors went to the Sublime Porte on the 28th ultimo to return thanks for this new boon. In the evening they dined with H. E. Said Mohib Effendi, the Muteshar of the Grand Vizier. Yesterday the Vizier himself entertained them. On Saturday last the Sultan attended the general Council held on that day at the Porte, and remained for nearly two hours to witness the mode of transacting business there—Sir John McNeill proceeded for Trebisonde, on the 28th ultimo in the *Polypheus*. Major Farrant, who arrived here a few days before to meet him, accompanied his Excellency. The second son of the late Sir Walter Scott, attached to the embassy, was also of the party. Sir William Symonds went too, and after leaving Sir John McNeill at Trebisonde, he will repair to Odessa, there perform his quarantine, and subsequently visit the naval establishments of the Russian government in the Black Sea. The Persian Ambassador dined with Sir John on board the steamer on the day she set out. Colonel Barnett will be accompanied by J. H. Drummond Hay, Esq. (an accomplished Arabic scholar), on behalf of the Embassy here. Nothing further in the way of news from Persia. Yesterday Mr. Titoff, the Russian minister, had an interview with Rifaat Pacha at His Excellency's house, as had Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Ambassador, and Mr. Christides, the late Greek Ambassador here, who is to set out for Athens on the 7th inst by the French steamer.—On Friday last Pera was thrown into a dreadful state of alarm by the news that plague cases had occurred at the convent of Terra Santa, situated almost in its centre. Three Catholic priests lately arrived there from Beyrout—one of them died in the quarantine, of a disorder supposed not to be plague; his companions after the usual term of isolation, were admitted to pratique, and all was well; but it appears that the quarantine guardians had neglected to purify one seized by a malady which

was pronounced to be pestilential! He was in the evening transported to Leander's Tower, under proper care, and the severest sanitary precautions having been adopted at the convent of Terra Santa, the evil appears fortunately to have been nipped in the bud. We have, however, a foul bill of health for 15 days, and if nothing in the meantime happen to prolong it, there will be 15 days more of a suspected bill, after which, it is hoped, we shall once more be pure again. In the meanwhile, many travellers are stopped—Reports state there has been a great deal of fighting lately in Eastern Caucasus, between the Russian army and the Circassians under the celebrated Shamir Bey, the chief of Dagestan, to whose forces were united those of Great Kabarda. The Circassians here assert, that their countrymen were completely victorious. Little Kabarda is now united with the Abasaks and both have been unmolested this year. The 17th ult. was an oppressively hot day here. The thermometer rose to 97 deg of Fahrenheit, and the wind, which was from the S. W. was quite scorching. In the evening it fell calm, and lightning was playing about in all directions; the air smelt as if it came from a heated charnel house. About 9 o'clock, without the slightest warning, a squall burst upon us like a clap of thunder—clouds of dust, stones, tiles and the branches of trees swept past with fearful rapidity, the houses were shaken to their foundation, and we had truly to use an Eastern expression 'a sample of the last day.' Most fortunately this took place at night, or the loss of human life would have been dreadful. As it was, a good deal of damage occurred among the shipping and some few persons perished. Two English medical gentlemen who were at Therapia had a narrow escape. They had stepped into a small kaick just before the squall set in and were about to proceed down the Bosphorus, when a friend prevailed on them to come ashore for a few moments. No sooner had they put foot on terra firma, than the sea war in such a boiling state that no kaick could have lived in it for an instant. The *Magicienne* and *Polyphemus* each lost an anchor, and the well known *Sery Pervus* was, they say, damaged to the extent of near £600.

NO CHANGE IN THE CORN LAWS.

(From the Morning Post, August 22.)

We venture confidently to assert, on behalf of the Conservative party, and emphatically on behalf of their eminent leader, who fills his distinguished position in virtue of the known coincidence of his sentiments with the predominant opinions of the body, on this most important of all national questions, that no alteration of the law for the protection of British agriculture will be proposed, or considered, or tolerated by them, or by him, that indicates, however slightly, the purpose, or tends, however remotely, to the effect, of lowering the degree, or impairing the substance of that protection which the agricultural interest now enjoys, and which no section of genuine and sincere Conservatives regards as excessive.

SINGAPORE.

PIRATES ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.—By arrivals during the week from the Coast of Borneo, we learn that the Lanoan Pirates are still in great force in that quarter, plundering the trade, ravaging villages and islands on the Coast, and committing every species of devastation. One of their most recent exploits is an attack on the island of *Serkassan*—where Mr. GILL the chief mate of the *Sultana* was so long detained on his voyage over from Borneo Proper—on the lower part of which they have established themselves for the present, after driving away the inhabitants. The island abounds in Coconut and Fruit Trees, with the oil manufactured from the former of which the inhabitants carried on a trade in exchange for rice. These plantations, among other ravages, the pirates were cutting down, and of course intercepted all the supplies destined for the consumption of the inhabitants, so that these poor islanders ran the risk of being starved unless some assistance reach them in season. It unfortunately happens that at the present time the hostilities on the Coast of China, and the menacing aspect of affairs in Burmah, of which intelligence has been received here within these few days, monopolise the employment of our naval means in these seas, so that even our Straits steamer has been withdrawn from the service of the local authorities, and despatched to Maulmain. The Coast of Borneo belongs more properly to the guardianship of our Dutch neighbours, where they have several settlements—but it is not to the credit of a naval power like England, that a fleet of 20 pirate prahus should have been ravaging the coasts and islands within three or four days sail of this settlement, for many months past.—*Singapore Free Press*, 4th November.

BATAVIA.

BATAVIA.—By the arrivals from Java during the week, we have received Batavia letters to the 30 ultimo, which report the loss of the Dutch Brig *De Koek* from Manila on one of the *Thousand Islands* in the vicinity of Batavia roadstead.

The following account of this occurrence is taken from the *Javache Courant*.

THE CANTON PRESS.

"The Dutch merchant brig *De Kock*, Capt. Willems, with a cargo on board from Manila and Moca, has been wrecked on the North East side of the *Agincourt Islands*.

"The Agents of the vessel, and the owners of the cargo on board, having applied to the marine department for assistance, H. M. Steamer *Hecla*, Lieutenant B. H. Staring, Commander, was immediately despatched, and it is to be ascribed to his unwearied exertions, seconded by those of the officers and crew of the Steamer, that a considerable part of the cargo has been saved, and landed at the Island of *Ouras*—but notwithstanding that the utmost exertions were made to get the brig afloat, Lieut. Staring found it impossible to succeed, she having already filled with water.

"Although the crew have all been fortunately saved, the Captain has received some internal injury, from the helm falling over while he was standing by it."

The *Java Courier* of the 30th October, contains the following Proclamation of the Batavia authorities, prohibiting the importation of Opium in Entrepot, except for account of the government:—

PROCLAMATION.

For and in the name of the King.

The Vice-President Acting Governor General of Netherlands India.

The Council of Netherlands India being heard, it is made known, to all who shall see, hear or read this:

That by a Resolution (*Hesluit*) passed this day it is thought fit and been determined, to prohibit the importation of Opium into Java and Madura, otherwise than for account, and behalf of the government and that no one may pretend ignorance, this shall be published and placarded in the Dutch, Native, and Chinese languages, where the same is usually done.

It is further ordered and commanded that all Superior and inferior Boards and Officers, as far as it may concern each; do act and officiate, to see the strict performance hereof observed, without any commance or regard to persons.

Given at Buitenzorg 27th October 1841.

P. MERKUS.

By order of the Vice-President, Acting Governor General of Netherlands India.

S. VESSCHAR,

Acting General Secretary.

What has given rise to this prohibition is not stated; but it does not appear to be regarded as of much consequence in Java, where, as the law formerly stood, no Opium could be introduced except for sale to the government Opium-former.

Our letters do not report any recent transactions in produce of any importance. Sugars were on the decline; more particularly after the Report had reached of the July sales in Holland, shewing that the Government had not on the average netted above £7.86 per cwt on what they had shipped through the Trading Association or *Maatschappij*,—a price which did not return prime cost to Government. This is a loss which the Government finds itself under the necessity of submitting to, what with its entanglements with the *Maatschappij*, through the heavy debt it has incurred to that Body, and with the large amount of tonnage which has been built on the faith of the existing system, when the sales of Sugar, in open market, would speedily drive out of employment. Other causes also contribute to perpetuate this system, as it seems that from the highest functionalities of state downwards, there is scarcely an influential person in Holland, who has not a share in the *Maatschappij* shipping interest, and they of course strain every nerve to maintain at the present rates of profit the capital they have thus invested.—*Sing. Free Press*, 18th November.

RANGOON.

THE ARRIVAL OF THARRAWADDY.

From the *Maulm-in Chronicle* Oct. 3

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the King and his Court, and a grand affair it must have been. At 10 A. M. on the 2d instant, the ex-king, being in charge of the Prince of Promé, reached the old wharf at Rangoon in a boat, something like hudgegrog, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter, a young lady now aged 18 and one of his wives, known as the Donabue Queen.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace conveying his majesty was seen rounding the point, making way against a strong flood tide, with the assistance of numerous war-boats. About six his majesty landed on the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in the bamboo residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his family who accompanied him, following on foot, lighted by lanterns. There were several elephants in attendance.

On the following morning the grand procession marched up the new road to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several carriages and gilt vehicles following, filled with the ladies of the Court, many of whom also followed on foot. The road was lined on both sides with troops from the landing place to within pistol shot of the palace, all of them fine looking men and extremely well armed. Six elephants preceded the King, each being accompanied by 100 musketeers, 50 spearmen, and 20 men bearing banners and gilt standards. The whole affair is said to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has been ever before exhibited in the country. The question naturally springs up what is the meaning of it? why is his majesty come down in this grand armed style? No one appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the King has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 with him at Rangoon, and it is said he has 50,000 in reserve at Sarawah; but this is all conjecture. We suspect, ourselves, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been sadly exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him near 100 pieces of field artillery, the majority of them well mounted and fit for service. It is not said who are engaged to work these guns or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or ponies. The part of the armament which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and gun-boats. The latter are described as ranging from 30 to 70 tons, flat bottomed, pulling lots of oars, but unsupplied with either masts or guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear, be very well seconded by the nautical propensities of his subjects.

There are, of course, numerous reports about as to what is about to be done in this direction by the King. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next we hear that Soay Ya, the Bileng man's son, is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army; but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago, and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said, however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bileng to different points on the river.

Since writing the above a day's later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sons were said to be winning golden opinions from all by their affability and liberal allowance of pwaia, dances, fighting, wrestling, &c. As nothing appears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manufactured here. We have heard, however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports in circulation at the place, that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here than there.—*Sing. Free Press*, 25th November.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th Dec., 1841.

By the *Sir Herbert Compton*, arrived the night of the 23d, advices from Bombay to 28th October and from Singapore of 29th November have been received. We are in possession of Bombay papers to the 28th Oct., and of the *Sing. Free Press* of 25th Nov., and have from the latter extracted an account of the entry into Rangoon of Tharrawaddy. The intentions of that Monarch continue to be unknown. From Calcutta no later dates than those per *Water Witch* have come to hand.

By H. M. Troopship *Jupiter*, which arrived at Hongkong on the 17th inst., letters from Chusan of the 9th and from Amoy of the 15th December have been received. Major General Sir Hugh Gough's headquarters were at Ningpo, and no move upon Hang-chow foo had been made, nor seems it for the present to be contemplated, but it was said that it was not unlikely Ningpo would be evacuated by the British forces, who would fall back on Chin-hae, and there remain in winter-quarters. No communication whatever had been received from the Chinese authorities, and the bearer of a despatch that had been sent to Hang chow foo, by Sir Henry Pottinger, containing, it is said, Lord Palmerston's letter to the Chinese Government, has been taken and imprisoned by the Chinese. The ransom money demanded for the city of Ning po was not forthcoming, nor was there any probability of its being obtained. The copper seized at Chin-hae and Ning-po, about 170 tons weight, and a large number of heavy brass and copper guns were being shipped at Chin-hae into transports for Calcutta, and two Carriages of sugar, we know not where seized, laden on transports were to be sent to Hongkong, there to be sold. Provisions at Ningpo, Chin-hae, and Chusan were cheap and plentiful. At the latter place the inhabitants shew less reluctance than last year to live under British sway, and the town of Chin-hae is full of inhabitants who keep the place well supplied with everything necessary. It appears that the island begins to redeem its character as to climate, the troops there being in perfect health.

Letters we have seen from Ningpo, dated the 3d of this month, state that Keshen had been sent to Hang chow-foo, without title or emolument, to enter into negotiations with Sir Henry. Upon his future success, it will we suppose depend whether the sentence of banishment pronounced against him is to be carried into effect or not. (Accounts from Canton state that the Peking Government have sent after him to interrupt his progress to Hang chow, and that, after all, he is to be sent forthwith to Ele). The Ningpo letters state that his foster brother Yih-king, the present Generalissimo and Imperial Commissioner at Hang chow foo, stands security for him. Yih-king is cousin-german of Yih-shan the rebel quelling tartar of Canton celebrity, and is now on his way to Chekeang Province, accompanied, it is said by Muhchang, prime minister, who was last year degraded three steps for having taken the part of Keshen, by several other Commissioners, generals, mandarins, and 25,000 soldiers; but that the latter be in such large numbers is doubted by our correspondents.

At Amoy everything was proceeding quietly and satisfactorily; the inhabitants continued orderly, giving the British ships, and the garrison at Kolong-sao no trouble. We have not seen a description of the horse races lately held at Kolong-sao, but we are told that during five days they afforded a great deal of amusement.

These few items are all the news that we have been able to gather, in fact, seeing that everything remained *statu quo*, that no new enterprises had been undertaken, and that neither success nor disasters have to be related, our readers need not wonder at this barrenness.

The greatest activity prevails among the Chinese in and near Canton in erecting new fortifications, and it has been observed by those well able to judge of such matters, that the works now constructed display as far greater degree of engineering skill than the Chinese have heretofore evinced. At Shaming immense fortifications have been thrown up, and although now nearly completed, their existence was unknown in Canton; with such care had they been masked. The whole of the Macao passage is one succession of fortifications and earthen breastworks, and any hostile fleet would, if the Chinese have made as much progress in gunnery as they have in engineering, be exposed to a severe fire on approaching the City of Canton. A little below Shaming a great number of sharp stakes or palisades have been driven obliquely into the bed of the river, so as to threaten destruction to any boats attempting a landing at high water, at which time they would run through their bottoms, and would during low water, when not concealed by mud or water, also prove a formidable obstacle. The river between Canton and Whampoa is now so thoroughly obstructed, that the sinking of a single stone laden junk would make the passage of even small pulling boats impossible. Opposite to Napier's fort, on Salt Junk river very large and well contrived fortifica-

tion have been thrown up, which will completely command the whole of that reach.

We think these preparations on so great a scale, and carried on with unceasing activity indicate, an intention on the part of the Chinese at no distant period to resume hostilities, and we would recommend the greatest caution to those dwelling in Canton, that they may not become victims to Chinese treachery, which the merchants at Canton on the 21st of May last so narrowly escaped. We hope that the attitude now assumed by the Chinese at Canton will rouse the attention of the authorities at Hongkong. That these fortifications are in direct violation of the truce concluded with Capt. Elliot there can be doubt.

By the *Maya* from Manila 12th inst. the gratifying intelligence has been received of the arrival there of the Steamer *Ariadne* on the 10th. In want of fuel, a party was sent to cut wood on the coast of Borneo, where they were attacked by the natives, and driven off. The length of passage of the Steamer from Singapore to Manila was caused by the want of fuel. Nothing as yet heard of the *Medusa*; she had not reached Singapore on the 29th November, but we may still hope that she will make that port ere long.

H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Chameleon* have during the week arrived at Hongkong, whether to proceed northward, we have not heard; but there being no prospect of the Admiral's returning from Chusan this winter, the *Cornwallis* will, we suppose, proceed to thither that the Admiral may hoist his flag on board of her. Sir Henry Pottinger has no intention of leaving Chusan for Hongkong during this winter; so letters received per *Jupiter* say.

The *Sea Queen* arrived in Singapore on the 20th, and the *Poppy*, *Red Rover*, *Cowajee Family*, *Rob Roy*, and *Ariel* on the 25th of November.

We learn that H. M. troopship *Jupiter* is to take about 800 men of the troops stationed at Hongkong, and of those lately arrived there from England, consisting of recruits for H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th and 65th, to Chusan and Chinhae. She is to sail within the next fortnight.

It was the *Starling* and *Royalist* who were fired at from a fort to the northward of Tongkoo; and the fort was forthwith demolished under the orders of Commander Kellett of the *Starling*.

The building of warehouses at Hongkong is persevered in, and several of them are in a state of great forwardness, as well as some of the dwelling houses. The number of Chinese inhabitants is still increasing, and a considerable trade begins to be carried on there. Already, we hear, have some junks from Fokeen arrived there with cargoes of Teas, to exchange for British manufactures and opium, and their visits will no doubt soon become more frequent, the transport by sea of their teas being so much more cheap, than that hitherto forced by land, canals, and rivers. They avoid besides the not inconsiderable transit duties, and the heavy consou charges at Canton. We do not know whether as yet any measures are taken for the recording in a public office all imports and exports of Hongkong; we hope this may be done soon, if not already in operation; for although no duties are to be levied at Hongkong the statistical information therefrom derived would be of the greatest value. At Singapore, equally a freeport, all exports and imports are regularly registered, and, indeed, without it the value of the trade could never be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

A large junk of between 4 to 500 tons was captured, we are told the day before yesterday by H. M. S. *Nimrod*, not far from Lantau.

In the first of our advertising columns will be seen advertisements concerning the sale of the property, and the affairs, of the missing Mr. Beale. We have not before alluded to this distressing subject, from the hope that something would be learned of Mr. Beale's present residence, but can no longer avoid stating the particulars of this event, since it comes before our readers in a judicial form. Mr.

Thomas Beale left his house on Friday the 10th of this month, and has not since been heard of, although all possible exertions have been made by the authorities as well as by his numerous friends, to discover his retreat. From circumstances since ascertained, there is no doubt that Mr. Beale's absence from his house is voluntary, and strong hopes are entertained that his present whereabouts may yet be discovered, and that the serious apprehensions entertained on his behalf may have no foundation. It is thought that the embarrassed state of his circumstances may have prompted Mr. Beale to seek a temporary retreat. Mr. Beale, resident in China during the last 53 years, was much esteemed by all his numerous friends and acquaintances; his taste for natural history, and zoological collection, have for many years made him one of the most conspicuous foreign residents here, to whom and to strangers his collections were always liberally open for inspection.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

Wellesley.	72—	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim	72—	captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde	42—	" T. Bourchier, C. B.
Druid	44—	" H. Smith, C. B.
Pelican	18—	" Napier.
Hyacinth	18—	comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Modeste	18—	Lieut. Watson.
Cruizer	18—	comdr. J. Pearse.
Columbine	18—	" Morshead.
Pylades	18—	" T. V. Anson.
Algerine	10—	" Maitland.
Starling	6—	" H. Kellett.
H. C. S. Nemesis		Lieut. W. H. Hall,
		Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,
		Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
		Sesostris mr comg. Ormsby,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.

Cornwallis	72—	captain Richards.
Herald	26—	" J. Nias, C. B.
Alligator	28—	" S. P. Pritchard.
Nimrod	18—	" Pearse.
Chameleon		comdr. Hunter.
Clio	16—	" T. Troubridge.
Royalist	10—	Lieut. W. Stewart.
Young Hebe	4—	comg. C. H. V. Temple.
H. C. S. Hooghly		mr comg. Ross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED		
18.	(B.) <i>Australasian Packet</i> , Hill, Sydney & Manl.	
20.	(Sp.) <i>Maya</i> , —, Manila	
21.	(B.) <i>Euphrates</i> , Wilson, Calcutta and Sing.	
21.	" <i>Canopus</i> , Witherington, do. do.	
—.	" <i>Algerine</i> , —, Singapore.	
22.	H. M. S. <i>Cornwallis</i> , 74, capt. Richards, Sing.	
22.	H. M. S. <i>Chameleon</i> , capt. Hunter, Singapore.	
22.	(B.) <i>Isabella</i> , Hardie, Bombay.	
23.	" <i>Chelydra</i> , Wittingham, New Zealand.	
23.	" <i>Indus</i> , Clark, Calcutta and Singapore.	
23.	" <i>Sir H. Compton</i> , —, Bombay & Sing.	
24.	(A.) <i>Ariel</i> , —, Manila.	

PASSENGERS Per

<i>Euphrates</i> , Mr. J. F. Edger, and Revd. Messrs Abeel and McBridges.
<i>Canopus</i> , Mr. Calder.
<i>Indus</i> , Revd. Messrs V. Blanchin, P. de la Bruniere, and A. Guerin.
<i>Sir Herbert Compton</i> , Mr. Jas. White.

SAILED

22. (B.) <i>General Kyd</i> , Jones, London.
--

PASSENGERS Per

<i>General Kyd</i> , Mr. and Mrs G. de Yrurretayogena and family, Lieut. Crawford, R. N.
--

UNDER DESPATCH

For London, — <i>Elephanta</i> .
For Calcutta, — <i>Mermad</i> , <i>Water Witch</i> .
For Bombay, — <i>Vansittart</i> .

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — <i>Emerald Isle</i> , <i>Arcthusa</i> , <i>Paramatta</i> , <i>Sappho</i> , <i>Oriza</i> , <i>Ann Birdson</i> .
From Calcutta, — <i>Mauimein</i> , <i>Ann Urgent</i> .
From Bombay, — <i>Saphira</i> , <i>Andaseer</i> , <i>Circassian</i> .
From Singapore, — <i>John Cree</i> .

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 29th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 17.	MANILA, 12th December,
CALCUTTA, 25th Oct.	AMOY, 9th December,
BOMBAY, 28th Oct.	CHUSAN, 15th Dec.
JAVA, 4th November.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring, Asiatic,	550, 503	Hall, Barlow,	Russell and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Austr. Packets, Autumnus,	—	Hill, White,	Dent and Co. Turner and Co.
Anna Isabella, Belhaven,	—	—	—
British Isle, Cleveland,	—	Crawford, Morley,	I. Fletcher & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co.
Carleton, Canopus,	386	—	Fox Rawson and Co.
Chelydra, Cadet,	—	colepepper, Witheron, Whitthum,	Dent and Co.
*Cordelia, Dss. of Nthumbd,	378	Cawket,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Elephanta,	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Euphrates, Earl Balcarras,	310	Ross, Wilson,	Macvicar and Co. Jamieson and How
Earl Grey, Forth,	1488	Baker, Morrison,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Framj. Cowasj. Mahamoodie, Guisachan,	571	Lamb, Craig,	Holliday Wise and Co. Dallas and Co.
Gilb. Henderson, Hygeia,	528, 310	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustumjee & Co. Fergusson, L. and Co.
Hjee. Bomanjee, Island Queen, Isabella, Indus,	800	Byworth, Every, Tweedie,	Dirom and Co. Turner and Co. G. Nye jr.
*John Bibby, *John O'Gaunt, John Renwick, Lady Hayes, Lady Grant, Louisa Baillie, Mermad, *Mary A Webb, Mary Anne, *Nimrod, Orwell, Pest. Bomanjee, Prss. Charlotte, *Parkfield, Persian, Potentate, Pearl, *Rajah, *Regular, Royal Exchange, Sesostris, *Samuel Winter, *Slains Castle, Salopian, Sophia, Sir H. Compton, *Ths. Sparks, Vansittart, Wanderer, Water Witch, W S Hamilton, *Young Queen,	549, —, —, —, —, 400, 339, —, 470, —, —, 515, —, 350, 344, —, 352, —, —, —, 273, —, —, 437, 1312, —, —, —, —, —	Snipe, Robertson, Morgan, Paterson, McGregor, Scanlan, Grosvenor, madowall, Holton, Manning, Hews, Hall, Nash, Whiteside, Millman, Ramsay, Burrows, Rajah, Budd, Rees, Rrw, Jeyes, Petrie, Bell, Johns, —, Sparks, Lemon, Owen, Reynell, Brown, Reid,	Gibb Livingston & Co. Turner and Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. H. Rustumjee. Macvicar and Co. A. A. de Mello. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan. Fergusson L. and Co. Macvicar & Co. Dent and Co. Lindsay and Co. Bell and Co. Jardine M. & Co. W. T. Gemmell & Co. Fox Rawson and Co. J. Coolidge & J. Ryan. Turner and Co. Jardine M. and Co. Lindsay and Co. Dent and Co. C. Fearon. Russell and Co. A. and D. Fardonjee. Fox Rawson and Co. H. Rustumjee. Dent and Co. Macvicar and Co. Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema, Cynthia, Mary Ellen, Henry Pratt, *Luconia, Cayuga, Coromado, India, Clarendon, Oscar,	—, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —	Endicot, Johnson, Heard, Rogers, Barlow, Bissel, Scudder, Nott, Stoddard, Eyre,	Russell and Co. Capt. Johnson. A. Heard and Co. J. D. Sward and Co. W. A. Lawrence. Russell and Co. Wetmore and Co. Olyphant and Co. Wetmore and Co.
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BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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FRENCH.

Luminy,	Cayal,	J. A. Mercer.
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* at Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 14.] *Macao, Saturday, 1st January, 1842.*

[No. 324.]

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS, in sums not under Dollars 1,000, for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, at 30 days sight, at the exchange of Cos. Rs. 225 per 100 Dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the Office of the undersigned, on board the Transport "Moira" at Hongkong, and at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Agents at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster Eastern Expedition.
"Moira," Hongkong Pay. Office,
24th December, 1841.

NOTICE—P. J. MARGAL begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday next the 6th instant, a Collection of Canton Club Books—Catalogues of which will appear previous to the sale.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

ANNUNCIO—Pela Provedoria dos Defunctos e Auzentes se faz publico, que no dia 29 do corrente pelas 10 horas da manha, em casa do Desaparecido THOMAS BEALE, haverá Leilão dos bens semoventes do do., e diversas variedades; devendo continuar o do. Leilão no dia 30, e 3 de Janeiro proximo futuro, quanto aos trastes, vinhos e outros artigos.

O Escriptão SILVEIRA.

Macao, 23 de Dezembro, de 1841.

NOTICE—It is hereby made public by the Administration of the Defuncts and Absentees, that on the 29th instant at 10 o'clock in the morning at the residence of the missing THOMAS BEALE, will be sold by Public Auction the Birds and other animals and sundry properties of the said THOMAS BEALE; and that the said auction will be continued on the 30th idem and 3d January ensuing for the sale of Furniture, Wines and other articles.

SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 23d December, 1841.

ANNUNCIO—Pela Provedoria dos Defunctos e Auzentes são citados os credores certos e incertos do Desaparecido THOMAS BEALE, para dentro de 30 dias da data destas comparecem em Juizo, apresentando seus titulos, e requererem o que lhes convier contra o espolio do mesmo, arrecadado pelo seu desaparecimento.

O Escriptão SILVEIRA

Macao, 22 de Dezembro, 1841.

NOTICE—By the Administration of the Defuncts and Absentees the creditors, certain or uncertain of the missing THOMAS BEALE are cited to present to the said administration, within 30 days from this date, their claims, and any petition they may have against the estate of the above mentioned THOMAS BEALE.

SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 23d December, 1841.

CIRCULAR—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRELL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Gudowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, per cent returnable in the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast new Brit. Barque SALOPIAN, Captain BELL, A 1 273 Tons, now lying in the Typa; for freight apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine fast sailing bark "MARY ANN," 400 Tons, O M, Captain A. HOLTON; apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Captain J. KELLY, will sail for the above Port on the 8th prox. For freight apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. L. Ship FORTH of London, 528 Tons, new measurement, (or 562 old) now lying in Macao Roads and ready to receive cargo. This ship is abundantly supplied with stores, cordage &c. &c. and can proceed to sea without any expence, having been new coppered in March 1840. Has also on board for sale 200 new Water Casks from 150 to 180 Gallons. Apply to

CAPT. J. LAMB, on board

or HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.—Macao.

Macao, 18th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO sail in a few days, the fast sailing Barque WANDERER, Capt. OWEN; For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HWS, will have early dispatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A I Ship CORDELIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. Ship GUIBACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads, Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE fast, new, British Ship "Foam" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GRIO, now lying in the Typa; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine first class Ship DUCHESSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.



THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Cent per month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Cent per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE—EUROPE LETTER PAPER, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex Louis Baillie.

PERFUMERY—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnau's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMLTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAR & Co. or to the MASTER on board.

Typa, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE—Bills on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE OF THE PRAYA GRANDE.)

Will in future be conducted by FREDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to
HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.
Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SMOKING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAYBON DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets, one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

COALS. Liverpool One Coat in casks and in bulk for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRNS & Co.; for sale by
DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SALTZWEATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to
JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSAT & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs BARNING BROTHERS & Co. London, at 6 mos sight, East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloones.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels. Fine Irish Linen and Flannel. Rose Nails, Brim Locks. Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer. Singapore Rough Beams and Planks. Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter. Walnuts and Raisins. Spermaceal Candles. Superfine white American Cuddy Bread. Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tysack & Co. BEEF in hhds and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mormet"
1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE Ale bottled in California, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 40 dozen GORANBY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, MANILA SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godown of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FET LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of **Al-bion**; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogsheads.
PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gledistanes King & Co.; apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 60 to 80 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
White Duck.
White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
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POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sydney Gazette 4th September.
THE CENSUS RETURNS.

We have received a copy of the official returns of the population, &c. in the various counties and districts of the Colony, for 1841, obtained under the provisions of an Act passed during the Session of Council. The returns before us, though incorrect in some few instances, are given as correctly as possibly could be, under all the difficulties and circumstances attending such a laborious process; it is indeed to us a matter of no small astonishment how these official lists tally so closely with the number of the population as lately ascertained from documents in the various public offices, agreeing within one per cent., particularly when we take into consideration the immense extent of country the scattered state of the population, and the extreme difficulty of getting information that could be relied upon.

The returns contain a large mass of statistical information, from which we give the following abstract.
Mr. Rowe, the Government Printer, has executed his share of the business in a manner that reflects the utmost credit upon him; the lists have been got up in a most elaborate style, having required no little attention to get them finished in so very superior and neat a manner as they are now given to the world.

The total number of the inhabitants of New South Wales, including Port Phillip and the Districts under the jurisdiction of the Crown Land Commissioners, amounted on the 2nd day of March, 1841, to 130,856—classified as follows:—

Males, married	18,802
Ditto, unmarried	66,866
Females, married	17,551
Ditto, unmarried	26,007

Males, free born in the Colony	14,819
Ditto, arrived free	30,745
Ditto, other free persons	16,760
Ditto, Ticket-of-Leave holders	5,843
Ditto, in Government Employment	6,668
Ditto, in Private Assignment	11,343

Females free born in the Colony	14,630
Arrived free	22,168
Other free persons	3,637
Ticket-of-Leave holders	317
In Government Employment	979
In Private Assignment	1,828

The numbers belonging to each Religious denomination, are classed as follows:—

Church of England	73,727
Ditto of Scotland	13,163
Ditto of Rome	35,690
Wesleyan Body	3,236
Protestant Dissenting Creeds	1,857
Jewish Persuasion	856
Mahometans and Pagans	207
The number of professional persons, land owners, merchants, &c., is laid down at	4,477
Shopkeepers &c.	1,774
Mechanics &c.	10,716
Shepherds	12,948
Domestics	9,825
Other persons not included in the above enumeration	72,317

Gardeners, Stockmen, and people employed in Agriculture 16,670

The population of Country Towns, are as ascertained:—
County of Argyll, Goulnburn, males 444; females 311; total 655—Bunoonia, males 51; females 31; total 82—County of Bathurst, Bathurst, males 477; females 243; total 720—County of Brisbane, Scone, males 27; females 26; total 53—County of Camden, Wollongong, males 63; females 294; total 831—County of Cook, Hartley, males 24; females 15; total 39—County of Cumberland, Parramatta, males 2575; females 2814; total 5389—Liverpool, males 398; females 292; total 690—Campbeltown, males 253; females 193; total 446—Appin, males 64; females 32; total 96—Windsor, males 880; females 560; total 1440—Richmond, males 299; females 215; total 514—Pitt Town, males 114; females 88; total 202—County of Durham, Paterson, males 49; females 41; total 90—Muswellbrook, males 139; females 76; total 215—County of Gloucester, Raymond Terrace, males 751; females 113; total 864—County of Macquarie, Macquarie, males 874; females 179; total 1053—County of Murray, Queanbeyan, males 56; females 16; total 72—Yass, males 124; females 49; total 173—County of Northumberland, East Maitland, males 675; females 317; total 992—West Maitland, males 1088; females 658; total 1746—Newcastle, males 1040; females 337; total 1377—Singleton, males 255; females 172; total 427—Gosford, males 137; females 62; total 199—County of Roxburgh, Kelso, males 273; females 190; total 463

The population of Sydney is given as—
Males 17,169
Females 12,804
—29,973

IMMIGRATION.—Within the last ten days, eight immigrant vessels have arrived in this port; namely, the "John Renwick," with 204 immigrants; the "Eleanor," 210; the "Elizabeth," 350; the "Forth," 240; the "Percy," 280; the "Runnymede," 222; the "Adam Lodge," 285; and the "Globe," with 24; amounting in all to 1815 immigrants, besides cabin and intermediate passengers.

EXPORTS OF WOOL.—By the return of Wool exported from the Colony of New South Wales, which has just been published in the appendix to the Report of the Committee on Immigration, it appears that in 1832, the quantity was 172,880 lbs, the value of which is not known. In 1832 the quantity was 1,515,156 lbs, and the value £73,559; and in 1840 the quantity was 8,610,775 lbs, and the value £366,112; showing an increase of 7,095,619 lbs in quantity, and of £192,553 in value, of the wool exported in the year 1840, as compared with that of 1832.—*Sydney Monitor, Sept. 3.*

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1841.

It is not many hours since one of the Treasury journals made an effort to represent the state of our foreign relations, as handed over by the defunct Ministry to their successors, as of the most satisfactory character. Our present paper will furnish our readers with the latest intelligence from the East; and a single expression, attributed to the Admiral on the Chinese expedition, gives an excellent sample of the real position in which affairs have been left by our late Foreign Secretary. "The Chinese dispute," says Sir WILLIAM PARKER, "may be settled in a few months, or it may last for years."

Nor is this by any means a solitary case. Our operations in northern India, which must necessarily be of the most costly description from their very remoteness, present a different prospect in each succeeding month. Unquestionably the language of Admiral Parker concerning the Chinese dispute must be equally applicable to them also. Such affairs as these, with the M'Leod negotiation on the other side of the globe, will assuredly yield the new Foreign Secretary and the Board of Control abundant occupation for many months to come.

Another point of the case, which can hardly have escaped our readers, is the hearing of all these quarrels upon the state of our commercial and trading interests at home. How is it possible for wars, and threats of war, to be going on in three or four different parts of the globe, without an inevitable pressure upon many branches of our foreign trade? There can be no doubt that much of the stagnation which undoubtedly exists in our manufacturing districts, and which is all laid to the account of the corn laws, arises from the embarrassments growing out of existing, and apparently impending, quarrels. No argument can be required to show that our exports for the Chinese market must be greatly reduced, so long as the quarrel remains in its present position, of being capable, in the Admiral's opinion, of being prolonged for years.

We have never attempted to deny to the late Foreign Minister the possession and the exhibition of a certain amount and description of talent. But between cleverness and sagacity—between wit and wisdom, there is a very wide difference. We cannot for one moment admit that his portfolio is handed over to his successor in a state of enviable ease and comfort. Perhaps, indeed, a twelve-month since, matters might have been in a still worse predicament. Our prospects have somewhat improved in the course of the present year. But, whether we look to China or to America—to say nothing of the risk run of a continental war, by our Syrian exploits,—we must contend that a great part of the danger has arisen from a want of timely firmness in our Foreign Minister; one result of which has already been in the Chinese affair, an expenditure of millions, never to be regained,—when little or even no outlay might have been required, had promptitude and firmness been exhibited at the outset.

There is, however, a reasonable hope that now both the Elliots, have been withdrawn, and men of rather higher character appointed, the controversy with "the Celestial Empire" may be brought to a close. We trust that Sir WILLIAM PARKER and his civil conductor will not be blind to that which is quite obvious to every one in this part of the world—namely, that when a few thousand men are sent from the very extremity of the globe to deal with a great empire, it is almost impossible for their measures to be too bold or too decided a character. Every hour lost in useless negotiation is so much clear loss to the invaders, and clear gain to the inert mass on which they are sent to make an impression.—imes

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st Jany., 1842.

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS IN CHINA,

DURING THE YEAR 1841.

In wishing our readers a happy New Year, we likewise present them with a synopsis of events in the year just departed. On the same occasion last year, we uttered the wish to be enabled at the close of it to present to our readers a picture exhibiting more pleasing colors, than the events of 1840. This wish has been but in part fulfilled, for although British arms have been uniformly successful, the diplomatic skill, and hostile feelings of the Court at Peking have hitherto prevented the reaping of the fruits of these victories. Negotiations, which have never yet led to anything here, were the hobby-horse of the late Plenipotentiary, and the Chinese were so well aware of this, that without making any concession, they managed to amuse Capt. Elliot from November until near the end of May, at the end of which time, by four different attacks on the fortifications on the river, Canton was at last at the mercy of the British force. The fruits of these brilliant actions were great loss to the Chinese of men and military stores, and a ransom of 6 millions of dollars. The town and all the fortifications were restored to the Chinese, and a truce with the Province of Kwangtung, and the reopening of foreign trade agreed upon. No progress whatever was made in the settlement of the differences existing between the two nations, and after the humiliation of Canton, the British force continued inactive near the Island of Hongkong. Fortunately however for British interests in China, Captain Elliot was recalled, and Sir Henry Pottinger appointed in his stead, and if this officer has not yet succeeded in advancing towards a settlement of differences, it must be recollected that matters were left by his predecessor in a very difficult position, and that the Chinese were emboldened to lengthened resistance by his vacillating conduct. As yet the occupation of Amoy, of Chusan, Chinchee and Amoy has not had the desired effect of

causing communication to be made from the Chinese government to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and it is probable that many more laurels must be earned by the British force, ere Chinese pride will be brought to make the first advances towards peace. We much fear however that another year, or perhaps more, must pass over before amicable relations shall exist between the two governments. The final result of the war must be to force China to take its natural place in the family of nations, nor will she be any longer permitted to isolate herself with supercilious contempt from the rest of mankind.

At the end of the year 1840 the British forces had been rather more than six months in China, but beyond the occupation of Chusan, nothing had been done. Admiral and Capt. Elliot had, according to convention made with Keshen at the Pehlo, returned to the south and soon after the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, negotiations began again, which were conducted on the part of the British by Capt. Elliot alone, he being now sole Plenipotentiary after the resignation and departure of Admiral Elliot.—The fate of these negotiations will be found below. The dates under which the events of the year are recorded are those of the *Canton Press*, which we have chosen on account of more easy reference.

January 2d.—The intention of the Commodore to permit egress with cargoes, during the blockade to two American ships the *Kosciusko* and *Panama* has become known; and as such measure threatened materially to affect the interests of British merchants generally, to the advantage of a favored few, a large body of them addressed Sir Gordon Bremer on the subject, strongly remonstrating against this proceeding, 1st, on the ground of its illegality; 2d, on account of its being a benefit to one particular class, to the injury of the general body; and thirdly, they complained of the secrecy with which the intention had been communicated to the parties interested, and to them only. To this remonstrance the Commodore answered to the effect, that H. M. Plenipotentiary having, some weeks since, given a pledge that the ships should have egress with cargo, and having urgently called on him to let them pass unobstructed, on the plea that their detention, after his word had been passed, would be fatal to his character in the eyes of the Chinese authorities and agreed besides to absolve him from the responsibility of the measure, he did not consider it expedient to detain the vessels. The merchants have addressed Lord Palmerston on the subject.

January 10th.—On the 7th Capt. Elliot issued a Circular to H. M. subjects, stating that in consequence of negotiations having been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpee and Tycocktow had that morning fallen to Her Majesty's arms.

As our intention in summing up the events of the year, is only to facilitate reference, we shall not, during the many conflicts to be recorded during the year, state more than the general result, and the force employed. On the morning of the 7th, steamers *Nemesis*, *Enterprise*, and *Hedon*, carried disembarked 700 Native infantry, the Madras 37th N. J. and Bengal volunteers, 200 Europeans, invalids lately returned from Chusan and about 400 marines, all under command of Major Pratt of the Cameroonian, on the island of Chuenpee. *Nemesis* and *Queen* steamers threw shells into the upper fort, while H. M. S. *Calliope*, *Larne* and *Hyacinth* opposite the lower battery, opened a heavy fire upon it. At about half past eleven o'clock the British were in undisputed possession of the Island, the Chinese having suffered a loss of about 700 killed.

H. M. S. *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Modeste* and *Columbine* at the same time attacked the fort of Tycocktow, which was soon silenced, and taken possession of by the seamen under command of Capt. Scott. The loss of the English was very trifling. A great number of warjunks were destroyed by the *Nemesis*.

On the next morning the ships of the line *Hellfire*, *Blenheim* and *McNeill* moved to take up a position in front of the Bogue forts when to the surprise and indignation of everybody, a flag of truce was hoisted on board the Commodore's ship, and hostilities ceased. It soon became known that this event was caused by a junk boat pulled by an old woman, bringing an envoy from the Chinese admiral to the British Plenipotentiary, in the person of a quack doctor to propose an armistice for the further exchange of chops. This incredible event was officially communicated to H. M. subjects in a Circular from Capt. Elliot dated Annamoy, the 8th January. The two reduced forts were utterly demolished, and the British flag hoisted on Chuenpee.

Six petty mandarines, or spies were seized by the Chinese at Tycocktow, tied in a boat, the boat hauled on shore, saturated with oil, and the poor wretches burnt alive by their inhuman captors.

Accounts from Chusan of 24th December are more favorable than hitherto; the health of the troops being represented as mending, and fresh provisions plentiful.

January 16th.—On the 14th H. M. Plenipotentiary arrived here after his exploits at the Bogue, and semi-officially informed H. M. subjects that negotiations on a satisfactory footing had been resumed with the Imperial Commissioner Keshen.

In the mean while, Keshen had, after the attack on the two forts, issued an edict warning all Chinese against intercourse with the traitorous English, and threatening those who should sell them any provisions with military law. This caused considerable alarm here, and to reassure the Chinese inhabitants, who were beginning to leave Macao, the Keun-min-fu issued a proclamation, saying that there was no intention to trouble the people in any way.

January 2d.—On the 20th H. M. Plenipotentiary issued a Circular to H. M. subjects, announcing the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself, of which the following is the copy.

1. The cession of the Island and Harbour of Hongkong to the British crown. All just charges and duties on the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending, in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

4. The Trade of the Port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

Details remain matter of negotiation.

After recommending to his countrymen oblivion of past and *reversed* injuries, the Plenipotentiary's circular winds up with this unfortunate paragraph.

"He (the Plenipo) cannot conclude without declaring that next these causes (the wisdom of the commander of the expedition etc.) the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending."

The disappointment felt on the publication of this treaty was general, as hardly one of the objects of the expedition had thereby been attained.

On the 21st the British colors were, in accordance with the treaty hauled down on the Island of Chuenpee, and Chinese hoisted instead; and although the Chinese Government have given no security whatever for its due performance, H. M. Brig *Columbine* was despatched to Chusan, whither she sailed on the 23d, to order the immediate evacuation, by H. M. forces, of that island.

January 30th.—On the 27th Her M. Plenipotentiary, accompanied by a number of officers of H. M. Navy and Army proceeded in the *Myndos* to near the second bar, where he had an interview with Keshen, by whom Capt. Elliot and suite, were very politely received and invited to a banquet prepared for them.

On the 28th January the Island of Hongkong was taken peaceable possession of in the name of Her Majesty Victoria.

February 6th.—On the 30th January a Circular issued by Capt. Elliot informs British subjects that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, but warns them that those going to Canton before he declares that they may safely do so, must incur the whole risk and responsibility of their own proceedings. Although the day agreed on in the treaty for opening the trade, is gone by, all application for pilots to take ships up the river continue to be refused. Soldiers begin pouring into Canton, where symptoms of dissatisfaction to the government are said to have been discovered.

February 13th.—H. M. Plenipotentiary has had another interview with Keshen. Trade not opened.

February 20th.—It has at last become evident even to H. M. Plenipotentiary that the Chinese entered into the treaty only with a view to gain time and after the return from the Bogue of the Steamer *Nemesis* without the expected ratification of the treaty, on the 9th February, Capt. Elliot issued the following Circular.

"Circumstances have induced the Commander

"in Chief to announce to H. M. Plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces towards the Bocca Tigris."

"The Plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events."

The Emperor's entire disapproval of the treaty entered into by Keshen has become known, and that officer is said to be in disgrace.

February 27th.—Hostilities commenced on the 24th, when a masked battery at the back of Anunghoy was destroyed, and 80 guns of various calibre rendered unserviceable. On the 25th February the batteries of the Bocca Tigris were taken by Her Majesty's forces, with considerable loss to the Chinese, and no loss to the English. Many prisoners were made, who were however again set at liberty. A very large number of Chinese cannon were taken and destroyed; the forts of Anunghoy, South Wangtung, and on Tiger Island were demolished, and North Wangtung garrisoned by the 37th Regiment M. N. I.

March 6th.—On the day after the destruction of the Bogue forts H. M. forces moved up the river, and a fort near first bar, bravely defended by a garrison of 2000 men, was taken and destroyed with great loss to the Chinese, and the formerly British ship Cambridge, (bought by the Chinese Government) blown up.

On the 27th, H. M. ships anchored at Whampoa; on the 3rd March Capt. Elliot issued a Circular dated from Whampoa, informing H. M. subjects that on the previous day a masked battery on the northeast end of the Island of Whampoa, which had fired upon H. M. S. *Sulphur*, had been carried by boats crews. The Kwangchowfoo had on the 3d of March an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary, of which the result was a truce. The greatest consternation prevails at Canton, the inhabitants flying in all directions, and such is their haste that several boats overlaid with people and their effects have sunk.

On the 2d March arrived in H. M. Brig *Cruiser*, Major General Sir Hugh Gough, to assume the command of H. M. landforces, and on the same day arrived H. M. S. *Nimrod*, *Pilades* and *Conway* and transports, with part of the troops from Chusan, which Island was evacuated on the 24th February by H. M. forces, after the Chinese had given up their prisoners Capt. Anstruthers, Mrs. Noble and the other prisoners *ex Kite*. Such was the belief of Capt. Elliot in the good faith of the Chinese, that the regiment of Bengal Volunteers had been ordered to proceed direct to Singapore.

The Emperor has appointed Yih-shan to the service of tranquillizing the rebels and Lunewang and Yang-fang to be his assistant great ministers.

March 13th.—On the 6th March at 11 a. m. the truce expired, and the works in immediate advance of Howqua's fort were occupied, and Capt. Elliot issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Canton, stating, to allay their fears, that their City was spared because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain had commanded the High English Officers to remember, that the good and peaceable people must be tenderly considered.

On the 8th H. M. Plenipotentiary arrived at Macao from Whampoa, and on the 10th issued a Circular stating that unless the whole foreign trade at Canton proceeded on an equal footing, a close embargo would very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton. Notwithstanding this, Pilot chops were granted to neutral flags whilst they were denied to English ships.

During the week H. M. S. *Blonde*, *Columbine* and *Algerine* have arrived from Chusan, with the rest of the garrison of that Island, which after having become the grave of so many of the British troops, is again in indisputed possession of the Chinese.

March 20th.—On the 12th Captain Elliot left Macao in the *Nemesis* steamer, Captain Hall, for Whampoa by the inner passage, and destroyed during her passage even small works or batteries, and 106 pieces of Cannon. On the 13th March the fort in the Macao passage near Canton was taken, and garrisoned. The edicts from the Emperor are of the most threatening nature, and the local authorities have offered rewards for the taking and destroying ships of war, and for the capturing or slaying Capt. Elliot, Commodore Bremer, and Mr. Morrison. Yang-fang has arrived near Canton, with an army of 30,000 men, and threatens extermination, but H. M. Plenipotentiary intends again to try the effects of conciliatory conduct.

March 27th.—After H. M. Plenipotentiary's ar-

rival at Whampoa, a flag of truce was with a 'Chop' for the Canton authorities, fired at on the 16th; it seemed vain to expect that friendly measures would yet have any good effect, and H. M. forces therefore moved up on the 17th, and on the 18th all the works in immediate advance of the City, including the Dutch folly were taken and a number of Chinese warboats and junks destroyed. Canton was now under the guns of the squadron, and all approaches to the City under its complete command, and Capt. Elliot again in possession of the British factory, whence on the 20th he issued a Circular to Her Majesty's subjects that a suspension of hostilities had that day been agreed upon between him and the Imperial Commissioner Yang. The trade of Canton was in consequence declared to be again open and that British and other merchants who may proceed to Canton for the purposes of lawful trade should be duly protected. The usual port-charges to be paid, and although no bond is to be required, there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or smuggling (duly proved) which would follow such offences in England, detention of the person, or penal consequences of any kind, excepted; ships of war to remain in the near neighbourhood of the Factories for the better protection of Her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade at Canton. Sir Gordon Bremer at same time issued permission for British and foreign vessels to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities remaining at the risk of the parties.

On the 26th March three Englishmen, Messrs Bligh and Toole, mates of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and Mr. Field, late chief officer of the schooner *Snipe*, when about to go on board the *Blenheim*, were near the nine Islands seized by Chinese, and the two former have never since been heard of; the body of the latter was several days after thrown up by the sea near Cassiha Bay.

Foreign vessels are freely supplied with Pilot chops which are still denied to the English.

H. M. S. *Melville*, Capt. Dundas, sailed for England on the 25th, and *Samarang*, Capt. Scott, on the 29th.

April 3d.—At length the Emperor's reply to Keshen's report concerning the loss of the Bogue-forts has been received; Keshen is deprived of his rank and command, and to be sent in chains to the capital, to be delivered over to the board of punishments. The Emperor evinces the greatest indignation at the rebellious conduct of the barbarians and swears that both powers shall not stand, that one or the other must perish, and repeats his orders to his generals for the total extermination of all barbarians.

The English ships, pilots having been granted, are moving to Whampoa, and British merchants have again taken possession of their factories; the ships of war, to remove all apprehension of the Chinese, have been ordered to some distance below the city. H. M. S. *Modeste* only remaining in the Macao passage.

Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer has sailed for Calcutta in the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, the command of the naval forces now devolving on Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse.

News have been received by the arrival of the *Prestonjee Bomanjee* transport, of her commander, Lieut. Stead, R. N. having been treacherously murdered at Kitow point near Chusan where the transport had gone direct from London in the expectation of still finding that Island in possession of the English.

April 10th.—Preparations for trade are actively making at Canton, but the Chinese dealers are very unwilling to take manufactures and other imports in barter for teas, insisting mostly on being paid in hard cash. Vessels at Whampoa are beginning to discharge cargo. The guard of marines hitherto stationed in the British nong has been withdrawn to prove to the Chinese the confidence H. M. Plenipotentiary feels in their pacific intentions. H. M. B. *Columbine* has sailed during the week for Chusan with a 'Chop' demanding explanation concerning the murder of Capt. Stead.

Among the 8 articles of accusation against Keshen, the most important are his having held interviews and exchanged documents with Capt. Elliot on equal terms;—his having entertained Captain Elliot at second bar; and lastly his having fixed his seal to a document ceding the Island of Hongkong.

On the 4th, H. M. S. *Jupiter* sailed for Ceylon.

April 17th.—The Sir Herbert Compton with the overland January mail arrived this day. Symptoms

of soldiers gathering at Canton begin to show themselves, but H. M. Plenipotentiary gives to H. M. subjects the assurance that all is going on well.

April 24th.—On the night of the 19th a fire broke out in Macao, which threatened the Customhouse; it was however soon got under without doing much damage, by the exertions of the garrison, assisted by the Portuguese and foreign inhabitants, and by some boats crews of the H. C. steamer *Nemesis* under the command of Capt. Hall.

The Chinese people, aware of the warlike preparations secretly carried on by their government, are much alarmed, but Capt. Elliot has received the most satisfactory assurances from Yang of the faithful intentions of his newly arrived colleagues, and has therefore addressed a Notice to the people of Canton declaring that all rumours of war are false and mischievous. Trade continues at Canton, but threatening edicts against the English continue to arrive from Peking.

May 1st.—The people are distrustful, and very few of the outside dealers have returned to Canton. The British ships of war have been still further removed from Canton; soldiers continue pouring into Canton from all parts of the country, and an interruption of the present armistice is speedily looked for by all but H. M. Plenipotentiary. A good many vessels with full cargoes of teas have during the last two weeks sailed for England and America.

Howqua's grandson was killed by lightning, when under the hands of a barber.

The Emperor reproves E-le-poo, Governor of Chekeang, for his dilatoriness in driving the English from Chih-shah. He ought, says his Majesty, rather than allow them to evacuate the Island, to have annihilated them all.

May 8th.—An pseudo Imperial Edict has been issued, apparently by the Canton authorities, recommending peace and quietness, no doubt with a view of throwing H. M. Plenipotentiary off his guard. On the 4th and 5th of this month no boats with cargo were allowed to leave Canton for Whampoa, when troops were immediately despatched to the ships on the advanced stations to act if required. The Chinese, who by this manoeuvre only wished to try the disposition of the English, then allowed cargo boats to leave as before.

The fleet is under orders to sail for the northward, by the middle of this month.

On the 1st of May appeared the first number of the *Hongkong Gazette*, published at Macao, the official organ of H. M. Plenipotentiary. Exports of teas up to this time about 7 millions pounds of Tea. Seafaring people and divers are being engaged for the service of the Chinese government, and arms and ammunition were seen to pass in great quantities through the Creek hong at Canton. The trade is carried on under great disadvantages to foreigners, exports being very dear, whilst imports are nearly unsaleable.

Captain William Caine, of the Camerons, has been appointed Chief Magistrate of Hongkong, and Capt. Elliot, in the *Hongkong Gazette* publishes the conditions on which land on that Island will be let.

May 15th.—The warlike preparations of the Chinese continue, many more soldiers have lately arrived in Canton, the garrison of which is supposed at present not to be less than 50,000 men. H. M. S. *Modeste* has been moved nearer Canton and the *Algerine* is anchored in front of the factories. The greatest anxiety and excitement prevails at Canton, where Captain Elliot had an interview with the Kwang-chow foo on the 11th. Yih-shan and his colleagues have issued a proclamation telling the people not to be alarmed, there being no probability of any hostilities; they are not however believed by the people who are fast leaving Canton.

M. H. Brig *Columbine* returned from Chusan on the 11th, without having obtained the desired explanation regarding the murder of Capt. Stead. The 'Chop' from H. M. Plenipotentiary could not be delivered, and after the Chinese had made a treacherous but unsuccessful attack on a boat's party, she came away.

Great activity prevails at Hongkong, where a number of Coolies are employed in cutting roads; and government offices are about being erected.

May 22d.—February overland mail arrived on the 14th, per City of Derry. Advices from Canton of the 20th are alarming; on the 18th H. M. Plenipotentiary advised British merchants so to order affairs as to be able to leave at a moment's warning. Soldiers with lighted matches are seen in the streets, and the Hong merchants and others are removing families and valuables. Fortifications are to be

seen in every direction, and fire rafts are constructing in great number. All the British force, except H. M. S. *Druid*, remaining at Hongkong, moved with transports of troops, to the Bogue on the 20th.

May 29th.—At length the Chinese have thrown off the mask which has hitherto so poorly disguised their intentions. On the 21st there were sufficient indications of immediate hostilities, and Capt. Elliot issued a Circular at Canton recommending British and other foreign merchants to leave the factories before sunset. This they did with the exception of two American merchants. At a little past 10 o'clock at night fire rafts were seen floating down from the direction of Fatee, upon the cutter *Louisa* and schooner *Aurora*, which vessels owing to calms and tide had not been able to move from before the factories, and a fire was opened upon them from the shore which was returned by the cutter. H. M. S. *Modeste*, *Algerine*, and *Palades*, had moved from the Macao passage as close to the town as the water would permit, and opened a destructive fire upon the batteries, escaping nearly from the danger threatened by the fire rafts, which were fortunately got out of the way by boats of H. M. S. *Herald*, without any damage. The turning of the tide enabled the two small vessels, *Louisa* and *Aurora*, to move out of shot range, and the steamer *Nemesis* which, had by this time arrived on the scene of action, played her 32 pounders with destructive effect upon the Shaming battery. On the morning of the 22d the Shaming battery was destroyed, and the *Nemesis* followed by the boats of H. M. S. *Herald*, entered a creek opposite Fatee and there destroyed about 40 warjunks. Capt. Hall, the gallant commander of the *Nemesis*, was here wounded in the hand by the bursting of a rocket. On the 23d the whole of the force had arrived to within 4 or 5 miles of the city, and on the 24th H. Majesty's 26th Regiment took possession of the Factories, of which four had been entered by the mob, pillaged of every thing portable they contained, including a large quantity of merchandize, and partly destroyed. On the same day H. M. Royal Irish Regiment, H. M. 49th, the Madras 37th Regt. N. I., the Bengal volunteers, the detachment of the Madras artillery, together about 1800 men and 500 marines and seamen, under command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, were towed by the *Nemesis* to the northward of Canton, where in the evening, the 49th was landed, to reconnoitre, and the guns were disembarked during the night. On the 25th four forts to the north of the City were taken possession of, and although large bodies of Chinese troops threatened the small gallant band, they generally kept at a respectful distance, but the British suffered severely from the fire kept up upon them from the city walls. A large encampment to the north east of the City, from which frequent attacks were made and threatened, was that afternoon destroyed by the 18th, 49th, and R. Marines and the British encamped on the heights to the northward of, and commanding, Canton. The 26th May, while some negotiations were going forward, and while the Chinese had on the city walls hoisted a flag of truce, was employed in getting the heavy ordnance in position, and on the morning of the 27th everything was ready prepared for an attack on the town itself, and orders were given to open the batteries at seven o'clock in the morning, when at a little after 6 o'clock an officer of the Navy brought a letter from Capt. Elliot for Sir Hugh Gough, stating that an armistice had under certain conditions been concluded, and that for the present all hostilities should cease. Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse had a parley with Yang, the Tartar General, and at noon Capt. Elliot arrived in the camp and all further active operations ceased. The conditions of this truce, at a time when Canton was altogether at the mercy of the British troops, were as follows:

1st. The three Imperial Commissioners and all the troops other than those of the Province to quit the city within six days, and proceed a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2d. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the crown of England, counting from 27th May, one million payable before sunset of the 27th.

3. For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to 8 millions; if not within 30 days, to 9 millions. When the whole be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtung and all

fortified places within the river to be restored but not to be rearmed till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th. Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish Brig *Bibiano* to be paid within one week.

5th. It is required that the Kwang-chow-foo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three Commissioners, the Governor General of the Garrison, and the Foo-yuen, having their excellencies' seal.

While thus, as far as they had been allowed to proceed, H. M. landforces had gallantly achieved their task, H. M. Ships had no small share in the subjection of the city of Canton.

The ships on the 24th attacked, silenced, and destroyed the batteries at Shamen and to the eastward of the Factories, and sustained from the well directed fire of the latter some loss. The arsenal with 12 warjunks building, 24 rowboats, and 12 warjunks at anchor, as well as a great quantity of timber and stores fell into the hands of the victors. The different divisions of the ships were commanded by Capt. T. Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope*, and Commander W. Warren of H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, and the ships engaged in, or having sent part of their crews for the service were the following. *Wellesley* (off Wangtung) *Blenheim*, *Blonde* (in *Blenheim* reach) *Calliope*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Aligator*, *Sulphur*, *Hyacinth*, *Nimrod*, *Modeste*, *Palades*, *Cruiser Columbine*, *Algerine*, *Starling* & Steamers *Atlanta*, & *Nemesis*. The *Atlanta* grounded on a rock near Dutch folly, but was fortunately got off without sustaining much damage.

According to the agreement entered into, a large number of Tartar troops evacuated the City on the 25th, being allowed to retain their arms, but without music playing or drums beating. On the 29th, large numbers of men were seen, armed with spears, in the rear of the British position. They were attacked and dispersed, a duty very fatiguing to perform, on account of the great heat and the soft nature of the soil. In the evening a heavy shower came on, which rendered the muskets unfit for duty, and a company of the 37th M. N. I. was attacked, while in this condition, by several thousand Chinese, and in some danger of being cut up, when relieved by two companies of marines with percussion locks, upon whose arrival the Chinese fled.

On the following morning the enemy again collected in great number, but a threat of immediately attacking Canton, if the Chinese did not retire, brought out the Kwang-chow-foo, who passing through the British lines, prevailed on the Chinese, who are said to have been villagers, to disperse. More Tartar troops marched out of the City this day without music or banners.

About 17,500 tartar troops having left the town, and 5 millions of the ransom money paid, and the remaining million given security for, at noon on the 30th May the British flag was lowered on the four forts, and at about 3 o'clock all the troops were embarked, not leaving a man of the army or navy or a campfollower behind. The loss of the English during the whole of the operations on Canton was 15 killed and 112 wounded.

June 12th.—Overland mail of 4th March arrived per *Corsair* from Bombay on the 7th. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer appointed joint Plenipotentiary, pending the arrival of Admiral Sir William Parker, appointed to succeed Admiral Elliot. Preparations are making at Calcutta, after the arrival there of Sir Gordon Bremer, for reinforcements of troops to be sent out here.

Capt. Elliot, chief superintendent of trade, and charged with the Government of Hongkong, on the 7th gives notice that on the 12th the annual rate of quitrent for town and suburban allotments of land at Hongkong, will be put up for sale, and on the 10th Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary thinks it necessary to warn all Her Majesty's subjects that he considers the entrance of British shipping within the river, under present circumstances, imprudent and unsafe, and recommends that they should forthwith proceed to Hongkong. H. M. Plenipotentiary further declares that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with or obstruct the freedom of trade or intercourse with Hongkong, will be answered with a close blockade of the port of Canton.

Capt. Elliot also issues a proclamation offering protection to all such Chinese as shall come to trade at the Island of Hongkong.

June 9th.—H. M. S. *Nimrod* sailed for Calcutta.

June 19th.—On the 14th died on board the *Blenheim*, Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse, senior

naval officer of her Majesty in China. His remains were interred with due honors in Macao on the 17th. The arduous duties to which the troops and seamen have been exposed in the late operations upon Canton, and the very sickly season this year, and wet weather, have caused much sickness in both branches of the service, and deaths are numerous.

On the 18th June arrived the April overland mail, by H. C. steamer *Queen*, from Calcutta, in which commodore Sir Gordon Bremer returned to China.

Already a good many British and American ships are moving up to Whampoa, and the trade has recommenced at Canton, although as yet but few foreign merchants have ventured to trust themselves in Canton.

It is said that great excitement exists among the people of this province, and appeals to their patriotism have been published both in Canton and Macao, and probably other places, calling upon the people to take up arms in order to drive the English out of their country. *Yukeen*, at the time Lieut. Governor of Keangsoo (afterwards Governor of Chekeang) has published proclamations offering rewards for the murdering of Englishmen, and also submits his plans for conquering the English to the Emperor.

June 26th.—The health of the troops and ships companies is improving.

July 3d.—Alex. Johnston Esq., Deputy Superintendent of British trade in China, has been appointed to the government of the Island of Hongkong, on behalf of the Chief Superintendent, by notification dated 22d June. Only thirty four lots, instead of 100 with water frontage were put up for sale at Hongkong, not on the 12th, but on the 14th June, which realized the very large sum of £3248.10s. annual quitrent.

July 10th.—On the 6th the April overland mail per *Charles Grant* has been received. H. M. S. *Calliope*, Capt. Kuper, sailed for Calcutta this day with about 2 millions of the Canton ransom money. The Emperor, after having received Yihshan's version of the occurrences at Canton, is graciously pleased to permit the barbarians to trade as heretofore, but orders Yihshan secretly to restore all the fortifications. Trade labours under great disadvantages at Canton. Keshen is by the Emperor's orders despoiled of enormous wealth, and the Hongmerchants are ordered to repay the government for the Canton ransom money disbursed by the latter, amounting to 2,800,000 taels.

July 17th.—Sailed H. M. S. *Conway*, Captain Bethune, for England with upwards of two millions of the Canton ransom money. The fleet and army are anchored off Hongkong, and nothing known regarding their destination. H. M. 35th Regiment arrived from Calcutta.

July 24th.—Arrival of the May overland mail per *Good Success* on the 23d. The Chuenpee treaty has caused the greatest disappointment in England, and a deputation of merchants waited on Lord Palmerston to declare on behalf of the British public interested in the trade of China, in England, Bombay, Calcutta, and China, that Capt. Elliot had entirely lost their confidence, as having in their judgment shewn himself quite unequal to the high and responsible duties with which he was charged. The Minister returned an evasive answer, as not being in possession of his despatches, but Sir Henry Pottinger's appointment to supersede Capt. Elliot is sufficient proof that the government are equally disappointed at the result of Capt. Elliot's negotiations. A dreadful typhoon occurred here and in the neighbourhood on the 21st. A great many vessels were disabled at Hongkong and in the Tyne, and the *James Loring* lost, although the greatest part of her crew and cargo have been saved.

H. M. Cutter *Louisa* on a trip to Hongkong from Macao, having H. M. Plenipotentiaries, Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliot on board, was wrecked on a small island in the estuary of this river; all the passengers and crew saved, with the exception of Mr Owen, her master, who was drowned. For 83000 part of the Passengers were taken to Macao by the islanders, who had previously stripped them of everything valuable they possessed, and the remainder were brought off on the following day by boats sent from this.

The Chinese troops, now returning from Canton in triumph to their houses, are warned in a proclamation from the authorities, not to commit any excesses during their march.

July 31st.—By an Imperial Edict His Majesty is graciously pleased to permit in future the trade with the English; that now "the Imperial troops from the different provinces, being sent successively

"with songs of triumph to their homes, the strife of war ceases from this moment and for ever! the deceptions and mistakes of both parties are to be forgotten! all suspicion, all distrust is to be utterly banished from our minds! and that each may be able quietly to look after his own business, and that all may unitedly enjoy the blessings of peace, is the ardent wish of the Commander in chief and his colleagues!" (dated Canton the 16th July, 1841). The H. C. steamer *Phlegathon* arrived on the 29th, with despatches from the foreign Office to Capt. Elliot, disapproving of the Chuenpee treaty, informing him of the appointment of his successor, and directing him to return home immediately after Sir Henry Pottinger's arrival.

The whole of the six millions ransom-money has been paid, as likewise the damage done to the Factories, and the pillage of the property they contained. This amounted to \$41,243.69 on account of foreign, and \$289,793.31 on account of British sufferers, which sums have been paid by H. M. Superintendent to the parties respectively interested.

Lin and Tang, both formerly Vice-roys of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse have been banished to Ele.

Another typhoon was experienced here on the 26th, which did not prove so destructive as that of the 21st. The two typhoons have so much injured many of H. M. ships, and of the transports, that if an immediate movement to the northward were intended, it cannot take place before the needful repairs have been made.

August 7th.—In a memorial from Yihshan to the throne, he informs the Emperor to have given orders for the immediate execution of all the prisoners, white and black, made at Canton. Their number probably did not exceed one, whose head was exposed in the City. Many English ships have gone to Whampoa.

August 14th.—On the 9th arrived from Bombay, with the June overland mail, H. C. steamer *Scoparia*, having on board H. M. Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, and Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, who have been only 67 days on their passage from England, inclusive of a stay of 10 days in Bombay. The Government has declared the provisions of the Chuenpee treaty so highly unsatisfactory, that it cannot be ratified. On the 12th August Sir Henry published in the Hongkong Gazette, his official appointment as her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of China, and to act also as Chief Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, and Sir Henry Pottinger on the same day issued a Notification, to H. M. Subjects on the assumption of his office.

August 21st.—The fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, set sail for the northward this day. It consists of, H. M. ships *Whitely*, 12; *Flagship*, *Blonheim*, 72; *Blonde*, 42; *Druid*, 44; *Moderate*, 16; *Cruiser*, 18; *Columbine*, 18; *Phalaris*, 18; *Algerine*, 18; *Rattlesnake*, troopship, 20; *Queen*, *Sesuvium*, *Nemesis*, *Phlegathon*, and 25 transports, with H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th Regiments of the line, Madras Artillery and Engineers, leaving in these waters *Harold*, 26; *Alligator*, 26; *Nulphar*, 8; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Starling*, 8; *Fingalt*, 10; *Hibb*, 4; and at Hongkong, detachments of the 49th Royal Irish and Cameronians; and all the native troops consisting of the 37th M. N. I. and a detachment of Bengal Volunteers.

A fire has on the 15th of this month destroyed the greater part of the Bazaar at Hongkong.

August 23rd.—On the 24th sailed H. C. steamer *Albatross*, in which H. M. late Plenipotentiaries, Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Elliot, have left China for Bombay on their way homeward.

On the 23d arrived French Corvette *Danaide*, commander Rosamel from Manila, and H. M. troopship *Jupiter* from Madras and Singapore. The latter follows the fleet to the northward.

September 4th.—The Chinese begin fortifying the river again.

September 18th.—July overland mail arrived on the 12th per H. C. steamer *Madagascar*. About 900 men have been sent on from England in three transports to reinforce the four regiments now to the northward. On the 17th authentic information of the taking of Amoy reached here. The fleet arrived off Amoy on the 25th, and on the 26th, the city with its very extensive and formidable batteries

and fleet of gun boats and warjunks (the whole mounting upwards of 500 pieces of cannon) was taken possession of, after a short but animated defence, by H. M.'s naval and land forces under the command of Admiral Sir William Parker, and Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough.

The island of Kolongoo has for the present been kept possession of, leaving thereon a garrison of about 450 men of H. M.'s 18th and 26th Regiments, while H. M. S. *Druid*, *Pyralis*, and *Algerine* under command of Capt. Smith also remain there. The fleet sailed again from Amoy for the northward on the 5th September.

H. M. S. *Herald*, schooner *Starling* and steamer *Hongly* went up the Canton river on the 11th, leaving a detachment of Sappers and Miners at Wangtung to destroy that fort. On the 13th this squadron under command of Capt. Nias arrived in the reach between Whampoa and Canton, and there destroyed a number of stone laden junks, some mandarin boats, and works in the river on which a number of Chinese were busily employed, in order to obstruct the passage. This caused much excitement in Canton, which was immediately left by all the British merchants then there, who however returned a few days after.

September 25th.—The people of Canton are much displeased with their Kwang-chow-foo for having unnecessarily, as they think, made concessions to the English, and he has lately been attacked by a mob, his chair broken, and with difficulty escaped.

October 2nd.—Accounts from Amoy to the 23d September state that the inhabitants are returning to the town, and that provisions are plentiful.

October 9th.—The transport *Nerbudda* was abandoned in a sinking state by her Capt., and all the Europeans, near the north-eastern point of the island of Formosa, leaving on board about 150 Cainp followers and the crew, all natives of India. H. M. S. *Nimrod* has gone to see if the vessel or inmates can yet be saved. The Capt. and other Europeans were picked up by the Schooner *Black Swan*, on the 6th Oct. about 85 miles E. N. E. of Hongkong. The Chinese at Canton are busy repairing the old and building new fortifications, also in obstructing the river.

October 23rd.—The Emperor returns thanks to heaven for the providential destruction of all the barbarians during the typhoons in July last.

October 30th.—The August overland mail arrived on the 29th. Keshen's trial and sentence have been published in the Peking Gazette. The head of his offending is incapacity; and he is sentenced to decapitation.

November 6th.—On the 31st of last month the French Corvette *Danaide* returned from Chusan, and by her we learn that Tinghae on the Island of Chusan was retaken by Her Majesty's forces on the 1st October, and the cities of Chinhae and Ningpo were occupied on the 10th and 13th October, respectively. The fortifications at Tinghae had been much strengthened and increased since the former evacuation of the British force, and the Chinese made a better attempt at resistance than they have hitherto done; but they were driven out of their entrenchments, and the batteries cleared in less than two hours. Chinhae at the mouth of Ningpo river was strongly defended by batteries and a citadel, and the resistance of the Chinese caused to themselves a considerable loss in dead and wounded, whilst the English had only five killed and about 30 wounded. Yukeen, the governor of Chekeang, who had come in person to defend Chinhae, seeing resistance useless, attempted to drown himself, but was dragged from the water by some assistants, who fled with him to beyond Yu yaou, where he expired from fatigue and vexation. Ningpo was taken possession of without resistance. Large quantities of Copper copper guns, and metal coin, as well as stores of all descriptions, well filled granaries, and some silver were taken at Chinhae and Ningpo.

The *Nimrod* has returned to Amoy without having seen the *Nerbudda* transport. From natives it was learnt that a great proportion of the camp followers and crew had reached the shore upon pieces of wreck, and that 109 of them were now prisoners in the hands of the Chinese, and were supposed to have been sent to Chincheu. About 60 or 70 must have perished. In the harbour of Ke lung on the island of Formosa the *Nimrod* was fired at from a fort, when a party of

her men were sent on shore who destroyed the fort. Trade continues undisturbed at Canton.

November 30th.—H. M. S. *Tarne* from Chusan arrived on the 13th, and sailed again for Bombay on the 15th.

Evidence has been found at Chinhae to the effect that Capt. Stead of the *Prestonjee Bomanjee* was not, as before supposed, killed at Kitow point; he was only severely wounded there; thence carried to Chinhae, where he was executed, by being cut in pieces. The official report of this legal murder has been found, with the Imperial reply, approving of it.

December 4th.—Many buildings, for government as well as private are being erected at Hongkong, where already a Chinese population estimated at about 15 000 has collected.

December 11th.—On the 10th a portion of the September overland mail was received per *Water Witch* from Calcutta. Several junks and trading vessels here lately been seized near Hongkong, condemned, and sold. H. M. S. *Nimrod* has been sometime in the Broadway without making any seizures. Capt. Chas. Elliot, late H. M. Plenipotentiary in China has been appointed Consul General to the Republic of Texas.

December 18th.—H. M. S. *Olio* arrived on the 13th from Singapore. It is said that Keshen has been pardoned conditionally, and is sent to the province of Chekeang again to try what negotiations may do.

December 25th.—H. M. troopship *Jupiter* arrived at Hongkong from Chusan and Amoy on the 17th and sailed again for the northward with about 650 men reinforcements for the four regiments H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, 24, and H. M. Brig *Chamellion*, 10, arrived at Hongkong on the 22d, from Singapore, and the former sailed again for Chusan on the 26th.

We have now brought the occurrences of this year down to its close, and it remains for us to take a hasty glance at the present disposal of the British forces. The naval force is stationed as mentioned below. At Hongkong there remain some European troops (of what regiment, since the sailing of the *Jupiter*, we have not been able to learn), the 37th regiment—M. N. I., and a detachment of Bengal volunteers. At Amoy 400 of the 18th and 150 of the 26th Regiment, and the remainder of the four regiments, the 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th, with the Madras Artillery, and corps of Engineers at Chusan, Chinhae, and Ningpo, at the latter of which places by the last advices of the 9th December, Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough had his headquarters.

With reference to the advertisement announcing the sale of Mr. Beale's effects, we beg to state that the sale has been postponed to the 3rd of January, and following days.

We hear nothing new from Canton; the Chinese continue actively employed in completing the fortifications of the town and river, and we hear that they are still purchasing guns in great number. Whether all these preparations are intended for offensive, or merely defensive, measures, time will shew. The British authorities, although the Chinese are clearly acting contrary to the spirit of the agreement entered into with Capt. Elliot, do not seem disposed to interfere, but we think that all these preparations will, during the present year cause the British forces to pay a second visit to Canton.

It is just three years this day since the regular trade of Canton, which had been stopped by the Chinese owing to a seizure of Opium made in front of one the Factories, was reopened, and continued until the advent of Lin on the 20th March. Many important events have since taken place, and the war with China, may yet, ere its conclusion, produce immense results, little contemplated at the time when Capt. Elliot delivered over to Lin the 20,000 Chests of Opium.

Three or four trading junks and a saltjunk have, we hear, been seized during the week, some of the former of considerable value. The *Nimrod* yesterday detained three small trailing vessels in this neighbourhood.

SUPPLEMENT.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN.

Wellesley	72	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. O. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim	72	Captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde	42	" T. Bourchier, C. B.
Pelican	18	" Napier.
Hyacinth	18	comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Modeste	18	Lieut. Watson.
Columbine	18	comdr. Morshead.
Algerine	10	" Maitland.
Starling	6	" H. Kellett.
H. C. S. Nemesis		Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen		mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon		lieut. McCleverty,
Senostria		mr. comg. Ormsby.

AT AMOY.

Druid	44	Captain H. Smith, C. B.
Cruizer	18	comdr. J. Pearce.
Pylades	18	" T. V. Anson.

ON THEIR WAY TO CHUSAN.

Cornwallis	72	Captain Richards,
Troopship Jupiter		lieut. Fulton.

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.

Herald	26	Captain J. Nias, C. B., senior com- [manding officer.]
Alligator	26	" S. P. Pritchard.
Nimrod	18	" Pearce.
Chameleon	10	comdr. Hunter.
Clio	16	" T. Troubridge.
Royalist	10	Lieut. W. Stewart.
Young Hebe	4	comg.
H. C. S. Hooghly		mr. comg. Ross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. ARRIVED

25. (B.)	Regina	Poole.	Calcutta and Singapore.
28. "	Wm. Metcalfe	Philippin	Manila.

PASSENGERS PER

Regina, Mrs. and Miss. Brice and Mrs. Poole.

Dec. SAILED

25. (A.)	India	Nott.	Penang.
26.	H. M. S. Jupiter	Fulton	Chusan.
26.	H. M. S. Cornwallis	Capt. Richards	do.
28. (B.)	Franjee Cowasjee	Fraser	Sing. and Cal.
30.	" Carleton	Colepepper	London.
30.	" Earl Balcarras	Baker	Manila.

The *Water Witch* to be despatched for Calcutta and Singapore this day; the *Vansittart*, for Bombay on the 3rd.

The *Isabella*, Hardie, from Bombay and Singapore, has not yet, as reported in our last, arrived.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London	—	Elephanta.
For Calcutta	—	Mermoid, <i>Water Witch</i> .
For Bombay	—	Vansittart.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England	—	Emerald Isle, <i>Arethusa</i> , <i>Paramatta</i> , <i>Sappho</i> , <i>Oriza</i> , <i>Ann Birdson</i> , <i>Lady Leith</i> .
From Calcutta	—	Maulmein, <i>Ann Urgent</i> .
From Bombay	—	Sophira, <i>Arduscer</i> , <i>Circassian</i> .
From Singapore	—	John Cree, <i>Westmoreland</i> , <i>Isabella</i> .
From Sydney	—	Livingston.
From Java	—	Ann Augustina.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND	6th Sept.	SINGAPORE	29th Nov.
UNITED STATES	Aug. 17.	MANILA	12th December.
CALCUTTA	28th Oct.	AMOY	15th December.
BOMBAY	28th Oct.	CHUSAN	9th Dec.
JAVA	4th November.		

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Asiatic,	503	Barlow,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Austr. Packet,	—	Hill,	Dent and Co.
Algerine,	—	Buckton,	
Autumnus,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Anna Isabella,	—	—	
Belhaven,	300	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	3.5	Graham,	"
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canopus,	—	Witheron.	
Chelydra,	—	Whitigham	Dent and Co.
Cadet,	—	Curling,	
*Cordelia,	378	Cawlett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Dss. of Nthumbd	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Elephanta,	310	Ro-s,	Macvicar and Co.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson and How
Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Forth,	528	Lumb,	Holliday Wise and Co.
Foam,	310	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
*Mahannodie,	—	Hyworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guischan,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gibb Henderson	—	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
Hjee. Bomanjee	—	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
John Renwick,	—	Morgan,	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustomjee.
Louisa Baillie,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Mermaid,	400	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A Webb,	339	Macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Mary Ann,	—	Holton,	Fergusson L. and Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
*Parkfield,	—	Whiteside	Jardine M. & Co.
Persian,	350	Willman,	"
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Pearl,	—	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	—	Hudd,	Turner and Co.
Regina,	—	Poole,	Fergusson L. and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Senostria,	—	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
*Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyra,	Dent and Co.
*Slains Castle,	—	Petrie,	"
Salopian,	273	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Sophia,	—	Johns,	Russell and Co.
Sir H. Compton	—	—	A. and D. Furdonjee.
*The Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Vansittart,	1312	Lemon,	H. Rustomjee.
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
Water Witch,	—	Reynell,	"
W S. Hamilton	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Philippin,	"
*Young Queen,	—	Reid,	Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Edlicot,	Russell and Co.
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromado,	—	Seudder,	Russell and Co.
*Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.
Oscar,	—	Eyre,	Wetmore and Co.

BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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FRENCH.

Frig. Erigone,	capt. Cécille	
Luminy,	Cayal,	J. A. Mercer.

* at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS, in sums not under Dollars 1,000, for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council, at 30 days sight, at the exchange of Cos. Rs. 225 per 100 Dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the Office of the undersigned, on board the Transport "Moirá" at Hongkong, and at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Agents at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster Eastern Expedition.
"Moirá," Hongkong Pay. Office, }
24th December, 1841.

ANNUNCIO.—Pela Provedoria dos Defunctos e Auzentes são citados os credores certos e incertos do Desaparecido THOMAS BEALE, para dentro de 30 dias da data destas comparecer em Juízo, apresentando seus títulos, e requererem o que lhes convier contra o expolio do mesmo, arrecadado pelo seu desaparecimento.
O Escrivão SILVEIRA
Macao, 22 de Dezembro, 1841.

NOTICE.—By the Administration of the Defuncts and Absentees the creditors, certain or uncertain of the missing THOMAS BEALE are cited to present to the said administration, within 30 days from this date, their claims, and any petition they may have against the estate of the above mentioned THOMAS BEALE.
SILVEIRA, Clerk.
Macao, 23d December, 1841.

M. R. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.
JAMIESON & Co.
Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.
BELL & Co.
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.
Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.
Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.
WILLIAM LANE.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.


NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.
HOOKER & LANE.
Macao, 1st November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, per cent returnable on the premiums.
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.
BELL & Co.


NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.


FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

 THE fine new fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, BENJN. SPROULE Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quiet despatch. For freight or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 TO sail on the 20th January, the Barque REGINA, Captain POOLE. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. HARTON.
Macao, 3rd January, 1842.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

 THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. I. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Capt. JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the commander, or to
ALEX. CALDER.
Macao, 4th January, 1842.


FOR LONDON.

 THE fast new Brit. Barque SAIOPIAN, Captain BELL, A 1 273 Tons, now lying in the Tyra; for freight apply to
C. FEARON.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

 THE fine fast sailing bark "MARY ANN," 400 Tons, O M, Captain A. HOLTON; apply to
FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.


FOR SINGAPORE.

 TO sail in a few days, the fast sailing Barque WANDERER, Capt. OWEN; For freight or passage apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 10th December, 1841.


FOR SYDNEY.

 THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWES, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

 THE well known A 1 Ship CORDLIA, JAS. CARKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Macao, 11th December, 1841.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A. I. Ship GUISACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 10th December, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

 THE fine new ship ASIATIC, 503 Tons new measurement, Capt. GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage, has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c., apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.,
Macao, 26th November, 1841.


FOR LONDON.

 THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREIG, now lying in the Tyra; for freight apply to
DALLAS & Co.,
Macao, 15th Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


 THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 6th September, 1841.


FOR LONDON.


 THE fine first class Ship DUCHESSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.
Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

 THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 13th October, 1841.

 THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

 THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE LETTER PAPER, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to
Macao, 1st January, 1842. P. DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Bailie*,
PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves, may be had by applying to
BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.
Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMILTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAR & Co. or to the MASTER on board.
Tyra, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAIA GRANDE.)
Will in future be conducted by F. EDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES, for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to
HUGHESDEN BROTHERS.
Macao, 12th Nov., 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! COAL in casks and in bulk
for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogs-
heads, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.;
for sale by
DENT & Co.
Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases
MANILA SEGARS, 4th superior.
COGNAC BRANDY.
SELTZERWATER and HOCK.
HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.
RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.
Apply to
JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSRT & Co's
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood
and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made
Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety
of Patterns, and Pantaloon.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Heer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of
JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two
patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.
FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE
ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored
pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale
SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, EUROPE PAINTS,
PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS,
48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS
for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR
ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, MANILA SEGARS, and
a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
downs of
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ @ 5
Inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply
to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 lb. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.
A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS.
price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING
at the Canton Press Office continue the same as
before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

T E R M S .

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Bombay Courier Overland mail of 6th Sept.
GENERAL HOME INTELLIGENCE.

For the Week ending August 14th.

The extension of the Blackwall railway from the Mi-
nories to Fenchurch-street, having been completed for
the reception of passengers, and undergone a proper
survey by order of Government, was opened on the 2nd
to the public.—Papienau, the Canadian O'Connell, is
living in a state of great wretchedness in Paris.—The
American Government is about to borrow twelve mil-
lions of dollars, at six per cent., for the purpose of pay-
ing its debts.—REPEAL OF THE PENITENTIARY SYS-
TEM.—Sir Peter Laurie stated on the 4th, that he felt
great gratification in being able to assure the public from
the chair in which he sat, that the Penitentiary system,
which had been so loudly reprobated by men of huma-
nity, was about to be completely altered. He had heard
from unquestionable authority, that after the long trial
which had been given to the solitary and maddening
process in that place of punishment, it was at length dis-
covered that the cruel rigours of the plan were not pro-
ductive of the good anticipated; that the silent and soli-
tary system, instead of causing an improvement of
morals, deprived several of the wretched delinquents
sentenced to pine within its walls, of the use of their
reason altogether; and that the Government was at length
awakened to the necessity of prison reform as regarded
the horrible place of punishment called the Penitentiary.

—In addition to the festival given to Sir R. Stopford
by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, he has been feted by
the Royal Naval Club, and by a large body of naval and
marine officers.—The *Univers* state that the Pope has
conferred on the Hon. James Talbot, second son of Ba-
rondes Talbot de Malibode, and to his descendants, male,
the dignity of Count of the Sacred Palace of the Lateran.
—There is no foundation for the paragraph which has
gone the round of the newspapers, announcing that Mr
Brunel is about to perform a match from Bristol to
London, by the engine named the "Hurricane," within
two hours, for 1,000 l.—I using this month four steam
vessels have been running between Southampton and
Havre, an I have made to and from, seventy nine voyages,
carrying little short of 3,000 passengers, the greater
proportion of whom were taken across for less than 5s.
a head, owing to the opposition between the owners of
the French and English boats.—THAMES TUNNEL.—
On the 12th at two o'clock, p. m., Sir Isambard Brunel
passed through the tunnel and ascended into the shaft
on the Middlesex side of the river. The small portion
of the distance, about 25 feet, now incomplete, is con-
nected with the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river
by a driftway, through which, at the end of the tunnel,
Sir Isambard passed. Thus the great problem of the
practicability of forming a railroad under the Thames,
without interrupting the navigation, is practically solved.
In a few months it is expected that one of the archways
will be open for foot passengers.—The Government,
in order to make the travelling between London and
Dublin more expeditious, have given orders that a mail-
boat shall proceed to Dublin immediately on the arrival
of the mail-bag from London by Chester and Birkenhead

Railway. Persons desirous of saving twelve hours in
the voyage will prefer this route.—REMOVING A
LIGHTHOUSE.—From the improvements now making
in Sunderland harbour, it has been found requisite to
appoint another site for the lighthouse; but in order to
avoid trouble, delay, and expense of taking it down and
rebuilding it, it has been decided to remove it as it
stands, which transit is now being attempted. The stone
work has been cut out at the base, and a railway and
carriage erected, on which the lighthouse now stands; it
was moved by screw power a distance of 21 feet to the
north, on the 9th, in which situation it will remain for
some time, till the railway is reversed, when it will be
removed to its new site, at the east end of the north
pier.—The returns of the population of the parishes
within the city and liberty of Westminster, and the
various parishes and unions adjoining the cities of Lon-
don and Westminster, show the following results:—

1841	City of Westminster.....	239,703	1,139,452
	Metropolitan Parishes.....	909,748	
1831	City of Westminster.....	209,036	974,566
	Metropolitan Parishes.....	765,430	

Excess of 1841 over 1831, 164,986 for the city of West-
minster and the metropolitan parishes. Ditto of females
for 1841, 50,996, without referring to the parish of St.
Andrew, Holborn. With the exception of Wapping and
Saffron-hill liberty, in all parishes there are more fe-
males. Saffron-hill contains many lodging houses for
the accommodation of men only; while, Wapping is a
rendezvous for sailors. The excess of females in Is-
lington is accounted for by the great number of ladies
schools. Including the city of London and the southern
metropolitan parishes, there is little doubt that the in-
crease of population will exceed 200,000.—Frogmore,
which would have fallen to the crown on the death of
the Princess Sophia, has, by arrangement with Her Royal
Highness, been already added to the domains of Windsor
Castle. Twenty acres of the 300 of which the estate
consists are to form a kitchen-garden for the palace;
and, altogether, 20,000 l. will be laid out upon the in-
tended tribute to this valuable acquisition.—An im-
mense British fleet, accompanied by a prodigious num-
ber of armed steam-ships is collecting about the shores
of North America. What this portends cannot be
doubtful.—At the Bankruptcy Court, on the 13th, the
affairs of Whitmore Wells, and Co., again came on.
Upwards of 200 proofs were admitted in the course of
the day; the aggregate amount, taking all the proofs
admitted at the present and the former meetings, is fully
250,000 l.—Lord Byron's Greek servant, Mustapha
Ali, was again brought up before a magistrate on the
13th. Colonel Stanhope took up the bill which Mas-
tapha had, without leave, drawn on him, relieved him
from his debts, and had him remanded until he could
arrange means for sending him out to a colony.—At
the Marylebone Vestry, on the 7th, a motion was carried
by a majority of two to one, that experience had proved
the advantages of the wooden pavement in Oxford street
to be so great, as to justify the Vestry in extending it
from its present termination at Wells-street to Vere-
street.—One of those silly affairs called "an affair of
honor," took place at Wormwood Scrubbs on the morn-
ing of the 5th, between Mr. H. Lancelot and Captain
Anthony Belgrave.—The *Courrier Francais* says—
It is announced that Sir Stratford Canning is to replace
Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople. France will gain
nothing by this change, for Sir Stratford Canning is an
inveterate enemy to her interests, and to her legitimate
influence in the East.—THE GREAT IRON STEAMER
AT BRISTOL.—This wonderful vessel will probably com-
bine a greater number and variety of untried princi-
ples than were ever before united in one enterprise of the
same magnitude and importance. The vessel herself,
her enormous magnitude, her material (plate iron); her
engines, nearly 1,200 horse-power; her cylinders, 120
inches in diameter! no piston rods! no beams! the
connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston,
and a moveable hollow casting playing through a stuffing
box in the top of the piston, to give play to the said
connecting rod; an unlimited application of the expansive
principle; and, to crown all, no paddle-wheels! no
paddle-boxes projecting from her sides! no apparent
propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under
her quarters, and enabling her to "walk" the waters like
a thing of life.

For the Week Ending August 21st.

A CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE.—Among the wonders of
this wonder-working age, we may mention a lighthouse
of cast-iron (!), which is now nearly completed in Lon-
don, intended to be placed on a dangerous reef of rocks
at Morant Point in the island of Jamaica. The light-
house is 100 feet high, and 184 feet in diameter at the
base.—(On the 15th, by command of the Commissioners
of Woods and Forests, the new entrance gates of the
Great Park in the Regent's Park, (six in number) were
thrown open to the public.—Dr. Arnold has been ap-
pointed to the professorship of Modern History at Oxford,
in the place of Dr. Nares.—The contest at cricket be-
tween the one-armed pensioners of Greenwich, and the
one-legged pensioners of Chelsea, came off on the 16th,
in the presence of 2,000 persons, who were admitted at
6d. a head into Hall's cricket ground. The average age

of the Chelsea men was sixty seven, and they marked seven in their first innings; that of the Greenwich men was fifty-four and they marked sixty-two, and at the close on the second day Greenwich marked 176 and Chelsea only nineteen. "The united service" sat down to bread and cheese and beer before play, and to quarters of lamb, beef, bread, beer, and a noggin to drink the Queen's health afterwards, and they carried off each, 10s besides the sport.—It has been resolved to establish a post-office in every registrar's district which it is at present without one, an arrangement under which it is said, about 400 places, many of which are now ten and some even twenty miles from any post-office, will, for the first time, enjoy all the conveniences of communication by post.—We can positively contradict the report, that Admiral Sir George Cockburn goes to the Mediterranean in command of the fleet in that sea, nothing of the kind has yet been determined on.—The officers named for the command, are Admiral Sir Philip Durham, Sir George Cockburn and Sir William Gage.—**Accident at Virginia Water.**—Her Majesty left the Castle on the afternoon of the 13th in an open carriage and four, accompanied by the Duchess of Bedford and the Countess of Errol, rather earlier than usual, for the purpose of proceeding to the neighbourhood of Virginia Water to witness the hunting along the margin of the lake of Prince Albert's Lilliputian pack of beagles. It appears that the dogs ran between the legs of the horses of the phæton of the Earl of Errol; the leaders, from the fright, ran over the postilion—one of them then plunged into the lake, which is about fourteen feet deep. The horse, which had several times sunk, was eventually got on shore, but not without some labor and trouble, in which Prince Albert took an active part.—Late, the wife of Mr. Dupe, gunmaker, St. Aldgate's of a daughter; the father will be ninety years of age at Christmas next, is now in good health and vigour, and has been a water drinker all his days. His wife is about half his age, and is also an original teetotaler.—The Crown has granted a pension of 100l. a year to the widow of Mr. James, the naval historian. The Lords of the Admiralty, particularly Sir Charles Adam, strongly recommended Mrs. James's memorial to the Treasury.—**COLLISION AT SEA.**—On the morning of the 18th, the underwriters at Lloyd's received intelligence from their agents at Portsmouth of another dreadful collision in the channel, though happily unattended with loss of life between two vessels, the *Vernon*, Captain Gimlet, bound for Calcutta and the Norway barque *Olsen*, master, Capt. Mattieson, from Christiansand to Nantes. The unfortunate accident appears to have been caused entirely from not steering the course properly defined in the navigation rules laid down by the authorities of the Trinity House. The concussion was tremendous. The *Olsen*, being the lightest vessel, received the most injury. On the vessels being disengaged it was discovered that the *Olsen* was sinking. Fortunately Capt. Mattieson and his crew got on board the *Vernon* immediately, and in a few minutes afterwards the *Olsen* went down head foremost in deep water. The *Vernon* being in a very dangerous state Captain Gimlet lost no time in making for Portsmouth, which he reached early on the following morning, and landed the crew of the *Olsen* and his own passengers.—**VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM, K. C. B.**, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American and West Indian station, left London early on the morning of the 20th, for Chatham, to hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the above station, on board the *Pique*, 36, preparatory to his immediate departure from England. The *Illustrator*, 72, now sitting out at Portsmouth to be the flag ship, will not be ready to go to sea for a couple of months. The unsatisfactory accounts received by the *Great Western* of affairs in the United States is stated to be the reason for Sir Charles hastening his departure.—The Judicial Privy Council gave judgment on Monday in the long-contested suit respecting the will of James Wood; Lord Lyndhurst read the decision which reversed the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner in the Ecclesiastical Court, and admitted the validity of the will. Sir Matthew Wood's share of the property, it is said, will be between 300,000l. and 400,000l.—The Conference of Ministers of all denominations, on the Corn-laws, assembled in the Town Hall of Manchester, on the 17th, and formally commenced their proceedings. As many as 650 clergymen had announced their intention of being present at the Convention. It was stated, that out of 1,500 replies to the invitations which had been distributed among the clergy, only six were decidedly opposed to the objects of the meeting; an equal number expressed doubts upon the subject; whilst the vast remainder were decidedly favorable to those objects. The proceedings closed on the 27th, when Mr. G. Thompson delivered a valedictory address to the Ministers on the part of the Anti-Corn-law League.—At Croydon Assizes, on the 14th, Punter obtained a new verdict against Lord Grantley. At the same Assizes last year, Punter gained a verdict of 250 l. damages for a trespass committed by Lord Grantley. Punter had been ejected from a cottage which he and his father had occupied for forty eight years, without any rent having been demanded; Lord Grantley, after cutting down a tree in the cottage garden, and performing a few acts of ownership to set up a title,

procured a warrant under the act for the recovery of small tenements; the family were turned out, and the cottage was razed. Punter and his family spent three nights in the lane in which it stood. The new trial was granted on account of some informality in the first; but the Jury made Lord Grantley pay for his law, by returning a fresh verdict of 275 l. damages. It is said, that one of them observed that four per cent. was not too much to pay for keeping Punter without his money.

For the Week ending August 28th.

Theodore Hook is dead. He died of bilious cholera on the 24th, at his cottage in Fulham, in his 56th or 57th year. He had been for years, if not from its commencement, editor of the *John Bull*. He is well known as the author of several entertaining novels.—**NEW IMPULSIVE POWER.**—The proprietor of the *Gazette of the Baton Rouge*, in Louisiana, has succeeded in propelling vessels without the agency of fire. A company, which has obtained a knowledge of the method employed, is constructing a ship upon the principles discovered, as it is said, by Mons. Langlume, but which proceed rather on the experiments of Tillotier and of Faraday, since the article used is carbonic acid gas, liquefied without a machine of compression. All the invention consists in two large gas producers, the same as Tillotier's, which are supplied with bicarbonate of soda and sulphuric acid. Some drops of carbonic acid, produced and liquefied by this mixture, fall alternately before and behind the pistons, and as this gas has a pressure of at least 93 atmospheres, it undergoes a considerable expansion, which gives impulsion to the machine. Instead of a cumbersome load of coals, a scorching fire, and ponderous machinery, a few tons of carbonate of soda and of acid will suffice to traverse the ocean and circumnavigate the globe in less than three months.—A Circular Order has just been issued by the Board of Admiralty, directing that all ships and vessels are in future to be fitted with wire-rope lightning conductors, on Mr. Edey's plan, which will not cost one twelfth the expense of Mr. Snow Harris's. On the special application of the Captain, the latter may be fitted, should their Lordships approve of it.—**FRACAS IN PALL MALL.**—A personal collision took place on the 25th, in front of the United Service Club, between Mr. Sheppard and Captain Fitz Roy, the candidates at the late election for the city of Durham. It appears that Mr. Sheppard, accompanied by two gentlemen, stopped before Captain Fitz Roy, and, shaking his whip over his head, stated that, although he would not strike him he must consider himself horse-whipped; upon which Mr. Fitz Roy struck Mr. Sheppard; a scuffle then ensued, which terminated by Cap-Fitz Roy knocking Mr. Sheppard down, who fell on his back on the pavement, when the bystanders interfered, and the parties were separated. Some matters connected with the Durham election are said to have been the cause of this unpleasant affair.

For the Week ending September 4th.

By a Treasury warrant, which was published in a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 31st ult., the rate of postage on all letters (not exceeding half an ounce in weight) between any part of the United Kingdom and Bremen, is reduced to 6d. Another warrant settles the rate of postage to be taken in the colony of New Zealand, and certain posts in the West Indies and the northern and eastern coasts of South America.—A splendidly carved table, and an unique model of the *Royal George*, made of portions of timbers recovered from the wreck, were this week presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle by Messrs. Emanuel, of Portsmouth.—There is no foundation for the report that Sir Thomas Troubridge is about to have the appointment of Governor of South Australia; but it is quite true that he is appointed to the *Formidable*, 84, now lying at Sheerness.—On the 1st, the Gresham committee accepted the tender of Mr. Thomas Jackson for the building of the Royal Exchange. 115,900 l., if completed with Portland stone, and 124,700 l., if with magnesian limestone. The work will be completed in 1841.

From the Chinese Repository for December.

ART. VI. A memorial addressed to his imperial majesty by Lew Yunko the lieutenant-governor of Chékung and his colleagues, respecting the fall of Ningpo, and the state of the defences in the province. Dated Oct. 27th 1841, and forwarded by express.

LEW Yunko, the lieutenant-governor of Chekeang, with Kemingpaon and Hangkih the commandant and lieutenant-general of Hangchow, kneeling send up to his majesty their report, respecting the attack made on Ningpo by the rebellious foreigners, the loss of that city, and the imminently dangerous state of affairs both at Shaohing and Hangchow; and also respecting the provisional appointments of the provincial commissioner of finance, Ching Tsao-shin (late of Fuhkeen), with general Le Tingyung, and the intendant Luh Tseihchang, to superintend and direct the forces stationed for the defence of the commanding position at Tsaoougo. Respectfully, they lay this report before his majesty, hoping a sacred glance may be cast thereon.

The fall of Chinhae, the impossibility of maintaining the defense of Ningpo for a single day, and the consequently disheartened state of all the inhabitants of the west, from the district of Tszeké to Hangchow, the capital of the province, have been duly reported to the throne, by your majesty's minister Lew, in successive dispatches, dated the 12th, 13th, and the 24th of Oct.

On the 16th of October, Luh Tseihchang, the intendant of the departments of Ningpo and Shaohing, made a report. The said intendant, on the 10th of October fought at Chinhae, but on account of the fierce bearing of the rebellious foreigners, our soldiers were unable to withstand them and maintain their defences; and the heights of Kinké and Chauppaon, with the chief town of the district, were one after another lost. The said intendant, seeing that the case was impracticable, threw himself into the river that he might sacrifice life in the maintenance of duty; while in a state of insensibility, he was taken from the water by the marines (lit water braves), and in a small boat was sent off to Tszeké, when resuscitation commenced, and he began to revive, although his thighs had been severely wounded by his fall. Having heard that the commander-in-chief (Yu Pooyun) had fallen back for the defence of Ningpo, and that the imperial commissioner and high minister Yukeen, having attempting to sacrifice life in the maintenance of duty, but being rescued from the water by the people, had, after reaching Ningpo, expired on the road while being borne off from thence to the provincial capital; and said intendant, seeing the routed troops come rushing into the city (of Ningpo) in perfect confusion and disorder, now at length took off his wounded self to Shangyu, and there assembled together the scattered soldiers, purposing to return and defend the city of Ningpo.

On the 15th of October, Shaou Yung, a domestic of Tang Tingtao the prefect of Ningpo, reported that, on the 12th, a steamer came up to the city and sounded the depth of the water, and that early on the morning of the 13th, eight ships of war coming up near to the city, Tang Tingtao, the commander-in-chief Yu Pooyun, and the chief magistrate of the district, went out with their troops for the defence of the place; but on account of the small number of their troops and the constant firing of the ene-uy, they were unable to maintain the defence; and seven or eight hundred of the foreign soldiers having made a rush into the city Tang Tingtao leaped from the wall over the western gate into the moat. The people belonging to the small boats dragged him out of the water, and bore him away to the city [of Tszeké?], in an apparently lifeless condition; but on the application of ginger-gruel, he showed symptoms of life and began to breathe. The other officers, civil and military, the said domestic knew not where they had gone. On passing through the city of Tszeké, he saw it deserted and empty.

The fall of Chinhae, and the state of Ningpo—extremely dangerous like a pile of eggs, we your ministers had already faithfully reported; and now on the 13th Ningpo has suddenly fallen, and thus this province of Chekeang has lost one of its eastern defences, and the two districts of Fungghwa and Seangshan (on the south of Ningpo), are left isolated and exposed in a manner much to be regretted. On the west of Ningpo, although the rivers and channels are rather narrow, so that the large vessels of the rebels may not be able easily to make their way upon them; yet their boats and small craft will be able to go in every direction.

On the 15th, a dispatch was received from Wang Wotsan, the magistrate of Tszeké, stating that the inhabitants were fleeing in great numbers and confusion, and that the danger was so great that it was impossible to afford any security for the defence of the place. The above named domestic, Shaou Yung, has now again reported verbally that when he passed through Tszeké, the place was entirely vacated. That place being thus left without inhabitants, the people of the neighboring districts Yayaon, Shangyu, Hwnyke, Shianvin, Seangshan, together with the inhabitants of Hangchow, are day after day removing in great numbers; and the rebels are numerous in proportion as the respective places are near to the late scene of action. Perhaps the rebels, hearing of this state of our affairs, may come either in their small craft or on foot, and improve the opportunity to make new attacks. It is feared, therefore, that Tszeké and the other places on the rivers will hardly be able to maintain their defences against them. And should the rebellious foreigners not presume to enter so far into the country, still there is reason to fear that treacherous natives will seize on this opportunity to rob and to plunder. The number of these outlaws daily increasing, it is further to be feared that they will band themselves into factions hands, and give rise to internal disorders.

Pondering on this state of things, as we relate them, it is impossible to repress the bitter grief and painful anxiety of our hearts.

We, your majesty's ministers, with the other high provincial authorities, having taken into consideration the whole state of affairs, are only able, under existing circumstances, to guard and defend the most important positions, hoping thereby to secure the safety of Shaohing, and also to cut off from Hangchow the approach of the invaders. In looking at the several positions in

the province, the narrows on the river Tsougo are found to be the most important. From thence, on the one side, Shangyu and Tszeke, and other districts, may be overlooked; while on the other, defence may be afforded to Shaouling and the provincial capital. There consequently it seems desirable to appoint soldiers for defence; and by this means prevent the sudden incursions of the rebellious foreigners, and, by repressing the depredations of robbers, keep the country in subjection, and gradually restore internal security.

At this moment, not one of the soldiers in the province is available for such service. But the 800 Tartar troops, formerly ordered from Nanking for the reinforcement of Ningpo, having not yet arrived, we have sent an express to their commander to march directly to Tsougo, and to have the 50 pieces of artillery from Keungsoo brought on also for immediate service.

Tsougo being a position of such great importance, in a military point of view, and its defences so essential to the safety of the province, it becomes in the highest degree necessary to select a man of great experience and ability to take command at that post. This done, there may be some hope of success.

By the present turn of our affairs, the people of the province are becoming more and more alarmed, and the danger is very great. Lew and his fellow officers, your majesty's minister, are day and night engaged in devising means to quiet the people. But to do this is impossible.

Moreover, the rebellious foreigners, now flushed with success and eager for conquest, it is very much to be feared that they will seek out a new way to attack Chapoo, or by some channels approach Tsenshan in the district of Haening, and thus gain access to the provincial capital. Hence the presence of the lieutenant-governor is required at Hangchow, in order to give stability to that important position and prevent disorders there. All the gentry also belonging to the city, have been forbidden to leave the place.

Ching Tsoushin, late commissioner of justice in the province of Fuhkeen, is found to be an able and intelligent man, and your majesty's minister, the lieutenant-governor, has long been acquainted with his talents. On the recommendation of the imperial commissioner Yukeen, your majesty had already been pleased to accede to the proposal of his being put in command of troops in this province. But Chinhae had fallen before he could reach that post, so that his assistance there was not availed of for its defence. He has since arrived at this metropolis; and the lieutenant-governor, having pointed out to him the situation and circumstances of Tsougo, appointed him temporarily to take command of any defence that position. This officer has not shrunk back from the danger, but willingly and boldly undertaken the duties of that station; and accordingly, clothed with proper authority to act, he has repaired thither to take command and give security to the inhabitants, and to seize and severely punish traitorous natives.

Luh Tseichang, the intendant of Ningpo and Shaouling, is at present at Shangyu collecting the scattered soldiers.

Le Tingyang, the commander-in-chief of Kenchow, after having been wounded at Chinhae, retired to Shaouling, and there rallied and collected his forces; and we have deemed it right to order him to repair to Tsougo, to join commissioner Ching Tsoushin, and assist in the direction of affairs at that station.

Tseung Wankang, the provincial commissioner of justice, has been directed to repair to Shaouling, and to remain there with the troops, to act in concert with Ching Tsoushin.

A commissariat has been established at Shaouling, in order easily to afford the requisite supplies.

The troops which have been repeatedly asked for from Showchun, Keangse, and Hoopih, have not yet arrived. Those stationed at Tsougo are few, and having been already defeated, will be again the more easily shaken and moved. That by such a force the enemy will be overcome, we, your majesty's ministers, really cannot give any assurance.

The soldiers on the lieutenant-governor's own establishment not being distinguished for their valor, your majesty's minister, Lew, has therefore enrolled the brave and patriotic among the people, and put them under discipline. The whole number of these recruits, in and about Hangchow, is about twenty thousand. Their leaders are brought day after day before the lieutenant-governor, who labors to inspire them with a sense of fidelity and justice, and at the same time encouraging them with pecuniary rewards. By this means, these troops have been somewhat emboldened; but those who fought at Tinghae and Chinhae are scattered and disheartened. Thus the regular troops at Hangchow are weak and feeble, while the recruits are wholly unused to war. Under these circumstances of extreme danger, it is impossible to give any security that either will stand to their posts.

We are overwhelmed with fear and anxiety, our strength of body and mind is exhausted, and our weakness and inability are extreme. It is not in our power to repay the imperial favor. We can only beg his majesty to direct what we ought to do, and cause us to fulfil our duty. Then great will be our gratitude.

Postscript. Your majesty's minister Lew, entrusted with an important territorial government, and having within the current month lost several cities in succession,

begs that he may be delivered over to the proper Board for examination and punishment, as a warning to others not to be left in like manner.

With regard to Luh Tseichung the intendant of Ningpo and Shaouling, and Le Tingyang the commander-in-chief of Keuchow, with any who have been rescued from the attempt to sacrifice life in the discharge of duty, or wounded in battle and have retired into the country—his majesty's will is requested; and, in view of the present want of men, it is desired, that their examination may be delayed, and their awards or condemnation postponed, so that we may avail ourselves of any assistance which they are able to afford.

Furthermore; when we shall have made examination with regard to Tang Tingsue, and ascertain whether he be dead or alive, and shall have obtained any information concerning general Yu Pooyun, then a separate memorial shall be addressed to the throne.

(From Hangchow) this memorial is respectfully sent by an extra express, to travel at the rate of more than six hundred *le* (about 200 miles) per day. We prostrate beg that the august ruler will cast on it a sacred glance, and grant instruction. A respectful memorial.

13. CAPTAIN GRATAN.—We are indebted to a friend at Ningpo for the following.

Extract from General Orders by lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., dated Ningpo, Nov. 4th, 1841.

"Lieut general sir Hugh Gough is most happy to communicate to the forces the highly gratifying approval of the right honorable the governor-general in India conveyed in a letter, which his excellency has had the honor to receive from his lordship, and of which the following is an extract.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through captain Grattan, of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, of your dispatch dated 31 of June last, reporting in detail the successful series of operations in the neighborhood of Canton during the last week in May, which ended in the brilliant triumph of the British arms, over an infinitely superior Chinese force, and the signal humiliation and submission of the enemy.

"The great successes of the troops under your command, acquired, as they were, by a marked combination of skill, decision, courage and good conduct, and evincing throughout a zealous and cordial co-operation with H. M.'s naval forces, while they so highly redound to your own honor, demand also my sincerest congratulations and my warmest thanks and approbation.

"I have not failed publicly to record the testimony of the feelings with which the government of India has learnt these remarkable achievements, and have the pleasure to refer you to the enclosed copy of the extraordinary Gazette of the 7th of August, for a knowledge of the terms in which it has been expressed.

"I would add, that while it has occurred to me that the possible contingencies of the military service may require the presence of every available officer with his regiment in China, (and the public utility of captain Grattan's return to head quarters has been pointed out to me by that officer) I have at the same time strongly urged on H. M.'s government, that any honors or benefit that might have resulted to captain Grattan had he proceeded to England with dispatches, may not be withheld from him on account of his speedy return, under the opinion I have expressed to him, to a field of service, where he has been so gallantly employed."—*Chinese Repository for December.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 8th Jany., 1842.

This week has been barren of news of any kind, from abroad or local. Nothing has arrived from the north, and we suspect that the Chinese government must lately have taken measures to prevent any of their official documents to get out of their offices; we at least have not for some time been able to obtain any, and even our *Peking Gazette*, which used to be brought us pretty regularly, have not of late come to hand, although we are in the habit of paying for them much more liberally than Chinese do.

The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille, has during the week gone over to Hongkong.

Several seizures have during the week been made of Chinese junks and other trading vessels in the estuary of Canton river, and only two days since H.

M. S. Nimrod convoyed three prizes, Chinese junks we are told, to Hongkong, to be there condemned and sold. While these hostile measures are being executed, the trade in Canton continues undisturbed, nor do the authorities there seem as yet to have made any official remonstrances against acts, which may appear contrary to the spirit of Capt. Elliot's arrangement made before Canton. It is an anomalous state of things; on the one hand every Chinese merchant vessel which leaves the river of Canton is immediately seized, and sold for the benefit of the captors, whilst, on the other, British shipping still resorts to the port of Whampoa, and trade there meets with no obstruction, notwithstanding the hostile acts of British ships of war. By a petty sort of warfare, harrassing the peaceable, industrious, and inoffensive merchant, it seems to be intended to distress the Chinese Government; while that same government is allowed by the regular British and other foreign trade, to receive a large amount of duties, and other profits, which are immediately laid out in fortifications and the purchase of arms and ammunition. We regret not to be able to perceive any wisdom displayed in such conduct of the war; for whilst the Chinese government, the legitimate object of attack, is furnished with the means to prolong its resistance, the unoffending people are deprived of their property, and must necessarily feel an increased degree of hostility towards the foreign invaders, by whom the promise, that hostilities were not directed against them, has been broken. Were the river of Canton closely blockaded, we should not find fault with the seizure of Chinese merchant vessels, as then the system on which the war was carried on, could be plainly understood, it having, ever since fighting is known, been the maxim to distress the enemy by every means in one's power; but being at peace in one place, and at open war a few miles further on, is an anomaly not easily comprehended.

It is said that the Chinese at Canton have three European Engineer officers in their pay, and this would account for the great improvements lately observed in the fortifications near the river, which, as we mentioned before, are now being built with considerable skill, far superior to any hitherto shewn by the Chinese themselves. It has been observed that some of the works near the river, although but recently constructed, have lately been pulled down, and others erected on or near the same spots, probably upon the principles newly taught them. The greatest activity still prevails in and near Canton in fortifying the river and town.

We have copied, from the *Repository*, a very interesting document, being a report from Yew, the Lieut. Governor of Chekang to the Emperor of the attack of the English on Chinhae and Ningpo. It will therefore be seen that several of the high officers attempted suicide; this may be true, but from its frequent recurrence, and its having been attempted where succour was near, a suspicion of its not being intended in earnest, obtrudes itself, and the reports of such acts of despair may probably be intended to divert the Imperial wrath from the offending, because unsuccessful, officers. The admission in the report now before us, of the probable insufficiency of the Imperial troops, even after they shall all have been concentrated in the most favorable position, deserves attention; Keshien was deprived of his fortune, rank, and liberty for a like statement; has the Emperor's ear since become more open to truth?

Several mandarines have lately come here from Canton, with a view of harrassing Chinese dealers; several conflicts between smugglers and mandarin boats have also happened, in which the latter are said to have been worsted. A new Taou-tae has arrived in this neighbourhood, and many soldiers are being enlisted; but courage is at a higher price than before, and whilst formerly a soldier's pay was only two dollars, six dollars a month, which the authorities now offer, are hardly sufficient to prevail on the rustic or the coolie to don a soldier's jacket.

From the *Hongkong Gazette* of 1st January (still published in Macao) we have made several extracts, and should have copied from it more largely had it come to hand earlier; but it was issued only last night. This number is full of interest, for not only does it contain abstracts of Chinese Official documents, relating to the occupation of Chusan Chin-

hae, and Ningpo, but we also find in it a well written article on the present state of the new settlement of Hongkong, which we shall copy into our next. From the official documents before mentioned, it appears that the Emperor is greatly vexed at the success of British arms, indeed his autograph reply to one of Yukeen's despatches, relating to the fall of Chusan is to the following effect: "Our feelings of indignation and wrath cannot in words be expressed"; and the Emperor further writes as a marginal note on the statement that "for six days and nights they had fought with heavy toil," these autograph words: "We read it with fast falling tears."

When His Majesty received the news of the fall of Chinhae and Ningpo, he expressed himself in similar terms of indignation, but approves of the great officers' suggestions of concentrating all the available forces at and near Hangchow, the capital of the province, which is to be defended at all hazards. Orders for troops from the surrounding provinces, to march upon Hangchow, have been given, and no peaceable overtures to the invader are yet spoken of.

It is singular that Yukeen's attempt at suicide is approvingly spoken of by His Majesty. Such acts of despair may be a proof of the sincerity of these high functionaries, but, according to the, with us, generally received notions, are anything but in favor of the supposed ability of the suicide. We extract the following from the *Hongkong Gazette* on the subject.

On the 22nd of October, the Emperor expresses his great regret on account of the death of Yukeen, who "gave his life for his country, casting himself into the water." He adds to his departed servant's titular distinctions, orders him funeral honors of a high class, and remits whatever there may be recorded against him in any of his official situations. His Majesty then calls to mind the death of Yukeen's grandfather, in the same manner, at Ele, during the reign of Keenlung, directs that Yukeen receive subordinate sacrificial honors in the same temple of "faithful ministers," in which his ancestor had already found a place,—promises further honors at the end of the war,—directs all the local officers to pay to his remains every honor, wherever they may pass on the way to Peking, and sends Yukeen's brother to meet the coffin, permitting him to bring it without the city of Peking."

We have been kindly favored, at our request, with the following particulars regarding the two American Schooners *Anglona* and *Ariel*, and the race they lately run. We hear it is intended by the owners of these vessels to have very shortly another trial in a fresh northerly breeze, over the same distance lately run, and bets to some amount are made on the result.

"THE LITTLE AMERICAN CLIPPERS"

The *Anglona*, Capt. Turner, and *Ariel*, Capt. Dodd, Schooners of 90 tons, arrived some time since from the United States, both making capital passages. Notwithstanding which it was doubted by many if such diminutive craft were capable of working to windward at sea against the strong winter monsoon; but a trial proved them at least equal to any sailing vessels which have visited these waters. They were dispatched in a strong northerly; the *Anglona* to Nainoa accomplished her voyage in little over 5 days, going up in the very "teeth of the gale" in 3½ days. The *Ariel* went to Manila where she remained 24 hours and was back at an anchor off the Praya Grande in 12 days. It was then proposed to try their speed with each other, and the 29th of last month fixed upon for

THE RACE.—round Lintin Island and back to the starting point, a boat anchored off the Praya Grande. They went off in fine style at 9 h. 52 m. a. m. with a strong north wind which continued about 3 hours, when *Anglona* had gained 3 miles to windward; it afterwards became quite moderate, when *Ariel* established her superiority in light winds, by gradually closing with her antagonist, taking the lead soon after rounding Lintin, and coming in 11 minutes or 1½ miles a head.

Time.—*Ariel* 8 h. 42 m.—*Anglona* 8 h. 59 m. distance sailed 65 miles.

(From the *Hongkong Gazette* of 1st January.)

ABSTRACTS OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Received at Hangchow, regarding the movements of the Generalissimo and Commissioners sent by the Emperor to Chekeang.

Hoo Chao, commander-in-chief in Shense, was on his way, apparently, to Fuhkeen, when he received, on the 29th of October, the imperial commands,

appointing him a joint commissioner. He was then on the frontiers of the province of Cheihle, from whence he wrote to the government of Chekeang, giving information of his appointment, and stating that he was about to repair to Hangchow, in obedience to the imperial commands, with 2000 men. He received, at the same time, the announcement (issued at Peking two days earlier) of the appointment of Yiking as generalissimo, together with the subordinate appointments already detailed, in the translation of extracts from Imperial edicts—This communication from Hoochao was received at Hangchow on the 29th of October.

Shortly after, a second imperial rescript arrived, ordering Hoochao to change his route, and repair, with 1000 of the troops he had with him, to Teentsin,—for which, as a place immediately adjoining the imperial abode, the Emperor began to feel alarm. The remaining 1000 of the Shense troops under Hoochao's command were ordered to continue their route to Chekeang; but of the further reinforcements from Shense, advancing at a later period in that direction, 1000 were to turn aside and join their commander-in-chief at Teentsin. Hoochao was meanwhile to associate himself with Narkinge, the Governor-general of Cheihle, in arranging the defence of Teentsin and its neighborhood.

It was between the 18th and 20th October, that Keshen was ordered to be released, that he might repair to Chekeang. He was to leave, in the suite of the generalissimo, on the 30th of October. Two other joint Commissioners, and an officer of the Board of Revenue bearing a separate civil commission, have, it seems, been appointed to Chekeang;—and a noble of the first order has been sent with a detachment of the Imperial Guards. The civil commissioner was to leave Peking, with two subordinate officers, on the 26th October; the generalissimo, with Keshen and another high officer, and ten subordinate officers, was to leave on the 30th. The officer appointed to succeed Yukeen, as Governor-general of Keangsoo, Anhway, and Keangse, was to leave about the same time, bringing with him 1000 of the Honan troops.

These particulars are from letters received at Hangchow from the officers themselves.

(True abstract.) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As arrangements have now been made for the opening of Mail Packets at Macao, Shipmasters and others are requested, on their arrival here, to forward all such Mail Packets to the Office of the Superintendents, where they will be opened.

By order, L. de ALMADA e CASTRO,
Senior Clerk in the Office of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.
Macao, 23d December, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Tinghae, 3d Oct., 1841.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough has again the pleasure to congratulate the troops under his command upon their success in the recapture of the island of Chusan, and city of Tinghae, on the 1st instant.

The conduct of the 55th, whose good fortune it was to land first, and who gallantly gained and cleared the heights, under a brisk and sustained fire from the enemy, was most creditable to the corps, and gave it the further advantage of being first to scale the city walls.

That of the 18th Royal Irish, who landed next, was equally praiseworthy in driving the enemy before them in spite of the resistance from the long line of sea batteries, until the regiment gained and re-occupied its old station upon the Pagoda Hill.

The well directed fire of the detachments of Royal and Madras artillery from Truinball Island, and the exertions of the Madras artillery on Chusan in getting their guns over almost impracticable ground, and opening their fire from successive points,—were alike distinguished.

The Major general was also gratified by observing the spirited manner in which the Madras Rifle Volunteers advanced, in extended order, over the hills of the city, and the active zeal of the Madras sappers, in carrying the scaling ladders over those steep and difficult heights, and planting them against the walls.

Circumstances which it was impossible to foresee having hastened the moment of attack, the 49th Regiment and Royal Marines were not landed in time to perform all that had been allotted to them; but the Major general noticed with the utmost satisfaction the rapidity with which they moved off to support the advance.

Sir Hugh Gough addresses himself, therefore, to all, in expressing his thanks to commanding officers of columns and corps, and to the personal staff, and directs that his sentiments be made known to all of every rank under their respective command.

By order. (Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lt.-col., Dep. Adj. General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Chinhae, 12th Oct., 1841.

Major general Sir Hugh Gough having so lately thanked the troops under his command, for their conduct on the 1st of Oct., will only now observe, that their promptitude and gallantry at the capture of the fortified heights and citadel of Chinhae, on the 10th inst., justified his warmest anticipations.

The Major general again requests, that the commanding officers of columns and corps and heads of departments, will communicate this expression of his satisfaction to all under their respective command and acquaint them that he will have much gratification in bringing their praise-worthy conduct to the notice to the Governor general and Commander in chief in India, and to General Lord Hill.

By order. (Signed) A. S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lt. col., Dep. Adj. General.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

AT CHUSAN.

Wellesley 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, k. c. b., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, c. b.

Blenheim 72—captain Thomas Herbert, c. b.

Blonde 42—T. Bourchier, c. b.

Pelican 18—Napier.

Hyacinth 18—comdr. G. Goldsmith,

Moleste 18—Watson.

Columbine 18—Morsehead,

Algerine 10—Lieut. Maitland.

Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

H. C. S. Nemesis Lieut. W. H. Hall,

Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,

Phlegathon lieut. McCleverty,

Sesostriis mr. comg. Ormsby,

AT ANOV.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, c. b.

Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearse,

Pylades 18—T. V. Anson,

ON THEIR WAY TO CHUSAN.

Cornwallis 72—captain Richards,

Troopship Jupiter lieut. Falton,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

[standing officer.

Herald 26—captain J. Nias, c. b. senior com-

Aligator 24—S. P. Pritchard,

Nimrod 18—comdr. Glaspe,

Chameleon 10—comdr. Hunter,

Chio 16—T. Troubridge,

Royalist 10—Lieut. W. Stewart,

Young Hebe 4—comg. Cater,

H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comg. Ross,

Jany. ARRIVED

3. (B.) Friends, —, Manila.

3. " Allerton, —, do.

3. " Canton, —, Sydney, 22d November.

PASSENGER PER

Friends, Mr. H. Constable.

Jany. SAILED

1. (B.) Forth, Lamb, Singapore.

3. " Water Witch, Reynell, Sing. & Calcutta.

3. " Vansittart, Lemon, Sing. and Bombay.

3. " John O'Gaunt Robertson, London.

5. " Elephantia, Ross, London.

5. " W. S. Hamilton, Brown, Singapore.

8. (F.) Luminy, Cayal, Singapore.

PASSENGERS PER

John O'Gaunt, Mr. G. P. Cooper

Vansittart, Captain Larkins; Messrs Heerjeebhoy

Rustomjee; Ardaseer Furdonjee; Shawuxshaw

Rustomjee; Cowasjee Saporjee Lungat.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—Purkfield.

For Liverpool.—Young Queen.

For Calcutta.—Mermaid, Isab. Robertson.

For Bombay.—Sir H. Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—Emerald Isle, Arethusa, Paramat-

ta, Sappho, Oriza, Ann Birdson,

Lady Leith, Prima Donna.

From Calcutta.—Ann. Urgent, Sylph.

From Bombay.—Saphira, Ardaseer, Circassian,

From Singapore.—John Cree, Westmoreland, Isa-

bella.

From Sydney.—Livingston.

From Java.—Ann Augustina.

SUPPLEMENT.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 29th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 17.	MANILA, December,
CALCUTTA, 28th Oct.	AMOI, 15th December,
BOMBAY, 28th Oct.	CHUSAN, 9th Dec.
JAVA, 4th November.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	550	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Asiatic,	503	Barlow,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Austr. Packet,	—	Hill,	Dent and Co.
Algerine,	—	Buckton,	
Allerton,	—	White,	Turner and Co.
Autumnus,	—	—	
Anna Isabella,	—	—	
Belhaven,	300	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	315	Graham,	"
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canopus,	365	Titheron,	A. Calder.
Canton,	—	—	Turner & Co.
Chelydra,	—	Whittghm.	Dent and Co.
Cadet,	—	Curling,	
*Cordelia,	378	Cawket,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Dss. of Nthumbd	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson and How
Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Foam,	310	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Friends,	—	—	
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guisachan,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb. Henderson	—	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hjee. Bomanjee	—	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Renwick,	—	Morgan,	Turner and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustomjee.
Louisa Baillie,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Mermaid,	600	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A Webb,	339	macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Mary Ann,	—	Holton,	Fergusson L. and Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
*Parkfield,	—	Whiteside	Jardine M. & Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	"
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	—	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	—	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Regina,	—	Poole,	Fergusson L. and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sesostris,	—	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
*Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyes,	Dent and Co.
*Slains Castle,	—	Petrie,	"
Salopian,	273	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Sophia,	—	Johns,	Russell and Co.
Sir H. Compton	—	—	A. and D. Furdonjee.
*Ths. Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Philipson,	Macvicar and Co.
*Young Queen,	—	Reid,	Dirom and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
*Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
*Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.
Oscar,	—	Eyre,	Wetmore and Co.

BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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FRENCH.

Frig. Erigone,	capt. Cécille	
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* at Whampoa.

BIRTH.—At Macao January 2d. Mrs. Gutzlaff, the lady of the Revd. Charles Gutzlaff, of a daughter, which survived but a short time.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

ANNUNCIO.—Pela Provedoria dos Defunctos e Ausentes são citados os credores certos e incertos do Desaparecido THOMAS BEALE, para dentro de 30 dias da data destas comparecem em Juizo, apresentando seus títulos, e requererem o que lhes convier contra o expolio do mesmo, arrecadado pelo seu desaparecimento.
O Escrivão SILVEIRA.

Macao, 22 de Dezembro, 1841.

NOTICE.—By the Administration of the Defuncts and Absentees the creditors, certain or uncertain of the missing THOMAS BEALE are cited to present to the said administration, within 30 days from this date, their claims, and any petition they may have against the estate of the above mentioned THOMAS BEALE.
SILVEIRA, Clerk.

Macao, 23d December, 1841.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and MR. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.
BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shopkeeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, 7 cent returnable on the premiums.
BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIFE Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing A I Barque AUSTRAL-ASIAN PACKET, of 193 Tons New, 205 Old measurement, built at Redbridge in 1839, well found in stores and ready for sea. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO CALCUTTA AND MACAO ROADS, OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, of 800 Tons, Captain PIGE, to have early dispatch, apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton, or HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, BENJN. SPROULE Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quiet despatch. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO sail on the 20th January, the Barque REGINA, Captain POOLE. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 3rd January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. I. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Capt. JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the commander, or to

ALEX. CALDER.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast new Brit. Barque SALOPIAN, Captain BELL, A 1 273 Tons, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE new fast sailing bark "MARY ANN," 400 Tons, O M, Captain A. HOLTON; apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO sail in a few days, the fast sailing Barque WANDERER, Capt. OWEN; For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWES, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A I Ship CORDILIA, Jas. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUISSACHAM, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREGG, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

Macao, 15th Nov., 1841.

DALLAS & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTA, 800 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship DUCHESSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 750 Tons, Capt. CHAS SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; to be despatched in all December. For freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or Mr. COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest 7 month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest 7 month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of different qualities, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex Louisa Bailie,
PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMILTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAN & Co. or to the MASTER on board.

Typa, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)
Will in future be conducted by FREDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila Rope, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHRETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogs-heads, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.;** for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. **MANILA SEGARS**, 4a superior. **COGNAC BRANDY.** **SELTZERWATER** and **HOCK.** **HAMBURG PORK** and **BEEF.** **RUSSIAN DUCK** and **CANVAS.** Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co**
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Meer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grave Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.

A quantity of **SHEATHING COPPER** and **NAILS** two patent **WINDLASSES** by Tyzack & Co.
BEER in hds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.

BEEF and **PORK** in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.**
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's **PALE ALE** bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale **FRENCH BRANDY**, 300 cases **GIN**, Brown and pale **SHERRY**, Table and Lacar **RICE**, Europe **PAINTS**, **PAINT OIL** & **TURPENTINE**, English & Russian **CANVAS**, 48 dozen **GUERNSEY FROCKS**, **LONG CLOTHS**, **PLAIDS** for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin **GLOVES**, **COIR ROPE**, **SHEATHING COPPER**, **MANILA SEGARS**, and a few large rough **SPARS** for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship **MERMAID**, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of **TIMBER** and **PLANKS** fit for ship and House building.

also

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** or to **CAPT. MORGAN**, General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ @ 5 inches, also **SEIZING STUFF** & **ANCHER** & apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale, apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck
White Drill.

From the Hongkong Gazette of 1st January.

ABSTRACT OF A SERIES OF IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS

Upon the successive taking of Chusan, Chinhae and Ningpo.

Lew, the governor of Chekeang, having reported, on the 5th of October, the fall of Tinghae, and requested

that detachments from the best troops of the neighboring provinces might be sent for the defence of Chapoo and Hangchow, received the imperial autograph reply, in these words: "Our pleasure shall immediately be declared." And, the same day, he received a dispatch from the Great (or Privy) Council, covering an imperial rescript, delivered to the cabinet on the 12th of October. The purport of this rescript is, to reprehend the high commissioner, Yukeen, and the commander-in-chief, Yu Pooyun, for having been so little able, during half a year of cooperation, to provide against attack; and to command the Board of War to determine with rigor what should be the penalty inflicted on them; while the governor, Lew Yunko, having been this year more especially charged with the defence of Hangchow alone, is declared less culpable than his predecessor (Urkhungah) was last year, and is merely placed at the bar of the Board to be judged without rigour.

In a second rescript, of the same date, the emperor informs the governor, that he has already commanded the respective governors of Hoophi and Keance, to send for his disposal a thousand men from each of those provinces. His majesty speaks of Chapoo, and another place somewhat to the westward of it (a jutting-out head-land), called Taenshan, as most important posts of defence; and expresses the fear, that, taking advantage of this moment of general alarm of war, the "rebellious barbarians will be breaking out in every direction. He urgently enjoins the governor to recruit his local forces with volunteers, and especially to collect an extensive body of "water-braves" (seafaring men),—and to band the people together, encouraging them with the assurance, that "to exert themselves for their country is the sure way to defend themselves and their families; that if they will fortify themselves with oneness of determination, no enemy can stand against them." In this, the emperor is simply giving back to the governor the words of the latter's own propositions. His majesty desires that no attack be made, till the grand army be assembled.

On the 17th of October, the governor, Lew Yunko, received an express from the Board of War, addressed to the late high commissioner, Yukeen, which he opened, and found it to give cover to the emperor's autograph reply to the high commissioner's memorial,—as also to an imperial rescript, of date the 11th of October, transmitted by the Great Council. The autograph reply is: "Our feelings of indignation and wrath cannot in words be expressed. Our pleasure shall forthwith be declared." And as a marginal note on the statement that "for six days and nights they had fought with heavy toil, are these autograph words: "We read it with fast-falling tears."

The imperial rescript transmitted through the Council is nearly as follows:—"Yukeen this day reports, that Tinghae has fallen, and that he is in the first place vigorously arranging for the defence of Chinhae, at the same time preparing to send forth a force to advance offensively. From this report, it appears that, on the 27th of September,* the foreigners advanced to Chushan-mun (the channel off Forty-ninth Point), when the general Ko Yunfei (commanding the forces of the island, and having his post on Joss-house Hill) opened fire on them, and striking the malmast of a foreign vessel, caused them immediately to sneak off again. That on the 28th, they landed on Forty-ninth Point, when the general Chin Kwongshun (commanding a detachment, posted on the heights) opened a ginjal-fire, and killed numberless foreigners. That on the 29th, they pitched some tents on the Wookwei shan (Trueball island), when our soldiers killed more than ten of the rebels. That, finally on the 1st of October, they advanced to the attack of Tinghae, when general Ko Yunfei himself aimed a gun, the shot from which struck in the magazine of a foreign vessel, and it was forthwith blown up. The rebels advanced in three columns. As the front ranks of our soldiers fell, the rear ranks advanced to take their place, till their ginjalls and small field-pieces would no longer serve, when it was left to them only to throw away their lives on the battle-field. For six days and nights, they had fought with heavy toil, and had found success; but unfortunately the wind had been for several days contrary, and the sea violent,—so that the reserved reinforcements were hindered from arriving from Chinhae. Our soldiers were no longer able to withstand the enemy, and on the 1st of October Tinghae was lost.—Yukeen requests that his demerits herein may be punished with severity: let the Board with rigour determine the penalty. The generals Wang Sepang,† Ching Kwongshun, and Ko Yunfei,‡ and the acting magistrate of Tinghae and sub-perfect of Shipoo, Shoo Kungshow,|| who fell in the battle, are to receive the funeral honors, &c., by law established. And let Yukeen ascertain and inform the Board of the names of the subordinate officers and soldiers who fell in battle Respect this."

* The entrance of the two steamers to reconnoitre, and their return, on the 26th, had already been reported as a partial success; and that day, though not here mentioned, is therefore to be reckoned as one of the "six." † He was posted in the town, and the manner of his death has never been learned.

‡ He fell, it is reported, in the long battery. § After receiving a severe wound in the head, he slew himself.

|| He was reported at the time, and it is still commonly believed, to have escaped to an island northward.

The governor Lew, having, on the 12th of October, reported the loss of Chinhae, the imperial autograph reply, in similar language of indignation, and his orders thereupon, of date the 18th of October, were received about the 24th. His majesty's first orders are to the Board of War, to make an immediate financial report of what will be required for the military operations in Chekeang. The next commands are to Chin Keeseping (mentioned in a previous translation as one of the joint commissioners with Yiking,) to proceed with all speed to Chekeang, retaining still his rank of provincial commander-in-chief. Again, Yiking is appointed generalissimo, and Halangah and Hoo Chao, joint commissioners, and they are likewise commanded to repair with haste to Chekeang. Hoo Chao's appointment, transferring him from one of the most distant provinces, appears to be owing to an earnest volunteer of his services, sent in upon his hearing of the capture of Amoy, wherein he states that he has been for some time exercising the troops under his command with an improved discipline, and has been employing skillful artificers in the improvement of their weapons.

His majesty's next commands are addressed to Kemingpaon, the general commanding the Tartar garrison of Hangchow, Lew Yunko, governor of Chekeang, Yu Pooyun, commander-in-chief in Chekeang, and Hang-hing, lieutenant-general of the Tartar garrison, acquainting them with the appointment of the generalissimo and joint commissioners, directing that they remain at, and give their best attention to the defences of, Hangchow, and requiring of them the utmost exertions to collect together the scattered remnants of the Tinghae and Chinhae forces,—to show kindness to those of the people who adhere to the government,—and to use every prevention against those who traitorously abandon it. He approves of the arrangements reported to him, for the defence of Showling, in sending thither the judicial commissioner of the provinces with a body of troops,—and for the assembling of volunteers and militia, for which purpose an officer had been sent out with a supply of money. Yu Pooyun, the emperor commands to abide at Ningpo, and there, in concert with the civil officers of the place to collect militia for offensive operations. He ends with demanding more accurate particulars of the fall of Chinhae at the earliest possible period.

On the 22d of October, the Emperor expresses his great regret on account of the death of Yukeen, who "gave his life for his country" casting himself into the water." He adds to his departed servant's titular distinctions, orders him funeral honors of a high class, and remits whatever there may be recorded against him in any of his official situations. His Majesty then calls to mind the death of Yukeen's grandfather, in the same manner, at Ele, during the reign of Keenlung, directs that Yukeen receive subordinate sacrificial honors in the same temple of "faithful ministers" in which his ancestor had already found a place,—promises farther honors at the end of the war,—directs all the local officers to pay to his remains every honor, wherever they may pass on the way to Peking, and sends Yukeen's brother to meet the coffin, permitting him to bring it within the city of Peking.

An express from the Board of War was received at Hangchow on the 27th of October, giving cover to an Imperial Rescript of the 17th, in answer to the report of Yu Pooyun, the Commander-in-chief in Chekeang. That functionary, in announcing the loss of Chinhae, added that he had retired to Ningpo, which was at that moment defenceless, but which he would use every exertion to save. It was then threatened by the enemy, but it might be that they were only making a feint to draw off attention from Hangchow. His Majesty commands him to continue if possible at Ningpo; but, should that place also fall to the enemy, to retreat to Hangchow, and aid in its defence; Showling from its neighbourhood to Ningpo, might in the latter case also be found untenable;—every exertion should, however, be made for its defence, that might be consistent with a due care for the safety of the capital of the province.

On the 24th of October, another Imperial rescript was issued, consequent on having received from the general of the Tartar garrison, and other officers at Hangchow the announcement of Ningpo having fallen. His Majesty has once more to give utterance to "the extremity of his wrath and indignation." By this report, it appears, that, on the 12th of October, eight foreign vessels approached the city, and commenced a cannonade on it, when, the force therein being but "small, the place immediately fell." The Emperor, in commenting upon this subject and the arrangements to be made in consequence of the loss of Ningpo, alludes to the importance of the post of Tsaouga, a small river, having its embouchure to the northward and westward of Chinhae, which runs past the city of Showling (beyond the town, lately visited of Yuyaon): sundry civil officers are ordered to be sent to Showling, and among the rest a Commissary-general to lay in a store of grain. With regard to Hangchow, His Majesty continues, officers and troops have already been dispatched thither; but it must require about two months for them all to arrive. Reliance must meanwhile be placed upon the exertions of the provincial officers.—It seems that, since the fall of Ningpo, nothing had been heard of the commander-in-chief, Yu Pooyun; His Majesty directs search to be made for him, and a true statement of all particulars to be forwarded to the court. It is further commanded, upon the representation of the governor, Lew Yunko,

that the militia of the neighboring provinces shall not be sent till the moment of action arrive, lest they become, during a period of inactivity, mere bandits.

These last orders were received at Hangchow on the 30th of Oct. (True Abstract) J. R. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

HONGKONG, JANUARY, 1st 1842.

In January, 1841, Hongkong was ceded to the British crown, and the island was taken possession of on the 26th; but nothing was done for its improvement until May, when a chief magistrate was first appointed, and shortly after a Road was commenced under the superintendence of the corps of engineers belonging to the Chinese expedition. From May to August, the population increased most rapidly, and an extensive bazaar shortly followed this congregation of people, though it received several severe checks from typhoons and fires—After the departure of the Chinese expedition to Amoy and Chusan in August, permanent public buildings were commenced on the side of the island facing the present anchorage which is called by the natives "K'wun-tai-loo."

Commencing from the westernmost part of the present settlement there are at this date, independent of the temporary barracks which afford quarters for the Bengal Volunteers, one of a permanent nature for about 60 men, nearly completed,—a stone store-house of considerable dimensions ready for use,—and another smaller one in a state of forwardness. A road runs from these buildings to the bazaar, a distance of about one mile and a half, on the side of which some private buildings have been commenced, while in and about the bazaar itself some 20 permanent shops are in different states of completion.

From this latter point to the residence of Mr. Gillespie, a distance of about 2 miles, is the present scene of greatest activity; and on both sides of the road permanent buildings of some importance, both as to size and number, have been and are in progress of construction; while a little higher up Magistracy-hill, we see 3 or 4 permanent houses already finished and inhabited, overlooked by the Magistracy and Prison itself; and on about the same elevation, but more to the east on Government-hill a public office to serve as a temporary residence for the head of the government is just finished;—having a guard house at no great distance from it, where at present are quartered an officer and more than 60 men of the 55th foot. Near to this is the residence of the land-officer, and a small public building at present used as a post-office. Pursuing the road to the east, one arrives at Cantonment-hill, on which a barrack is nearly finished for the Madras Native Infantry, with a powder magazine a little way behind it. At the foot of this hill a small battery is about to be commenced.

Arrived at Mr. Gillespie's, the road crosses a granite bridge and ascends rather suddenly to a gap cut through a hill from which one commands a view of the whole valley and village of "Wong-nei-chung," and the road to "Tai-tam" winding up it until lost to sight among the hills in the centre of the island. If instead, however, of pursuing this road, the branch which crosses the valley and goes on east is followed, one at length arrives at the village of "Soo-koon-poo,"—at present a sequestered, well wooded, and very pretty part of the island. It is from the western end of this village that a point runs out into the sea, whereon an European building has already been commenced, and off which lies Kellet's island, where the government are constructing a battery. The road to the east terminates at the village of "Soo-koon-poo;" but about three miles farther is the fishing village of "Soo-ke-wan,"—a place with a large migratory population having in its neighborhood some vast stone quarries.—From "Soo-ke-wan" a native foot-path, sufficiently good to ride on, leads to "Tai-tam," which is at present a place of little note—though situated at the head of an extensive and deep bay of that name.

On the west side of the southernmost point of "Tai-tam" bay there is a little cove called "Chek-chu," the resort of large fleets of fishing-boats, and the site of a considerable town with a population of about 2000 souls,—having a very good bazaar, an extensive rope-walk, and shops well stocked to supply the wants of Chinese seafaring people.

It is at this place the government have determined on erecting a barrack for two or three hundred men, and where one capable of holding a hundred is now in an advanced state towards completion. A branch of the "Tai-tam" road will lead to this town.

Tracing one's steps westward as if continuing round the island, one at length comes to "Heongkong" proper, a small agricultural village situated in a remarkably pretty, and the most extensive valley in the island. "Shek-pae-wan," often called by the Chinese "Heong-kong, Shek-pae-wan," would seem to be the sea port of Hongkong proper, and to have once been a more flourishing place than it now is. There is here, on an isolated spot the largest Chinese temple to be found on any part of the island. The port of "Shek-pae-wan," though small, is nearly land locked; and having both a northern and a southwestern entrance, it is pretty easy of ingress and egress. An island of about two miles in circumference, called "Tap-lee-chow" protects it from southwest to north, and the island of Hongkong completes the circle. There is abundance of water for a line-of-battle ship, and its only fault is in being too small as an anchorage for many European vessels; yet

there may be nearly as much anchoring ground in it as in the Inner Harbour of Macao.

There is at present a small detachment of the Madras native infantry with two officers and one doctor stationed at this place; and the road has been projected and partially finished, from "K'wun-tai-loo" to it across the hills, a distance of 3 to 4 miles.

There are other villages on the island, but as no public works are carrying on, at or near them, at the present date, it has not been thought necessary in this short sketch to make mention of them.

Various materials have been used in building. At the commencement no one thought of anything better than houses constructed of fan palm leaf, called by the Chinese *kwan*; the next stage was having them boarded and made with doors and windows that could open and shut; then occasionally was found one room of brick, and the rest of the house of the aforementioned description. The first who set the example of a stone and brick house, was Mr. Matheson; government soon after commenced the magistracy and prison, others followed in their train, and now few Europeans think of a palm leaf house, except with certain forebodings of fever and ague. Some wooden houses have been imported from Singapore, and are at present being erected upon a lower story of stone; but for large buildings such as barracks, where space and solidity (should no objection on the score of wholesomeness exist) are the principal considerations, a material made of the common soil or disintegrated rock of the place, sifted and mixed with lime, and then pounded between strong boards into solid walls, seems to be as good as anything else, and costs about half what brick or stone would do. From the great thickness of the walls, also, this material is better adapted for keeping out the heat in summer and the cold in winter; but it must be covered inside and out with a thick coating of plaster. This being well done, and care taken in having the material well mixed and pounded together, there is every reason to expect that a building so constructed will last a very long time, and indeed attain additional solidity the older it becomes. The ancient houses at Macao as well as the walls of the city are made of this material; and the Chinese may occasionally be seen, when it is required to pull some part of one of them down, cutting out bits of it with wedges and pickaxes, as if it were stone. This material is called *ni-cheun* by the Chinese at Hongkong, *taipa* by the Portuguese at Macao, and the manner of making it answers to the description of the *pisé* of Europe. Stone is, however, best adapted for building near the sea, and it will be found to cost as little as brick.

Some wood has been brought from Singapore and Manila, but as it is dearer than Chinese wood now, and requires much more labour to work it, the latter seems to be preferred. Nothing but cheapness would induce one to use the Manila and Singapore wood for other purposes than floorings, as it is excessively heavy; and for roofs the Chinese timber will last as long as the tiles.

The productions of the Island are at present not very numerous. Round most of the villages both on the north and the south side of the island are found very fine Mango trees, "the Lichee," the "Longan," the Orange, and the Pear-trees seem also to thrive very well, the soil being deep between the rocks, and, (according to the opinion of some of the gardeners from the gardens near Canton) of an excellent quality for trees of every sort, some of which have been already planted. There is not much rice-cultivation on the Island, and what there is, being only on the level parts, is likely soon to be discontinued for the cultivation of vegetables more sought after by Europeans, or to be purchased and turned into spots for building upon. Sweet potatoes, and a few of the other Chinese vegetables are likewise grown; and, doubtless, when the agricultural part of the inhabitants begin to find a demand for other than Chinese vegetables, others will be produced. Some small additional patches of ground on different parts of the Island, previously unproductive, have since its occupation by the English been brought into cultivation. Fish is abundant, and much of it is cured at "Chek-chu," as well as at other fishing villages.

Owing to the Roads and paths that have already been cut, parts of the Island are now easily got at where formerly it was difficult to go: and the dry coarse grass and fern which abounds in the hills is brought down in large quantities, and with such facility as to render it cheaper, combined with other circumstances, for Chinese boats to career at Hongkong, than at any neighbouring places. The grass and fern are used by the Chinese for killing the insects that have eaten into the bottoms of their boats.

Many little arts are now practised among the working portions of the population, which three months ago were not known at Hongkong. Every house that is building of stone gives employment to an itinerant blacksmith, who is required to point the stone cutter's tools. Mat-trassmakers may also be seen cleansing their cotton with their oddly constructed bow—and hawkers of every description abound, as well as the various sorts of fortune-tellers, jugglers, quacks, and actors, that are seen in all well populated Chinese towns.

Lime-kilns have necessarily increased, and there are many places where the soil is adapted for bricks, so that we may some day see the art of brick making introduced. Tanning is likewise carried on pretty extensively, and the cattle that are consumed by the European classes afford the hides.

The population has often been estimated at about 15 000 souls, and it is probable this number is by no means an over-estimate. Until the population, however, gets regularly fixed, it will not be easy to obtain a census. They are hard-working, industrious, and cheerful, as the Chinese usually are; and they appear to be too much engaged with their own affairs to have time for idleness and graver crimes—which of late have been anything but of frequent occurrence among them.

There are not more than a dozen horses on the island, and one carriage; a few small flocks of sheep and some goats. Cattle for the consumption of the Europeans are easily obtained, and some of the cows have been found to afford rather a good supply of rich milk, when taken care of and fed with grain.

Many of the complaints about excessive heat, and excessive cold and dreadful unhealthiness, are being forgotten, except among those who have little else to occupy their attention—amidst the general bustle and activity of Hongkong.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 15th Jany. 1842.

By the *Black Joke*, from the coast, news have been received from Chusan to the 24th December, and from Amoy of 2d January, but these later dates give no additional intelligence, except that everything was continuing in statu quo. The troops at Chusan are enjoying good health, and the same at the other stations; but no new enterprises had been entered upon, nor is it likely that any movement will take place until the arrival of the reinforcements per *Jupiter*. With the exception of this arrival we have during the week had no news from any quarter of the Globe, and no local occurrences of any moment to report, and little blame can therefore attach to us for the barrenness of our columns.

On Thursday week last a report reached Canton that the British forces were ascending the river in order to destroy the new fortifications now erecting by the Chinese, and as may be supposed created considerable alarm among the Chinese, and the foreign particularly British merchants; and several of the latter, giving it implicit faith, immediately left for Whampoa, on arriving where, no news of the approach of the British forces having reached, it was soon discovered to have been nothing but a hoax, spread we know not whether for the sake of amusement only to the initiated few, or with a view to some financial operation. But however caused, and with whatever motive, the merchants soon returned to Canton where everything by the last advices continued quiet as before. If it was supposed that the market was to have been much influenced by exciting the fears of the Chinese, such supposition has not been verified, for we hear that with the exception of a few Chops of Teas that were hurriedly shipped off in consequence for Whampoa, to be thence sent outside, no transactions of consequence were caused by it, and the statement in the *Canton Register* that Teas had fallen 6 or 7 Taels is incorrect. Under the circumstances of the market at Canton at present, even supposing it really true that the British force was approaching, we do not think the price of teas could decline so much; for although the Chinese, with a wish of placing their property beyond danger, might then be willing to submit to a great reduction, for Cash, it is well known that foreign merchants at the present moment have it not to offer, and exchanging teas for Cotton or other merchandise, would leave the Chinese in exactly the same position as regards danger to their property as if they had not disposed of their teas. We have received several communications on the subject of this hoax, which, although the authors of such deceptions, if wilful, deserve being publicly known, we refrain from publishing, wishing as much as possible to avoid personal animosities in our small community. On the present occasion, the object, if it was to depreciate the value of property by creating a false alarm, a thing strongly suspected, has fortunately not succeeded, and the only inconvenience caused by it was the trip to Whampoa and back again of the few who left Canton. That there can have been no good authority for the report that the British forces were about moving up the river, and therefore no excuse for its propagation, we have reason to know on good authority; the project having for some time past at least, not been entertained by H. M. Senior naval officer, nor is any movement contemplated now.

The foreign Engineers we mentioned last week as being employed by the authorities at Canton in erecting their new fortifications, are said to be

Dutch, and to have arrived here from Java in a Chinese Junk several months since. Their names are said to be *van Scholte, van Braam, and van Schraik*. Should, during the course of the year, another attack be made on Canton, it is possible, from the very much increased and improved fortifications, that the ships will suffer much on their passage up, and that they will encounter much difficulty in removing the obstructions in the river which are now said to be completed in many places, and to be of such nature that the additional sinking of a single stone laden junk will effectually bar the passage to even small boats. Not only the Macao passage, and Salt Junk River are obstructed, but a very little addition to the impediments already existing will make the second bar impassable to ships of any size. It is much to be feared that when the rains shall set in, these obstructions will cause great inundations in Canton this year. This however does not as yet seem to have engaged the attention of the Chinese authorities, who continue as intent as ever on completing the fortifications of the river leading to Canton, and on procuring arms. We have elsewhere given a translation of an Edict from the Senate of Macao, prohibiting the importation of arms into the Custom-house, and their exportation therefrom, except to sea-ward and under certain guarantees; this is all very well as far as Macao is concerned; but if it is really intended to cut the Chinese off from any further supplies of foreign arms and ammunition, the merely preventing their providing themselves through Macao, whilst Whampoa remains open, will not have the desired effect; for what is to prevent arms to be imported by neutral flags into a port, not only friendly for them, but friendly for the English? We believe that under the present system of hybrid warfare, if a cargo of arms were sent to Whampoa, and thence in boats, merely protected by the neutral flag of the ship which brought them, to Canton, no English ship of war would have a right to touch them; for, with British merchant ships in the port, transacting their lawful and peaceable business there, we do not think that the plea, of the English being at war with the Chinese, would hold good in any Court of justice, in justification of the seizure of such arms.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS BEALE.—A fortnight since we alluded to the distressing disappearance of this gentleman, but hoped at the same time that nothing more serious than a temporary retirement needed to be anticipated. No intelligence whatever was received as to his whereabouts, until the day before yesterday, when it was reported that a person passing near Casilha Bay, saw the head of a dead man protrude through the sand about 30 yards distant from highwater mark, and on opening the ground a little, he saw the upper part of the body dressed in a waistcoat. Information was immediately given to the Portuguese authorities, and the Judge accompanied by his officers, and some English gentlemen, went to the spot. The body was then exhumed, and although all traces of the features had been lost by decomposition, the size of the body corresponded with that of Mr. Beale, and several of the clothe in which it was dressed were marked with his initials. Shoes and hat were wanting, in other respects the body was perfectly dressed. There remained no doubt as to the identity upon the minds of the Judge and the gentlemen accompanying him, nor as to the circumstance that the body had not been washed on shore, but buried there, the lower parts being about 5 feet below the surface, and the spot where it was found about 30 yards distant from high water-mark. How this unfortunate gentleman, after leaving his house, came to his death, remains matter of conjecture; it is supposed that he took refuge with some of his Chinese friends, at whose house he may have fallen ill and died; and that they, to avoid trouble or suspicion, buried him where his corpse was found. The bad health from which deceased had suffered frequently before his disappearance, renders this conjecture not improbable, and the rash step he took so few days before his death of concealing himself from his friends, may probably have been a consequence of that illness. His remains were buried last evening in the British burial ground, where the service was read by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, and where most of the foreign residents attended on this mournful occasion.

FIRE AT HONGKONG.—Again a great part of the Chinese Bazaar at Hongkong has been destroyed by fire. A friend who has received a letter from Hongkong supplies us with the following information: "On the morning of the 12th a large fire occurred

at Hongkong, which destroyed a great portion of the Bazaar, but fortunately only the malthouses; the recently erected brick and stone houses escaped. The French frigate *Erigone* sent her boats and men in a most prompt and praiseworthy manner to assist in extinguishing the fire; not a boat or a man from the British ships of war. The efficient and prompt conduct of the magistrate and other authorities on shore was deserving the greatest praise." We have not yet heard how many habitations were destroyed, nor whether much property was lost.

The Brig *Friends*, Capt. Rugg, arrived last week from Manila, was on her coming to anchor in the roads visited by an officer sent on purpose in the *Hebe*, and taken over to Hongkong. This second seizure we understand to be in consequence of informal papers, the vessel not being entitled to the English flag she sailed under, and we now learn that the Senior Officer, Capt. Nyas, has sent her on to Singapore, there to be adjudicated, the Court of Singapore, possessing Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The seizures of junks and Chinese trading vessels in these waters continues, and we hear among others of two junks of about 600 tons each having lately been brought into Hongkong, the nature of whose cargoes had not at the time been ascertained. We suppose they will also be brought to the hammer, as has been the fate of many others lately. We do not however cease to regret the continuance of such petty and ineffectual warfare, which, we believe, can only be approved of by those immediately interested in the prizemoney, but is reprobated by every body else, as long as Canton remains a friendly port.

Translated from O Portuguez na China.
EDICT.

The Loyal Senate of Macao publishes the following for the information and observance of all inhabitants.

1st. The admission of guns into the Custom house, and of other warlike stores is herewith prohibited, except it be for deposit, when their exportation to the roads only will be permitted, under guarantees to be hereafter established.

2d. All and every one who henceforward shall deal in these articles, will be considered as smugglers, and punished as such conformably to the laws of the country. Signed by the Governor SILVEIRA PINTO, and Senators MELLO, MARQUES, VIEIRA and SEABRA, countersigned by the Secretary MIGUEL PEREIRA SINOENS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

9. (Sp.) *Ramoncila*, —, Manila.
12. (B.) *Sappho*, Dunlop, London.
13. " *Isabella*, Hardie, Bombay.

PASSENGER PER

Ramoncila, Mr. M. Ramon Orbeta.

SAILED

Jany.
12. (B.) *Thomas Sparks*, London.
12. " *Asiatic*, Barlow, London.
12. (A.) *Oscar*, Eyre, New York.
13. (P.) *Felix Viena*, Silva, Singapore and Penang.
13. (B.) *Isabella Robertson*, Kelly, Sing. & Cal.
14. " *Alex. Baring*, Hall, London.
14. " *Friends*, Rugg, Singapore.
14. " *Young Queen*, Reid, Liverpool.
15. (P.) *Simplicia*, Almeida, Sing. and Bombay.
15. " *Sm. Joab Magnanimo*, —, Timor & Lisbon

On Monday next in the evening, Sir H. Compton, Bolton, Sing & Bombay.

PASSENGERS PER

Oscar, Mr. S. A. Lawrence.

Isabella Robertson, Mr. J. P. van Loffelt, his mother and family. Capt. Hudson, Messrs P. Tiedeman Jr., Thos. Smith and J. de Almeida.

Simplicia, Mr. Antonio Rangel.

Sir H. Compton, Messrs P. F. Robertson and Weldridge, Capt. T. Rees.

By the latest advices from Sydney of the 22d November, the *Ann Gales* had not arrived there, and fears for her safety are entertained, she having left here on the 29th of May, and been consequently nearly 6 months out.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London, — *Parkfield*.
For Calcutta, — *Mermaid*.
For Bombay, — *Sir H. Compton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Emerald Isle, Arethusa, Paramatta, Oriza, Ann Birdson, Lady Leith, Prima Donna*.
From Calcutta, — *Ann, Urgent, Sylph*.
From Bombay, — *Saphira, Ardaseer, Circassian*.
From Singapore, — *John Cree, Westmoreland*.
From Sydney, — *Livingston*.
From Java, — *Ann Augustina*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 29th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 17.	MANILA, December.
CALCUTTA, 28th Oct.	AMOI, 2d January.
BOMBAY, 28th Oct.	CHUSAN, 24th Dec.
JAVA, 4th November.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Austr. Packet.	193	Hill,	Dent and Co.
Algerine,	—	Buckton,	"
Alberrton,	—	Cat,	Turner and Co.
Autumnus,	—	White,	"
Bellhaven,	301	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	315	Graham,	"
BomanjeeHjee,	800	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	JardineMatheson&Co.
Canopus,	365	Titheron.	A. Calder.
Canton,	—	—	Turner & Co.
Chelydra,	—	Whittghm.	Dent and Co.
Cadet,	—	Curling,	"
*Cordelia,	378	Cawkett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Dss. of Nthumbd	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson&Co
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson and How
Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	JardineMatheson&Co.
Foam,	310	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guisachan,	—	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb.Henderson	—	Tweadie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygiea,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Isabella Anna,	—	Thompson	Jardine Matheson&Co
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	"
Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Renwick,	—	Morgan,	Turner and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	JardineMatheson&Co
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustomjee.
Louisa Baillie,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Maia,	315	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Mermaid,	600	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A. Webb,	339	macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Mary Ann,	—	Holton,	Fergusson L. and Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee	—	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Pras. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
*Parkfield,	—	Whiteside	Jardine M. & Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	"
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	—	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	352	Fergusson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	—	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Regina,	—	Poole,	W. H. Harton.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sesostri,	—	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
*Samuel Winter,	—	Jeyes,	Dent and Co.
*Slains Castle,	—	Patric,	"
Salopian,	273	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Sappho,	—	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Sophia,	—	Johns,	Russell and Co.
Wanderer,	—	Owen,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Philipson,	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
*Mury Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Studder,	Russell and Co.
*Clarendon,	—	Scoddard,	Olyphant and Co.

BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
Ana,	PERUVIAN	
	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
Frig. Erigone,	FRENCH.	
	capt. Cécille	

* at Whampoa.

DIED.—On the 11th Inst., BURJORJEE MANAKJEE Esq. aged 47 years 6 months, much regretted by his numerous friends.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and MR. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE Interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £3, 5 cent returnable on the premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

THE fine fast sailing A 1 Ship "CHR. LYDRA," 340 Tons Register, J. T. WHITTINGHAM Master, will take freight for Amoy and Chusan, and sail with all despatch, provided sufficient cargo can be obtained.

Apply to

DENT & Co. Macao.

or on board the "Jane" at Hongkong.

Macao, 17th January, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ISABELLA, Captain HARDIE, will be despatched for the above Port in about three weeks. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship INDUS, Capt. CLARK, A. I. 357 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 21st January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.



THE A 1 British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register

O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE fast sailing Bark MARY ANN, Captain HOLTON, will be despatched for the above port positively on the 31st instant; for freight or passage apply to

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 18th January, 1842

FOR LONDON.



THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIPE Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE fast sailing A 1 Barque AUSTRAL-ASIAN PACKET, of 193 Tons New, 205 Old measurement, built at Redbridge in 1839, well found in stores and ready for sea. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO CALCUTTA AND MACAO ROADS, OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.



THE Ship ROMANJEE HORMUSJEE, of 800 Tons, Captain FIGE, to have early dispatch; apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton, or HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fine new fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, BENJN. SPROULE Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quiet despatch. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



TO sail on the 20th January, the Barque REGINA, Captain POOLE. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 3rd January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

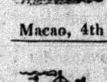


THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. I. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Capt. JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the commander, or to

ALEX. CALDER.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE fast new Brit. Barque SALOPAN, Captain BELL, A 1 273 Tons, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fine fast sailing bark "MARY ANN," 400 Tons, O. M., Captain A. HOLTON; apply to

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SYDNEY.



THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWES, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A 1 Ship CORDELIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander, loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUISSACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British Ship "FOAM" A. I. 310 Tons, Capt. A. GREGO, now lying in the Tyne; for freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD A. I., 496 tons old measurement, having part of the cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th October, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 3/4 Chest 3/4 month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 3/4 Chest 3/4 month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godown on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOUWAN Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE Macao,

or C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars; suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gann" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of different qualities, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex Laiton Baillie,

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder,—an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMILTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAR & Co. or to the MASTER on board.

Typa, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation; in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)
Will in future be conducted by FREDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheds, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone juga, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT, LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

COALS. Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheds, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 25th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SULTZBACHER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEER. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and Nails two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co. BEER in hhds and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, MANILA SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila: Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 Inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
White Duck.
White Drill.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... £ 12
For six Months..... £ 7
For three "..... £ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SYDNEY.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We copy the following highly interesting document, from yesterday's *Herald*:—

The Antarctic Expedition, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, having just left our shores on the further prosecution of their most interesting voyage, I venture to communicate, through the medium of your Journal, a few of its leading features; the cause of its equipment; and a brief account of what has been already effected, in the hope that such information will be acceptable to the public.

The science of Magnetism, has of late years been so much enlarged, both theoretically and practically; but more particularly by the gradual improvement in the manner of observing, and by the simplicity and beautiful delicacy of the instruments used for ascertaining the elements of Dip, Intensity, and Variation, that twenty years ago, comparatively little can be said to have been known respecting them.

The actual Variation and Dip certainly had been carefully observed for many years before, but the discovery of the Deviation, or Perturbations of the Magnet, is of recent date. The magnetical observations made by Major Sabine, during the first and second Polar Voyages, gave a fresh stimulus to the development of the law of Magnetism, and attracted the attention of British and Continental philosophers, to whom this law became a question of intense interest and deep investigation. Amongst them the names of Von Humboldt and Gauss, are conspicuous in the annals of science.

In the third Polar Voyage, 1824-5, extensive observations in exemplification of the important discovery of the horizontal deviation of the needle, first noticed by Professor Barlow, (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1823, p. 326), were made by Sir Edward Parry, assisted by the late Captain Forster; and in the year 1828, Captain Forster, at Spitzbergen, prosecuted the enquiry still further with success. Subsequently, in the celebrated voyage of Sir John Ross, his nephew, James C. Ross, the commander of the present expedition, distinguished himself, after the wreck of the ship, during four successive weary years, within the Arctic Circle, by his magnetical researches, and finally succeeded—as near at least, as could be ascertained, with the limited means of determination of which he was then in possession—in planting his country's flag upon the position of the true North Magnetic Pole, which he found to be in lat. 70° 5' 17" & long. 98° 45' 48" W.

This discovery, which formed the subject of a communication by Captain J. C. Ross, to the Royal Society, and which was read on the 10th December, 1833, gave, as may be readily imagined, a new impetus to the scientific world. Facts and observations were daily accumulating over all Europe, and indeed the study of Terrestrial Magnetism, became of interest to many who had never before considered its importance. In the year 1833, a magnetical observatory was established at Göttingen, "and in consequence of this circumstance, the curious discovery was made in 1834, that the minute

momentary changes in the position of the longitudinal needles, are simultaneous and corresponding at different places." This led M. Gauss to direct the attention of men of science more particularly to the subject; and the operations of the "magnetic union" of observers was carried on with great activity under his guidance.

In the year 1836, M. Van Humboldt, who in the year 1818, had set on foot a combination of magnetic observers, in different and distant places, made a communication to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, as President of the Royal Society, in which he expressed a wish "that magnetical observatories upon an uniform plan, might be established in great Britain and its Colonies, with a view of making observations with those which were then making, or were in progress to be made, in different parts of Continental Europe and Northern Asia." A committee of the council was appointed to consider the best mode of carrying the recommendation into effect. A very elaborate report was consequently made by Mr. Christie, in November, 1838, enumerating many important consequences which might result from such a system of observations, and pointing out a series of stations where they might most efficiently be made." (*Address of H. R. H., the President of the Royal Society, Nov., 1837.*) In consequence of this, measures were taken to carry the above recommendation into effect, and the Lords of the Treasury placed the requisite funds at the disposal of the Royal Society for the purchase of instruments.

At a meeting of the British Association at Dublin in 1835, the attention of the members was called by Major Sabine to the subject, and subsequently in 1838, at the meeting of the Association at Newcastle, his arguments were renewed by the same distinguished member with much force. The consequence was, that the equipment of an Antarctic voyage was strongly recommended as highly essential to the further development of a science in which all Europe was so much interested. The Royal Society during the ensuing session (1838) took up the matter with warmth and zeal. A Joint Committee of Physic and Meteorology, of which Sir John Herschel was the Chairman, and Major Sabine and Mr. Wheatstone, the Secretaries, was appointed to report an opinion "on the propriety of recommending to Her Majesty's Government the establishment of fixed magnetic observatories, and equipment of a naval expedition for magnetic observations in the Atlantic Sea, and also to report generally on the subject." The Committee's report being favourable, the Council strongly seconded the recommendation of the British Association, and also proposed that fixed observatories should be erected in Canada, St. Helena, Van Dieman's Land, and Ceylon or Madras, and at the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose, as the report states, of registering "hourly observations of the fluctuations of Variation, Dip, and Intensity, with Magnetometers on the most improved construction, during a period of three years from the commencement," and that "on fixed days, in concordance with other European observatories, 'the same elements should be observed during twenty-four successive hours, strictly simultaneous with one another, and at intervals of not more than five minutes.'"—In the month of June, 1839, the Lords of the Admiralty informed the President and Council of the Royal Society, that it had been determined to send out Captain James Clark Ross on such an expedition, and requested that they would communicate to the Admiralty any suggestions on the subject, or on other points, to which they might wish Captain Ross's attention to be called. The Council, with a due regard to the magnitude and importance of the question submitted to them, "considered that they would best fulfil the wishes of Her Majesty's Government by a subdivision of the enquiry into different parts, and by referring the separate consideration of each part to distinct committees, consisting of those members of the Society who were especially conversant with the particular branches of science to which each division of the enquiry had relation." These several committees, namely, those of Physics, of Meteorology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Mineral and Vegetable Physiology, and of Zoology and Animal Physiology: after bestowing much time and great attention on the investigation of the subject brought under their notice, have each drawn up very full and complete reports of the results of their labours."—*Reports, &c., of the President and Council of the Royal Society, 8th Aug. 1839.* The general Report which emanated from the labour of the several committees was adopted by the Admiralty, and forms the groundwork of the instructions for the voyage.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* were accordingly prepared and fitted. The vessels being bombs, were originally constructed with more than usual strength; but on this occasion they were strengthened with additional timber, both inside and out, to resist the pressure of the ice. The instruments were numerous and complete, the victualling most ample and of excellent quality, and nothing seems to have been spared by the Admiralty to perfect the equipment, and to provide against every contingency that might be expected to happen in a service of much danger and privation.

It would be foreign to the object of this communication, already extended beyond its proper length, to enumerate all the instruments on board. There are, however, amongst them three, which deserve particular

notice, because it is by them that the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism, "the great scientific object of the expedition" are to be made. These are—1st. The "declination magnetometer;" 2nd the "vertical force magnetometer;" and 3rd, the "horizontal force, or Bifilar magnetometer." The first is for determining the changes of variation, or the deviation of the needle in its horizontal position; the second is for ascertaining the fluctuations of the Dip, or of the needle in a vertical suspension; and the third for determining directly the absolute value and the changes of horizontal intensity—this is, the needle or magnetized bar in an horizontally suspended position, having its results freed by an ingenious contrivance, and by the peculiar construction of the instrument from the effect of the force of gravity, indicates by its changes the fluctuations of the earth's magnetic force. These beautiful instruments were constructed after the plan adopted by Professor Lloyd, in the Magnetic Observatory at Dublin. A more detailed description of them would be out of place here; it will be sufficient therefore to say, that they are similar to, and perhaps an improvement upon, those invented by M. Gauss, for which this philosopher has received the "Copley medal" from the Royal Society; the highest honor which that learned body can bestow. M. Gauss's instruments are used in the continental observatories, the number of which is rapidly increasing. When the expedition sailed, the number of observatories erected in various parts of the world were upwards of forty. In these, the various observations are hourly made, and on the "term" or certain fixed day in each month, the changes are registered every 24 minutes in the 24 hours—a most mentally laborious occupation, and, but to those whose heart is in the service, a most monotonous one.

The expedition having left England, proceeded to the south; touched at St. Jago, and then made way to St. Helena, where an officer of the Royal Engineers was left to superintend the observatory—one of the fixed stations. Thence it went to the Cape of Good Hope, where another officer was left to direct the observations there. The voyage may then be supposed at its commencement. Their first visit was to Kerguelen Land, where their portable observatories were erected, and a complete series of observations made with their magnetical apparatus, and with the pendulum. There the expedition remained 3 months, and then proceeded to Van Diemen's Land, or, in the nomenclature of the voyage to Tasmania, a name certainly more euphonical, and but for the mischievous precedent of changing well established names, a more correct and legitimate one. On their arrival at Hobart Town, the fixed observatory was erected, and sufficiently completed so quickly, that before the arrival of the first "term day," the instruments devoted for this station were set up, and the necessary observations made. The establishment was then left under the direction of Lieutenant Joseph Kay, of the *Terror*, but under the protection of His Excellency Sir John Franklin, himself an experienced observer, by whose valuable and zealous assistance, in erecting the building and personal co-operation, the expedition had been very much forwarded.

The expedition then sailed to Campbell Island and Auckland Island, and having at each of those places made the necessary observations, proceeded on the first attempt to penetrate the Antarctic Circle towards the South Pole.

Beyond the parallel of 70° south, no other navigator had as yet penetrated, except Cook and Weddell. The former in two meridians as far as 71° and the latter to 74° S. in 34° W. The object of these attempts, particularly the latter, was merely to discover land—an "Antarctic Continent."

I have always thought the exertions of Weddell were never rewarded in a way they deserved to be. His object certainly was personal gain; but why not? From what other source were his expenses and the outfit of his vessel to be defrayed? It was a bold and daring attempt to proceed so far south in two small frail barks. He set the example which has since been followed by the enterprising Mr. Enderby, who has fitted out several small vessels and sent them to the south to look for and publish the situation of southern land. Mr. Enderby's praiseworthy exertions have been rewarded by the discovery of land in 66° south and 164° east, of Simbirina Island, in 65° latitude between the meridians of 116° and 118° east; then of Kemp Land, in lat. 67° south, and long. 69° east, and of "Enderby Land to the westward of it."

The Russian navigator, Bellinghausen, also discovered two islands, one in lat. 69° S., and lon. 77° west, and the other in lon. 91° west. Within the last four years, however, some further additions have been made to the list of Antarctic lands,—first by the French expedition under M. D'Urville, and secondly by Commodore Wilks, of the United States Navy. M. D'Urville, 1838, discovered the land of Louis Philippe, in the latitude of 54° south, within the meridian of 56° and 58° west, and in the early part of January, 1840, discovered and landed on "Adelie Land," in 66° and longitude 138° east,

supposed to extend 150 miles; the magnetic dip being 86°, which was the greatest dip M. D'Urville observed. Having remained nine days coasting either land or ice, and having thought himself in possession of facts sufficient for "determining the position of the south magnetic pole within a degree, and that this pole could only be in the land of Adelie itself, or in the compact ice which adjoined it," the French navigator retired.

The discoveries of the American exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilks, are said to be a continent extending 1700 miles from east to west. The first sight of this land was made, as has been elsewhere noticed, by a curious coincidence, on the 19th January, the day on which M. D'Urville, at a distance of 700 miles discovered "Adelie Land." The situation of the land first seen by the *Vincennes* is said to be in latitude 64° 20' south, longitude 154° 11' east. It is to be regretted that Captain Wilks was not permitted by his Government to publish the particulars of his discoveries, since they are consequently put before the public in an uncertain and mutilated unsatisfactory way. I am not aware of the authority for the above publication in the *Herald*, and it therefore must be received *cum grano salis*.

The British Expedition, with these discoveries before them, proceeded on their course, having the intention, not of following the tract of others, but of exploring those parts which had yet been unvisited. A southerly course from about the meridian of 166 east brought them near the eastern limit of the land said to have been discovered by the American exploring expedition. In this land, however, the American Captain must have been deceived, since the British ships passed over it without finding bottom with 600 fathoms. The *Erebus* and *Terror* then came to a "pack" of ice 200 miles in length, through which they penetrated without delay or inquiry, and having emerged into the open sea, steered to the westward and discovered land, trending in a southerly direction, which they coasted to the south as far as latitude 78° 4' where the land seemed to take a more westerly trend. Near this point rose majestically to the height of 12,000 feet, two volcanoes, one of which appropriately named by Capt. Ross "Mount Erebus," was activity, but the other, "Mount Terror," was in a quiescent state. From this point the ice extended to the eastward upwards of 200 miles, which prevented the ships from following the coast line of the land, which Capt. Ross considers to be part of a large island.

(To be Continued.)

MAULMEIN.

From the Penang Gazette 20th Nov.

The late arrivals from Rangoon bring accounts of the landing at that place of the King and his Court, and a grand affair it must have been. At 10 A. M. on the 2nd instant, the ex-King, being in charge of the Prince of Prohme, reached the old wharf at Rangoon in a boat something like a budgerig, the house on which was painted white with gilt mouldings. He was accompanied by his daughter, a young lady now aged 18, and one of his wives, known as the Donabue Queen.

At 4 P. M. of the same day, the floating palace conveying his majesty was seen rounding the point making way against a strong flood tide with the assistance of numerous war boats. About six, his majesty landed on the new wharf prepared for him, where he remained for the night in a bamboo residence, which was raised like magic during the day for the purpose. At about half past seven, the ex-king landed at the old wharf and was conveyed in a gilt palanquin to the residence prepared for him, the ladies of his family who accompanied him, following on foot, lighted by lanterns. There were several elephants in attendance.

On the following morning the grand procession marched up the new road to the palace. Their majesties were conveyed in a splendid car, having several carriages and gilt vehicles following, filled with the ladies of the Court, many of whom also followed on foot. The road was lined on both sides with troops from the landing place to within pistol shot of the palace, a lot of them fine looking men and extremely well armed. Six elephants preceded the King, each being accompanied by 160 musketeers, 50 spear-men, and 20 men bearing banners and gilt standards. The whole affair is said to have been well got up and to have been imposing in its way. We doubt whether any so grand a spectacle has been ever before exhibited in the country. The question naturally springs up, what is the meaning of it? why is his majesty come down in this grand armed style? No one appears able to answer it.

There are various reports current relative to the number of men the King has brought down with him. It is generally supposed he has about 15,000 with him at Rangoon, and it is said he has 50,000 in reserve at Sarawah; but this is all conjecture. We suspect, our-

selves, that all the numbers we have ever heard assigned have been sadly exaggerated. His majesty's artillery seems, from all accounts, to be far more complete and formidable than was supposed. It is said he has brought with him near 100 pieces of field artillery the majority of them well mounted and fit for service. It is not said who are engaged to work these guns or how they are to be dragged about, whether by elephants, bullocks, or ponies. The part of the armament which appears to have excited the greatest interest and curiosity among the natives, is the vessels and boats. The latter are described as ranging from 30 to 70 tons, flat bottomed, pulling lots of oars, but unsupplied with either masts or guns. It is difficult to divine the motive for bringing such things down, and causing many more to be built, as we hear is the case. One would almost imagine his majesty contemplated forming a navy. If so, he is rather late in the day, and will not, we fear be very well seconded by the nautical propensities of his subjects.

There are, of course, numerous reports afloat as to what is about to be done in this direction by the king. One day we have confident reports of the authorities at Martaban being displaced, and the next, we hear, that Shony Ya, the Bilug man's son is high in favor with the king and about to come from Rangoon to Martaban in command of some picked corps of the royal army; but we can learn nothing decisive on this subject beyond the fact that no troops have yet crossed the Sittang en route to Bileng and Martaban. At the latter place, a few days ago, all the houses outside the walls of the new stockade were pulled down and the owners ordered to remove them inside. We are not aware whether any reason was assigned for this, nor is it easy to assign any. The number of men at Martaban is said to be very considerably less than it was some time ago and the fortifications there have of late proceeded languidly. There are said, however, to be parties out in the jungle, clearing roads from Bileng to different points on the river.

Since writing the above a few days' later intelligence has been received from Rangoon, representing the place to be full to overflow of troops. His majesty and his sons were said to be winning golden opinions from all by their affability and liberal allowance of rewards, dances, fighting, wrestling, &c. As nothing appears to have been officially announced as to the object of this visit or its duration, reports, of course, are rife on those subjects, and probably one half of them are manufactured here. We have heard, however, people from Rangoon say that so inconsistent, absurd, and contradictory are the reports in circulation at that place, that it is perhaps easier to form an opinion on the probable course of events here than there.—*Chronicle Oct. 13.*

We are without any reports this week, as to what is going forward in Rangoon, excepting one of a vague character which says that the king is to leave Rangoon on the 29th instant, to return to his capital by land via Toing oo. If this should prove true, he will have made a much shorter visit than would seem to be compatible with the preparations made for his reception; he will, also, have to diminish, very much, the number of his retinue, as a large part of it must necessarily return with the squadron of boats which accompanied his majesty down the river, and which consists of some thousands. We shall be happy to hear that the royal presence at Rangoon has been attended with some solid advantages to the inhabitants, particularly to the European and Asiatic foreigners by whom the commercial transactions of that port are chiefly conducted.

There is a report which seems to be pretty generally believed, that an armed force of some 2 or 3000 Burmese, under the command of Monng-Shony-Ya, is within two or three days' march of Martaban.

Since writing the foregoing we have heard that the rear division of the king's retinue, arrived at Rangoon a few days after his majesty, and that there was as much noise and confusion in the town and suburbs, as might be expected from such a sudden flood of visitors. The report that it is the intention of the king to take his departure at an early day, seems to gain credit.—*Ibid Oct. 20.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SIR,—You have doubtless heard of the system now pursued to the Northward, of allowing individuals to ransom their property on payment of 10 per cent on its assessed value. The following anecdote, communicated in a letter from a friend, is at once amusing, and illustrative of the beneficial operation of the system alluded to.

A native applied to be allowed to ransom a house which he pointed out, for which he offered 15 per cent. The house and property in it, were valued; the man paid 15 per cent, and removed all the property from the house. Another Chinese, who acts as a sort of interpreter, was asked what could induce the man to offer 15, when he might have got off for

10 per cent "What induced him?" said the interpreter—"why, the property never belonged to him at all."

Q.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22d Jany. 1842.

The only arrival of any interest during the week has been that of the *Prince George* transport from Chusan 24th December, and Amoy 12th January. Very few letters have been received by her and one we have seen states that it was expected Sir Henry Pottinger would leave Chusan in about the middle of this month for Hongkong in H. M. S. *Blenheim*. If this information be correct, H. M. Plenipotentiary may be expected here every day. The *Masdeu* with stores had arrived at Chusan after a passage of 31 days. We hear of no new movements in the north, nor do the Chinese as yet seem to have made any overtures, although it is said that a ransom for the city of Ningpo has been offered: whether it has been refused on account of its insufficiency, we have not heard. From what our correspondent Q says, our readers will observe that the Chinese at Ningpo are allowed to ransom their movable property on payment of 10 per cent of its value, a method by which possibly piece-meal the ransom originally demanded may be obtained. Junks and other trading vessels are released on payment of the same proportion. This is different from the system pursued at Amoy and Hongkong; at the former of which places the native traders are allowed freely to traffic; whilst at the latter as many junks as fall into the hands of the ships of war are condemned as prizes, and they and their cargoes brought to the hammer. The *Jupiter* troopship had arrived at Amoy, whence after landing some camp followers, owing to the crowded state of the ship, she was immediately to proceed to Chusan. From Amoy the news are equally uninteresting, with the exception that a party of fourteen or sixteen gentlemen, of which Captain Smith of H. M. S. *Druid* was one, after partaking of a dinner on shore at Kolongsoo, were all taken ill immediately after, and Captain Smith confined to his room for two days. Suspicion of poison was entertained, and it was detected that the Chinaman who sold the flour, had mixed it with Chunam, it is supposed with no more sinister purpose than fraudulently to increase its weight and his profit. All the gentlemen had by the last advices completely recovered.

When last week we stated that a report of the British forces being about to move up the river, had caused several British merchants to leave Canton, we mentioned our suspicion of the report having been designedly spread, although without any foundation in truth. We have since seen documents which abundantly prove, that the parties from whom the report emanated, were themselves led to believe in its truth, they having received the information from what was considered good authority. We take the earliest opportunity of thus stating on well founded conviction that no intention of misleading any one could have existed.

The French Frigate *Erigone*, Captain Cécille returned to Macao Roads from Hongkong on Wednesday last.

A fire occurred at Canton, near Shaming on the 19th instant, and reduced upwards of 100 houses to ashes.

The petty mandarines here are said just now to be very troublesome to the Chinese traders, many of whom we are told prefer a temporary absence to their "squeezes." The works of the fortifications on and near the river and town of Canton continue to be pushed forward with unabated zeal. Trade at Canton continues unfavorable to the importer, and the scarcity of money is as great as before.

HONGKONG.—We have not much news to report of this new settlement, except that of late a great many robberies have there been committed, with

impunity to the thieves, whose number has probably been recruited by the many crews of junks and other trading vessels seized by H. M. Ships, and who, having lost both property and employment, can hardly have any other means left for subsistence. We heartily wish to see an end put to the present manner of carrying on the war in these waters, which cannot be conducive to the honor of British arms.

The native soldiers of the Madras 37th Regiment continue to suffer much from ill health, and their ranks are being continually thinned by deaths; whether this unhealthiness may be attributed to the climate or to other causes we have not been able satisfactorily to learn.

Lin, on rather good authority, is reported to have died; we have not learned other particulars; but, when in Canton, he suffered from hernia, and on several occasions sent to Doctor Parker to consult him, and was by him supplied with medicine and bandages.

We have it on good authority that the names of the three foreign engineers, said to be at Canton erecting fortifications, are not those we gave in our last week's paper; we owe it to ourselves however to state that we gave them such as they were communicated to us by a friend who had himself been deceived.

On Wednesday morning last at a little before 8 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the residence of J. A. Mercer Esq. and the flames spread so rapidly, that all attempts at extinguishing them were futile, and in about two hours, only the bare walls remained standing. A large proportion of the furniture, as well as goods in the Godowns were saved, but we are sorry to learn that notwithstanding Mr. Mercer is a loser to a very considerable amount. The house, which is entirely destroyed, is the almost only property of two orphans, who mainly depended upon its rent for subsistence. The fire communicated from a chimney to the wood-work, and was only discovered when too late. Fortunately the morning happened to be very fine, without any wind, by which the danger to the contiguous houses was lessened; had it happened on the previous day when a fresh gale from the eastward was blowing, there can be little doubt that the fire would have spread widely, particularly as during the present very dry season, the water in the wells would very soon have been exhausted. The Governor of Macao was on the spot immediately after the fire was discovered, and a detachment of the garrison was so posted, as to prevent all access of the mob to the burning house and the property saved, whilst Portuguese as well as foreign inhabitants exerted themselves to give what assistance they could in removing the property, and supplying the engines with water.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Jany. ARRIVED

14. (B) *Livingston*, Rickerty, Sydney, 25th Nov.
16. " *Arethusa*, Christian, Liverpool.
16. " *Urgent*, (trpt.) —, Singapore
16. " *Prince George*, (trpt.) Chusan & Amoy.

Jany. SAILED

16. (A) *Mary Ellen*, Heard, New York.
17. (B) *Samuel Winter*, Jeyes, London.
17. " *Wanderer*, Owen, Singapore.
18. " *Sir H. Compton*, Boulton, Sing. & Bombay.
18. " *Dss. of Northumberland*, Scott, London.
19. " *Livingston*, Rickerty, Calcutta.
22. " *Regina*, Poole, Singapore and Calcutta.
22. (P.) *Esperanza*, Sena, Singapore and Goa.

PASSENGER Per

Livingston, Mr. MacDonald.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London, — *Parkfield*.
For Calcutta, — *Mermaid*.
For Bombay, — *Main*.
For Madras, — *Sesostri*, in a few days.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Emerald Isle*, *Paramatta*, *Oriza*,
Ann Birdson, *Lady Leith*, *Prima Donna*.

From Calcutta, — *Ann. Sylph*.
From Bombay, — *Saphira*, *Ardaser*, *Circassian*,
From Singapore, — *John Cree*, *Westmoreland*.
From Java, — *Ann Augustina*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 29th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 17.	MANILA, —, December,
CALCUTTA, 28th Oct.	AMOI, 12th January,
BOMBAY, 28th Oct.	CHUSAN, 24th Dec.
JAVA, 4th November,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Anstr. Packet,	193	Hill,	Dent and Co.
Argentine,	150	Buckton,	
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Abberton,	—	Cat,	Turner and Co.
Autumnus,	323	White,	
Belhaven,	350	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	355	Graham,	
*BomanjeeHjee,	800	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canopus,	365	Titheron,	A. Calder.
Canton,	—	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Chelydra,	322	Whittham,	Dent and Co.
Cadet,	—	Curling,	
*Cordelia,	378	Cawckett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan
*Foam,	310	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
*Fair Barbadian	157	Johnston,	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Forth,	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guisachan,	444	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb.Henderson	427	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygieia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Isabella Anna,	226	Thompson	"
Island Queen,	260	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Isabella,	422	Hardie,	"
*Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor	H. Rustomjee.
Louisa Baillie,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Maia,	315	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Mermaid,	600	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A Webb,	339	macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Mary Ann,	587	Holton,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	300	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee	595	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Parkfield,	496	Whiteside	Jardine M. & Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	"
Potentate,	314	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sesostri,	438	Rae,	Lindsay and Co.
*Slains Castle,	5014	Petrie,	"
Salopian,	273	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Sappho,	358	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Sophia,	586	Johns,	Russell and Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Philippson,	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
*Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.

BREMEN.

Geo. Washington,	Jessen,	Russell & Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ana,	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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FRENCH.

Frig. <i>Erigone</i> ,	capt. Cécille	
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* at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Fe do Monte.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.
BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he intends carrying on the business of the late firm of HOOKER & LANE as Hotel and Shop keeper and Auctioneer, and hopes that his Friends will continue the same patronage as they did to the late concern, and trusts by his attention to give every satisfaction.

WILLIAM LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES HOOKER in the Establishment of HOOKER & LANE ceased on the 31st July last. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment of the same.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 1st November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, p cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

FOR LISBON.

THE Portuguese Brig Novo VIAJANTE, Captain A. R. VALENTE, will sail for the above Port on the 10th February. For freight apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE fine fast sailing A 1 Ship "CHR. LYDRA," 340 Tons Register, I. T. WHITTINGHAM Master, will take freight for Amoy and Chusan, and sail with all despatch, provided sufficient cargo can be obtained. Apply to

or on board the "Jane" at Hongkong.

Macao, 17th January, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ISABELLA, Captain HARDIE, will be despatched for the above Port in about three weeks. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship INDUS, Capt. CLARK, A. I. 337 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 21st January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN,

OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A 1 British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIFFITH, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIPE Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing A 1 Barque AUSTRAL-ASIAN PACKET, of 193 Tons New, 205 Old measurement, built at Redbridge in 1839, well found in stores and ready for sea. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT.

TO CALCUTTA AND MACAO ROADS, OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, of 800 Tons, Captain PIGE, to have early dispatch, apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton, or HEERJEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, BENJ. SPROULE Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quiet despatch. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO RAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. I. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Capt. JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the commander, or to

ALEX. CALDER.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast new Brit. Barque SALOPIAN, Captain BELL, A 1 273 Tons, now lying in the Typa; for freight apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWES, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A 1 Ship CORDELIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUISACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road Houwan Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Macao, or C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Singapore BEAMS and American Pine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho," PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of different qualities, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to

Macao, 1st January, 1842. P. DE LAS HERAS

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Bailie*,

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves, may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMILTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAR & Co. or to the MASTER on board.

Typa, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAÇA GRANDE.)

Will in future be conducted by F. EDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COBBETT & Co's Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM," Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 QUEENS ROAD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 25th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels. Fine Irish Linen and Flannel. Rose Nails, Brim Locks. Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer. Singapore Roush Beams and Planks. Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c. English and Dutch Butter. Walnuts and Raisins. Spermaceti Candles. Superfine white American Cuddy Bread. Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

JOHN SMITH.

For sale at the store of

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

BEER in hids and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to **B. LEMOS.**

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavoured PALE FRENCH BRANDY; 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar Rice, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELO.**

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**

General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, White Duck.

White Drill.

Latest English News.

From the London Mail of 4th October.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE WAR WITH CHINA.

In the House of Commons on the 17th September, the Right Hon'ble Baronet said—

"I am bound to say to the noble lord the prospects of future years are far from satisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer struck out from the

expenditure of the present year 400,000*l.* for the operations in China: estimating for the future, he said he did not think we should be called on to provide any thing like that sum in any future year. Are these expectations likely to be realized? (Hear, hear.) I say nothing whatever of the policy of the operations in China, but I do ask if it is not probable that the demands made on us in future years for the expenses of these operations will far exceed 400,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) Here is the estimate of "the sum required to be voted in the year 1841 on account of the expenses of the expedition to China—400,000*l.*" The expense already incurred appears by the last return presented to Parliament (No. 274 to have amounted, so far as it can be at present estimated, to 625,393*l.* This paper is dated the 28th of May, 1841, and I venture to say the greater portion of the sum stated had been incurred in October, 1840. Now, you have to provide for the expenditure which has accrued since October, 1840, and what means have you of judging of its amount? This is all the information the estimate gives—"N. B. No accounts have been received from which an accurate estimate can be framed." ("Hear, hear, and laughter.") I have read in the public papers some information on this point which appears to have come from tolerably good authority. With respect to the Chinese expedition, H. L. Fleeming Jenhouse, captain of Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, writing from Anunghoy, March 10th, 1841, states, "that we had been exercising for eight months the most extreme and unparalleled forbearance and kindness to the Chinese, thereby incurring an expense of probably the full amount of the remuneration we are seeking." (Hear, hear.) Depend upon it, great additional expense will be incurred. I am not implying any opinion favourable or unfavourable on the political question; I refer now merely to its financial aspect, and I say no prudent Chancellor of the Exchequer, calculating the future expenditure of the country, will omit from his estimate the probable demands of the Chinese expedition. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord wishes, or at least he makes a speech calculated to make unfavourable impressions and add to the difficulties which encompass me on my introduction to office. (Hear, hear.) I do not hesitate to say to the noble lord, I look with alarm to the growing tendency to expense in our colonial dependencies. (Hear.) Here is a paper which was presented the other day for the expenses of the civil establishment at Hongkong—90,000*l.*; so it is stated, for the present, but I cannot say how much further next year the absolute necessity which all colonial governors see more strongly than the Treasury at home may possibly carry it (Hear, hear.) This is the position in which I am called upon to estimate the probable expenditure of the country, and make adequate provision to meet it (Hear, hear.)"

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND MR. GLADSTONE ON THE WAR WITH CHINA AND DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

In addressing the electors of Doncaster Sir James Graham said—

"I think it is of essential importance to the interests of England that the quarrel with China should be soon amicably and definitively arranged, but I am fearful that there are many difficulties which stand in the way. Talking of the State of affairs, there is another question which I almost dread to contemplate. I allude to our present dispute with the American Government. At this present moment a British subject is on the eve of being, or has been, tried for murder, and his life is in jeopardy. Mr. McLeod was acting under the authority of the English Government, and his release had been demanded, but had not been complied with. I assure you it requires ability of no ordinary character to prevent a war with America. Such a war no one would more lament than myself. It would be a war with a people descended from our own ancestors—a people speaking our own language: my prayer is, that the evil which I so much dread may be averted by a safe, discreet, and judicious policy."

Mr. Gladstone, who is regarded both by friends and political foes as one of the most able, best instructed, and most promising young statesmen of the present age, in addressing the electors of Newcastle used stronger and more decided expressions concerning the nature of our quarrel with China along with a similar notice of our dispute with the United States. He said, "Look at the state of foreign relations. They found the relations with the United States of America—a country whose influence on the state of trade, or the rate of labour,

and rate of wages, was greater than many present could conceive, in a most critical, though he hoped not an alarming, state. If they had looked again to the state of affairs in the great Indian empire, they would find the frontier disturbed with a war of which at present there was no prospect of a termination. In China, where it had been expected there would have been established a great and lucrative trade, and a new opening for the introduction and disposal of British manufactures, it would be found that trade was impeded by a quarrel, which, he must say, reflected disgrace upon the British name."

Sept. 17th.—Yesterday the Admiralty had quite a warlike appearance, in consequence of the number of bills stuck up at the gateway of the names of ships put in commission for foreign service, and notice to petty officers, able bodied seamen, and ordinary seamen: lads, and musicians, wanted to join them. At Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth dockyards, the greatest activity prevails in getting them ready for service; but some difficulty is experienced in obtaining able seamen at those ports, and at the general rendezvous, Queen's Head, Tower hill, as there is a great demand at present for the merchant service and American. The following are the names of the ships ordered for commission, and ten others are shortly expected to be added to the list. H. M. S. *Malabar*, Capt. Sir J. Sartorius; H. M. S. *Beldiviera*, 38, Capt. Honourable G. Grey; H. M. S. *Illustrious*, 72, T. E. Erskine; H. M. S. *Slyx*, H. M. sloop *Syren*, H. M. brig *Heroine*; H. M. S. *Thalita*, 42; H. M. S. *Pique*; H. M. S. *Aigle*, 24, Sir Charles Paget; H. M. S. *Harlequin*, H. M. cutter *Speedy*, H. M. steam frigate *Driver*; H. M. S. *Formidable*, 84, Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., G. C. B.; H. M. S. *Isis*, 44; and H. M. S. *Warspite*, 52, Lord J. Hay.—The following is the correct list of the places against the sitting embes for which petitions have been presented to the House of Commons:—Great Marlow, Nottingham town (3 petitions), Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Thetford (2), Clitheroe (2), Leves, Belfast (3), Longford, Harwich (3), Wigan, Rutland (2), Waterford city (2), Wakefield (2), Sudbury (2), Bridport Ipswich, Cardigan borough, Cork county, Kerry, Dudley, Wigton, Rochester, Athlone Gloucester city, Dublin city (this petition has been abandoned), Blackburn, Louth, Tipperary, Lichfield, Southampton town, Flint, Newry, Newport, Kinsale, Elgin burghs, Bewdley, Reading, Penryn and Falmouth, Wareham, Newcastle under Lyme, Carlisle county, Lyme Regis, Merthyr Tydvil, Shrewsbury, Downpatrick, Baristaple, Stafford borough, St. Ives, New Windsor, Carnarvon borough.—Total, 50 places.

Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons in answer to Lord John Russell, on the 8th September.—If he adopted the Whig budget would it repair the deficiency? Lord Sydneyham had told them that it was not safe to make the proposed alteration in the timber duties, so that the 600,000*l.* which they reckoned upon from that source was gone; the price of British sugar was so much reduced, that there was no prospect of realizing 700,000*l.* from the reduced duty on foreign sugar; and to the 400,000*l.* on which Mr. Baring reckoned from the new corn duty, 1,100,000*l.* was to be added for duty on corn included in the receipts of 1840 upon which his estimate of 1841 was founded; so that to make good the deficiency, 1,500,000*l.* would have been required under that head. Then the expenditure had been under-estimated in China alone, the real expense for the year would probably be 4,000,000*l.* instead of the 625,000*l.* in the estimate; and there was an alarming tendency to increased expenditure in the colonies—90,000*l.* was estimated as the expenditure for Hongkong this year, including the construction of a main road; Sir George Gipps had issued bounty warrants for emigrants to New South Wales to the amount of 979,000*l.* reduced by Lord John Russell to 500,000*l.*; 155,000*l.* had been voted to meet South Australian Bills, while bills for 11,000*l.* more had been presented at the Treasury and protested; and a loan of 1,000,000*l.* had been guaranteed to Canada, and 100,000*l.* had been promised for fortifications.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph of Saturday.)

The Carysfort frigate sailed from Malta on the 14th ult. for England. The *Hecate* arrived there on the 10th, from Beyrout, and the Oriental steam-packet on the 12th, from England, and proceeded on the 14th for Alexandria. The *Cyclops* left Malta on the 13th for Genoa, calling at Messina, to convey en route to England the daughters of Sir J. O'Malley. The Sovereign transport, with 40 soldiers, 92 women, and 150 children, sailed on the same

day for England. The Rodney anchored outside of Alexandria on the 6th from the coast of Syria. The Medea on the 7th was still at Alexandria, whence the instant took her departure for Syria on the 30th of August. A boat's crew of the Medea had been pelted with stones in passing an Egyptian ship-of-the-line, during the night, for which the delinquents, three in number, received a sound flogging at the Admiralty. The Venere, bearing the flag of the Austrian Admiral Baron Bandeira, had been on shore near St Jean d'Acre, and was got off, after landing an entire battery, by the exertions of the Cambridge British ship-of-the-line, and Phoenix steam-frigate.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B., is appointed Commander-in Chief in the Mediterranean, and will hoist his flag on board the Queen. The St. Vincent, 129, will be substituted for the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington on Tuesday. Capt. George F. Rich will be Sir Edward Owen's Flag Captain. The Queen is to bear a complement of 926 men.

The Vendictive, 50, at this port, was this day ordered to be commissioned: her complement of men is to be 510—ten more than the Warspite's. Captain J. Toup Nicolas, of the Belleisle, is appointed to command her.

The Hazard, 18, was commissioned at this port yesterday by Commander Charles Bell.

The Imregrable, 104, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, will sail to-morrow from Plymouth for Malta.

The Ardent steam-frigate, Commander John Russell, sailed yesterday for the Brazils, touching at Madeira.

The Carron steam-vessel, intended as a tender to the Illustrations, sailed yesterday for Bermuda.

The Ringdove, 16, Commander Hon. K. Stewart, came into harbour on Monday to be paid off.

The Rapid, 10, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Bristol, for scamen.

The Charvdis brigantine, Lieutenant De Courcy, left Jamaica for the Bahamas and Halifax on the 14th of August. The Hydra steamer, Commander Murray, left for Carthage on the 19th of August.

The Rolla arrived at Bathurst (River Gambia), from Sierra Leone, on the 22d of July, and sailed on the 27th on her return. The Termagant arrived at Bathurst on the same day from Portendic; and the Wanderer on the 28th of July, and both sailed on the 29th to leeward.

The Madagascar and Satellite were taken out of dock yesterday; the Hazard taken into dock. The Madagascar and Pantaloon went out of the basin on the same day.

The following vessels are fitting at Woolwich:—Siren, 16; Heroine, 10. Steam-vessels—Vixen, Devastation, Rhadamanthus, Volcano, Avon, Lightning, Dasher, and Wildgeon.

The following memorandum has been published, dated "Admiralty, Sept. 8, 1841.—Pursers serving as clerks are only to wear the uniform of the station on which they are actually serving. By command of their Lordships, J. Barrow."

In Harbour.—Queen, Victory, Excellent, Illustrations, Warspite, Madagascar, Belleidra, Royal George, Driver steam frigate, North Star, Ringdove, Pantaloon, Viper, Apollo, troopship, Diligence naval transport, and Echo steam-tug.

PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Sept. 30.—On Thursday sailed the Mercury tender and Diligence transport for Portsmouth; also the Rochford lighter, for Woolwich and Dartford. Arrived the Devon lighter from Liverpool, and Swale tender from Edmouthe. The Ferret, 10, Lieutenant W. S. S. Thomas, was taken into dock to have her bottom examined: a court of inquiry has been held on the lieutenant and second master of this vessel, to inquire into the circumstances of her getting on shore, but the result has not transpired. On Saturday the Alban steamer Mr. King master, with the depot of the 48th from Cork, put into this port, on her way to Guernsey, for which place she sailed the same day to disembark the depot. On Wednesday the Forester, 10, Lieutenant G. J. Norcock, was paid off. In Harbour.—Caledonia, San Josef, Malabar, Cambrian, Spartan, Nightingale, and Ferret. In the Sound.—Impregnable, Belleisle, and Tortoise convict ship.

PROMOTIONS.
Mate.—Henry William Hire (of the Pilot) to the rank of Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS.
Captains.—G. F. Rich, to the Queen (for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Owen), vice E. Codrington, to the St. Vincent; J. Toup Nicolas (of the Belleisle) to the Vendictive.

Commanders.—C. H. Seale, to the Serpent; M. A. Slater, acting, to the William and Mary (commanding the Lightning); James B. Hay, to the Queen.

Lieutenants.—George Smythe and F. W. C. Hickey, to the Volage; James C. Johnson, R. A. Oliver, J. T. Thurburn, and Edward J. B. Clarke, to the Thalia; Langton Browell and David A. Burchan, to the Vixen; Thomas Edwards and Percy Parkhurst, to the Lynx; Henry G. Morris and Edward R. Power, to the Harlequin; James C. Robinson and Edward M. Noble, to the Serpent; E. B. Nott, to the Siren; James B. West and Cospatrick B. Hamilton, to the Aigle; James A. Abbott, Henry Eden, and James Hunt, to the Dido;—Probyn, to the Isis;—Robertson, to the Hazard; A. Boyle, from the North Star to be First Lieutenant of the Queen.

Masters.—James Boxer, to the Volage; James Tonking, acting, to the Formidable; W. T. Mainprize, to the

Aigle; Francis Edington, to the Harlequin; W. J. B. Hilliard, to the Serpent; Julius Dor, to the Siren; J. H. Aston, to the Styx; R. C. Allen, to the Vixen; F. W. Paul, to the Hazard.

Pursers.—J. H. Cook, to the Volage; Kenneth L. Sutherland, to the Harlequin; John Brickwood, to the Siren; Walter Clatsworthy, to the Thalia; John Harshaw, to the Vixen; W. L. Freeman, to the Aigle; C. Buslmair, to the Dido; W. A. Harris, to the Hazard.

Surgeons.—William Kent, to the Aigle; R. Birtwhistle, to the Volage; Charles K. Nutt, to the Harlequin; James Lambert, to the Serpent; William Roy, to the Siren; David G. Miller, to the Styx; Richard Douglas, to the Thalia; John Naulty, to the Vixen; A. Donahoe, to the Dido.

Assistant Surgeons.—T. H. Graham, to the Aigle; John Simpson, to the Dido;—Bower, to the Lynx; R. A. Godson, to the Serpent.

Acting Master.—J. Warner, to the Ferret.

Second Masters.—J. Gallon, to the Illustrations; John Ganner, to the Rhadamanthus.

Clerk.—C. Jenkins, to the Spartan.

Mates.—George Graham, to the Belleidra; Henry Clarke, to the North Star.

First Engineer.—R. Sago, to the Victory, for service of the Wildfire.

Midshipmen.—P. W. Darnell and W. Perrier, to the Spartan; Allan Percy to Warspite.

Volunteer 1st Class.—John Edward Riley, to the Isis.

Master's Assistant.—George Stabb, to the Belleidra.

Royal Marines.—Lieutenant Suoveller, to the Volage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRICE GOODS sale which commenced on the 8th finished on the 15th of September.

The sale of Silks, though not so large as those preceding, was greater than is usual at this season of the year. There were 102,000 pieces of Corals offered; the qualities mixed, but generally better than those in the March and June sales. For even-made parcels there was considerable animation, and some were run up, 16s to 17s being obtained for goods weighing only 12 to 12½ oz. The mixed and loose-wove parcels, though 5 per cent, higher than at previous sales, were not in so much demand. For well-made Cloths 18s to 20s was paid. There were about 10,000 pieces of Choppals and Bandannoes, which were mostly sold at about 7½ per cent, advance upon former prices; fair Choppals weighing 13 oz. from 15s to 17s. There was an unusually large quantity of Tussock Cloths, 10,000 pieces; yet prices for fair quality were tolerably supported; a large parcel of inferior goods were bought in by the proprietors as low as 5s for seven yards and a half. In China Silks, owing to the advanced season, little was done, even at reduced prices. There were 3400 pieces of Pongee Silks, the major part of which was bought in at a decline of about 5 per cent, on the June sales. Figured Pongee Handkerchiefs, of which there were 2500 white and 1700 crimson, qualities very indifferent, were also bought in at a reduction of 7½ to 10 per cent, on the June prices. Crape Shawls went off at full prices. Silk Damasks the same, and the few black Silk Handkerchiefs offered realised full prices. The loss will be heavy on some lots of embroidered Aprons, sent to this country, as they are little worn, being too costly for general use. In Bengal Carahs, should the manufacture improve, the trade may be larger than it has ever been, as there is nothing to interfere with really good cloths for exportation. Choppals and Bandannoes also if of good quality will sell to a limited extent, say 80,000 to 100,000 pieces per annum.

TEA.—Congou, good ord. and but mid. mixed leaf, coarse and new 1s 10½d; do. rather blackish leaf, and rather strong, &c. 1s. 11½d to 2s. 1d; do. blackish leaf, rather coarse, and blackish leaf 1s 11½d to 2s. 1d; do. blackish leaf, rather strong 2s 1d to 2s 3d; do. blackish leaf, strong 2s 4d to 2s 10d; do. blackish leaf, Pekoe flavour 2s 4d to 2s 10d; Souchoing, mixed leaf 1s 11d; Souchoing blackish leaf, Souchoing flavour 2s 4d to 3s; Pouchong 1s 10d to 2s; Caper 2s 1d; Orange Pekoe 2s 4d to 3s 4d; Black leaf Pekoe 2s to 2s 4d; Flowery Pekoe 3s to 4s 6d; Twankay's 9½d to 2s; Hyson 2s 4d to 5s 6d; Young Hyson 1s 9½d to 3s; Imperial 2s 3d to 3s; Gumpowder 2s 8d to 4s 9d.

STOCK OF TEA IN LONDON.

	Sept. 1. 1840.	Sept. 1. 1841.
	lbs.	lbs.
Bohea Canton	353,888	112,000
Fokien	248,000	200,000
Congou	28,040,000	16,858,000
Coper	425,000	189,000
Campoi	11,000	2,000
Souchoing	1,046,000	695,000
Pekoe	530,600	209,000
Or. Pekoe	585,000	282,000
Twankay	4,409,000	2,798,000
Hyson Skin	99,000	109,000
Hyson	1,638,000	1,422,000
Young Hyson	394,000	474,000
Imperial and Gumpowder ..	707,000	855,000
Teas received Coastwise ..	852,000	78,000
Tea for export only	412,000	209,000
	39,600,000	24,432,000

Oct. 2.—Prices were firm to-day for all kinds of tea, but there was not much done in either free trade or Company's Congou, the latter held for 1s 10½d cash. Public sales will take place on the 4th.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—1733 chests found steady sale; fair middling 97s to 98s; inferior 86s to 91s. Prices expected to give way a little, in consequence of fresh arrivals.

RAW SILK.—The arrivals during the last month were as follows:—From Bengal 512 bales; China, 186. The stock of Brussa and Persia silk is rather large, considering the shipments of the new crop are so near; of the former, there are from 7 to 800; and of the latter, nearly 800, including bales and cases.

Tantle,	18s. 6 a 23s.
Tysam,	18s. a 19s.
Canton,	8s. 6 a 16s.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE D'AUMALE.—On the 13th Sept. the 17th regiment of Light Infantry, with its Col., the Duke of Aumale, Louis-Philippe's fourth son, was expected in Paris on its return from Africa. Some riots in the city, on the nights of the 10th and 11th, had proved that some agent of disorder was at work; but they did not attract much general attention at the time, though about 300 individuals, between 16 and 20 years of age, all dressed in blouses, assembled on the Place du Chatelet, and began to cry "Down with Louis Philippe!" "The Republic for ever!" "Down with Guizot!" This band was immediately dispersed by a brigade of Police; not, however, without meeting opposition. Stones were thrown at the Police, several of whom were struck, and the officer in command of the brigade was dangerously wounded in the head and knee. From the Place du Chatelet, the rioters, directed by chiefs wearing blouses and caps, ascended the Rue St. Denis, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Down with Louis-Philippe—the Republic for ever! Blood! we must have blood!" It was observed, however, on the morning of the 13th, that arrangements had been made in the route by which the regiment was to pass, such as are usual for the prevention of an *émute*; there was, however, no appearance of any public excitement at 11 o'clock. The 17th Regiment had received unusual honours in several country towns, and it is said that the distinction had caused a bad feeling in the army. It arrived in the neighbourhood of Paris by the Orleans railroad on the appointed day; and it was joined by detachments by the Cuirassiers and Municipal Guards. Exactly at noon the column entered Paris by the Gate of Vincennes, with the Duke of Aumale at its head, and a little behind him two of his brothers, of Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Nemours. The Duke Aumale looked well, and was much bronzed by his campaign: the soldiers were so much blackened that at the first glance they looked like a band of Negroes; but though meagre, they were fine, well-knit men. At the gate they were received by general Payl and a brilliant staff; and some young ladies presented a nosegay to the royal Colonel. The troops then proceeded through the Faubourg St. Antoine. The streets were a good deal crowded to witness this procession; which was rendered extremely curious by its being preceded, accompanied, and followed, by several hundred young fellows in blouse, who, it is believed, were members of the secret societies; many mixed up with the soldiers. Just as they reached the Hospice St. Antoine, a man suddenly presented himself holding two pistols, which he snapped at the Duke of Aumale. Only one of the pistols went off. Neither of the Princes was touched; but lieutenant-col. Levaillant, the second officer of the 17th, was slightly wounded in the knee; and his horse was wounded in eye, the ear, and the breast, so that it died. The 17th immediately lowered their muskets, and were about to charge the mob; but the Duke of Orleans rushed to the front and prevented it, ordering the soldiers to ground their arms. The people ran back, bearing the assassin with them; but one of them seized him by the hair and prevented his escape. He was dressed in a frock-coat, covered with a short blouse called a *bourgeois*—for the purpose probably of concealing his weapons. He was immediately taken to the Conciergerie, where he was examined by M. Bouchy. It appears that the assassin—whose name, according to some of the journals, is only 27 years of age—had formerly been a soldier, but, having a furlough at the time of the riots at Lyons, was wounded at Croix-Rousse. Since his discharge from the army he had resumed his original occupation of a sawyer, but being naturally idle and given to drink, he worked but little, living upon the earnings of a washerwoman with whom he cohabited. The moment the escape of the Princes was ascertained, the people testified their joy by loud shouts of "Vive le Roi! Vivent les Princes!" The troops, after a short delay, proceeded to the Rue de Richelieu; where the march was stopped for some time. At two, the King, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, the Duke of Montpensier, Marshal Soult, and a numerous staff, all on horseback, awaited the arrival of the young Dukes and the 17th in the court of the Tuileries. The Queen, of the Belgians, the Duchess of Nemours, the Princess Adelaide and the Princess Clementine, were placed under the Pavillon de l'Horloge. The gates of the Place du Car-

roussel opened, and the Duke of Anjou entered on an Arabian horse, followed by some officers. The father and son embraced; and the King thanked the Prince for his valiant services in Africa. He then addressed some of the other officers in obliging terms, and gave Colonel Levallant one of the finest horses in his stables. Soon after, the regiment entered the court, formed, and was reviewed by the King in person. At four o'clock it resumed the march for Neuilly, and was present at the banquet given to its colonel by the King and Queen.

The *Moniteur* gives a corrected account of the man who shot at the Princes. His name is not Pappart, as it was at first supposed to be, but François Quenisset.

He was born in 1814, at Selles, which is not far from the baths of Plombières in the east of France. The original reports were wrong in many particulars: he never was a soldier in the 17th regiment of light infantry, nor could he have had any cause of vengeance against its colonel or any of its officers. Quenisset enlisted in 1832 in the 15th regiment; in 1835 he insulted his corporal, and was condemned to five years' imprisonment. His time of imprisonment was commuted to a year's; but he escaped a few days before expiration of his time, and came to Paris, where he lived in different quarters under the feigned name of Pappart. Under this name he was condemned to 6 months' imprisonment for assault. Pappart, however, was really the name of a man well known to the police as a vagabond of the worst character; and Quenisset, in possession of his papers, having stolen them, it is supposed. Quenisset has been plied with wine and has opened his mouth to his keepers. He has accused several accomplices and is hourly adding to the list. It is said that he has already accused 25; and that 7 of those are seriously implicated. They all, however, deny any knowledge of him or the conspiracy. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that four principals were immediately engaged in the attempted assassination—Quenisset; a second, who lent his shoulder for Quenisset to take aim from, and a third who took Quenisset's second pistol, and handed it to the fourth, who dropped it in the crowd.

The fiscal measures of M. Humann continue to create excitement in the departments. The National Guard of Ville Nouvelle is dissolved by royal ordinance, for having expressed a decided opinion against the measure. M. Humann seems resolved to carry his plans with a strong hand.

At Clermont Ferrand rebellious movements occurred on the 9th Sept., in which several soldiers were killed and wounded. A large number of the rebels fell in defence of the barricades they had erected. The pretext for this insurrection was that which was used at Toulouse—the census. It appears the inhabitants refused to open their doors to the fiscal officers; who, with the municipal authorities, were assailed with stones. The survey was interrupted and several arrests were made. At one o'clock it was resumed, and with it the rioting. The military were called out, but remained passive until several of them were hurt. They were then ordered to fire, and many rioters were wounded. The disturbance, however, was not quelled; barricades were raised; two gunsmiths' shops were rifled; after a truce during the night, the tumult was continued on the 10th, when four soldiers were killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, the "rebels" at the same time "sustaining a considerable loss." The house of the Mayor was destroyed, and the Paris mail was detained. The firing ceased at eight in the evening. On the 11th all was quiet; and on the 12th the authorities had the command of the town. The Lyons papers represent the destruction during the riot as excessive: all the papers at the civil offices as well as the furniture were burned, and the Prefecture was only saved by discharges of grape. Some accounts speak of artillery having swept the streets, and say that nearly 100 citizens were wounded. The *Gazette d'Auvergne* was seized for having given a "perfidious report of the events." On Sunday reinforcements to troops were sent to Clermont from Paris. The peasants of the department of the Upper Alps are said to be in open opposition to the resurvey.

A riot occurred at Macon-on-Saône on the 10th Sept., from the refusal of the porters engaged in the shipping of wine to allow other persons, who had been licensed by the Mayor, to share in their work. It was not suppressed until the military had fired upon the rioters. A woman was killed by them; two porters were shot by the troops; another person was killed; two more were so severely wounded as to be without hope of recovery; and six others were very severely injured.

The *Moniteur* publishes royal ordinances, appointing Count de St. Aulaire Ambassador to her Britannic Majesty, the Count de Plahault Ambassador to the Emperor of Austria, and M. de Salvandy Ambassador to the Queen of Spain.

The Paris *Commerciaux* publishes a letter from Genoa, of the 12th instant, announcing that the Jesuits, who are all-powerful with the King of Sardinia, had so artfully manoeuvred as to induce him to affix his signature at the bottom of an edict for re-establishing the Inquisition, but that the ministers had obstinately refused to sign the decree; which could not, consequently, be carried into execution.

AMERICA.

Our accounts from New York are to 15th September.

The President had vetoed the Bank Bill, which was passed by a majority of 31 in the House, though only 1 in the Senate; Mr. Tyler however sets the majority at naught, simply because his own private and political opinion on the point does not coincide with theirs. His message on the subject is of considerable length. The reasons assigned by the President for the veto, which he seems to have signed with reluctance, are—because the bill may justify discounts of the most objectionable character, because no limit is prescribed to premiums on bills of exchange; because a resumption of specie payments would be liable to postponement, and because a charter for 20 years is too long. Mr. Tyler states that he differs from Congress with pain, and he certainly holds out a hope that a bank, or fiscal agent bill, free from the objections he has named, will be sanctioned by him in another session of congress. Never was the almost despotic power of the veto more fully developed than by President Tyler, who has now extinguished two bills of congress within a month. The Whigs have every right to complain, for they elected Mr. Tyler to be Vice-President of the United States; and now that the death of Gen. Harrison has raised him to the chief magistracy, he exerts his power to extinguish the measure which has ever been the chief darling of the very party that exalted him to greatness and station. This veto appears to be a privilege capable of being used in a manner by no means consistent with the free spirit of Republicanism, as it gives to one man the power of crushing the majority, and thus of defeating the will of the people.

The extra session of congress was adjourned on the 13th. The vetoes of the President had caused a great sensation in the cabinet, the whole of whom, except Mr. Daniel Webster, had resigned, and the following nominations were confirmed:—Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury; John McLean, Secretary of War; A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster General; Hugh S. Legare, Attorney-General; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to the Court of St. James; William Hunter (now Chargé d'Affaires), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio de Janeiro; Robert W. Walsh, Secretary of Legation to the same; William Bouwmeester, of Virginia, Chargé d'Affaires to Naples; James D. Doty, Governor of Wisconsin; Major S. Churchill, to be Inspector General of the Army, in the place of General Wood, promoted.

THE McLEOD CASE AND THE BRITISH MINISTER.—We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information communicated to us, that orders from the British government came out by the last steamer (the *Britannia*), instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of Alexander McLeod, or his own passports. The gentleman from Halifax who brings the information is highly respectable. Sir John Harvey (who came out in the *Britannia*) told him that two days before he left London he was at the colonial office, and was there informed that despatches of the character above indicated were preparing, and would go out by that steamer. The intelligence comes to us so direct and through such trustworthy hands, that we do not see how it can well be erroneous. The following paragraph from the *Philadelphia Ledger* goes to confirm the above statement:—Exciting Rumour.—A demand for the Release of McLeod.—It was correctly reported at Washington, on Tuesday evening, as we learn from the correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* at the city, that Mr. Fox the British Minister, has called on the President, and stated that he would soon lay before him letters from his government demanding the release of McLeod, or if the demand was not complied with, he was then instructed to demand his passport, and return home immediately. The last steam ship which arrived from England brought despatches for Mr. Fox, which may be those referred to.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

A latter date contradicts this statement of a peremptory demand for the release of Mr. McLeod, adding that nothing new had occurred in the relations between the two countries.

UNITED STATES.

The *Columbine*, Halifax, mail steamer, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult. She brought papers from New York to the 31st. President Tyler had vetoed the Bank Bill. He had stated his reasons for the veto which had created the utmost indignation; and he was accused of "treachery," and of running counter to the principles that raised General Harrison and himself to power.

The arrival of the steamer *Britannia* at Liverpool on the 20th ult., enables us to give intelligence from New York to the 15th ult. from Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 18th ult.

The trial of McLeod had been appointed to take place at Utica on the 27th; a panel, consisting chiefly of Quaker Jurymen, unfavorable to capital punishments, had been carefully selected, as likely to give his case the most indulgent consideration; while a speech, in a highly pacific strain, had been delivered in Congress by Mr. John Quincy Adams; so that every rational hope may be entertained that, by some unknown mystical process (not, certainly, by forensic justice, or by reasonable negotiation,) Mr. McLeod will at length be released from his long

and humiliating confinement: but opinions on the subject materially differ, according to the feeling of the parties who express them.

Resignation of the Cabinet.—The President, in the independent exercise of the right vested in him by the Federal constitution, had vetoed the second Bank Bill, and stated his reason at great length in a second message to Congress on the 9th ult. This resolute proceeding on the part of Mr. Tyler produced an immediate effect upon his ministerial friends. A resignation of the offices of those who had hitherto acted with him, with the sole exception of Mr. Daniel Webster, took place immediately, and the extra session of Congress was prorogued on the 13th. The matter has caused an extraordinary sensation in the whole union.

The same packet which brings the intelligence brings us also the names of the new administration. The cabinet appointments confirmed were as follows:—Walter Forward, Secretary of War; A. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Navy; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster-General; Hugh S. Legare, Attorney-General.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

NEW REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The journals of Bordeaux give the following important telegraphic despatch.—

On the 2nd instant, at 3 o'clock in the morning Gen. O'Donnell, at the head of two Battalions took forcible possession of the citadel of Pampeluna in the name of Queen Isabella, and her mother.

Gen. Ribero was still in the city with 300 men, and the national guard remained faithful to him.

A journal adds that O'Donnell had immediately commenced his march upon Madrid.

We abstain from comment upon this extraordinary movement. The capture of a citadel, so important in so easy a manner, has surprised every body.

Paris 5th Oct. 1841.

The attempt of O'Donnell against the Regency of Espartero has produced a great sensation at Paris.

From the *Augsburg Gazette* of 2d instant we learn that the affair of Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, was a plot to overturn the present dynasty. Many arrests have taken place.

The National has been condemned for reflecting upon its sentence of acquittal, in which it represented the king—the principal conspirator against the lives of the Royal Dukes! The editor to suffer four months of imprisonment, and to pay five thousand francs fine.

This is the first time that it has been condemned by a jury. The punishment, looking at the offence is most lenient.

The Minister of the Interior continues to receive congratulations (for the king) on account of the escape of the Royal Dukes from the late attempt.

We hear through Germany that Great Britain had proposed to all Governments of Europe to disarm, in order to maintain peace on an economical plan.

A serious dispute has arisen between Holland and Prussia in reference to custom house duties, the sovereign of the former country has threatened, to withdraw his ambassador.

SPAIN.

The anniversary of the Revolution of September was celebrated with much éclat but perfect tranquillity at Madrid.—Espartero reviewed the National Guards; by whom he was cordially received. In the evening the city was illuminated.—Don Pedro Chacon, Captain-General of New Castile, had been appointed commander-general of the exterior royal guard, and general Miguel de la Torre had succeeded him as captain-general of New Castile.—General McDonald, who was commander-in-chief of Don Miguel's army, and some time since a prisoner at Oporto, has been arrested, and is in confinement in the Castle of St. George.—The guerrillas continue augmenting their numbers, and making payments every fifteen days to their followers, who are now forming into regular and well equipped bodies. The self-styled Colonel Casimiro, one of the most daring of these marauders, was on the 18th shot by his own party, from suspicion of his fidelity to their cause.—The Madrid papers mention the appearance on the Spanish frontier of a Miguellite and Carlist band, commanded by a Carlist officer, and tacitly sanctioned by the Portuguese troops.

CAUBUL.

India Gazette 24th November.

Letters from the Nor west are now beginning to drop in, but somewhat irregularly, affording us intelligence both from the Candahar and Caubul quarters, which enables us to give a more clear and detailed account of recent occurrences, than we have yet been able to lay before our readers. We are sorry to say that there is nothing very satisfactory

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

in these accounts, and the apparent unwillingness of Government to publish the official reports, contrasting so strongly with the alacrity they have shown in putting forth, for public information, the despatches relating to the capture of Amoy, seems to imply that a similar conviction obtains in high places. We earnestly hope that we have been deceived, but from the information now before us, it appears that there has been something worse than mismanagement, and that too in a quarter, where no one would look for anything, but the utmost steadiness and gallantry in action. It is so serious a thing to publish reports of the misbehaviour before the enemy of a British regiment, or portion of a British regiment, and such reports are *prima facie* so incredible, especially when they relate to a corps which has so often been tried in action, that we shall at present only state that such reports have reached us, and we are sorry to say, in a somewhat circumstantial form.

The following we believe to be, in the main a correct summary of the recent events, between Cabul and Jullalabad, compiled from two or three letters.

"It would appear that a certain sum of money had previously been paid to the people of that part of the country for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the dawks, &c., but an attempt was made by McNaghten to reduce this tribute by one-third, the consequence of which was, that the whole country *rose en masse* and the roads were instantly closed. At first only one corps, the 35th was sent out. At Bootkha, the first march, they were attacked and lost some men; upon which the 13th L. I. was sent to reinforce them, and the two corps with 2 guns under Lt. Dawes, proceeded into the defile. The artillery, which was leading, came upon a breast work which, however, must have been a rather bad one, as the guns managed to get over it. A sharp fire then opened from the hills upon our party, who, however, succeeded in forcing the pass. After this had been done the 35th and the guns took up a position at Koord Kabul, while the 13th L. I. returned to Bootkha, and threw up intrenchments. Both corps were chupaoed that night. Jenkins, of the 35th was mortally wounded, and died universally regretted. After this, the regts, again waited at Koord Kabul, and were joined by Captains Abbott, and Backhouse with his mountain train, who had just returned from a bloodless campaign in Zoomut. The whole party then proceeded under the command of Col. Dennie, to Tezeen, where they found the hills occupied by the enemy: to dislodge them and capture some forts occupied the whole day. The mountain train is said to have done good work, as well as Abbott's 24th Howitzers. Besides Jenkins, E. King of the 13th L. I. was killed at Tezeen; and Sale, Mein, Oakes 13th L. I. and Younghusband 35th, wounded in the pass; and Lt. Frere of the 13th and Orr, of Shah Shoojah's Sappers, wounded at Tezeen. Sale's Brigade was under orders to return to the Provinces. The action at Tezeen took place on the 23d or 24th, the pass forced on the 12th."

"The force left Tezeen, supposing that all had been arranged; but they were fired upon the whole march to *Zeyet el Habu*, and again on the road, to Kutturung. In the 3d march they suffered more, and Jennings of the 13th was slightly wounded. At Jugduluck, 70 camels were stolen by the Ghiljies—and after they had retained them some time, the rebels (as they're called) offered them to Macgregor at from 25 to 40 Rs. each. The diplomat closed with their offer as their force could not move without them. The march from Jugduluck to Soorkab proved a severe one, our loss was considerable, upwards of 100 killed and wounded. Capt. Wyndham (35th) I regret to say, amongst the former—Coombs (35th) and Rattray Jennings, and Holcombe (13th) wounded. The 37th had been left in position near Tezeen to keep the road open; but the other corps had arrived at Gnidamack. At the last named place, he troops had been under arms several successive nights, this was before the arrival of the 13th and 35th. The chiefs who had formerly entered into negotiations with Macgregor, afterwards came in and declared that they had nothing to do with the business after the troops left Tezeen."

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded, mentioned in our letters:—

KILLED.	
Captain Wyndham	35th N. I.
Lieut. Jenkins	ditto.
Lieut. King	H. M.'s 13th
WOUNDED.	
Major Genl. Sale	Commanding.
Captain Younghusband	35th N. I.
Lieutenant Jennings	
" Holcombe	
" Rattray	H. M.'s 13th.
" Frere	
" Mein	

" Coombs	35th N. I.
Ensign Oakes	H. M. 13th L. I.
Lieutenant Orr	Shah Sh.'s service.

SINGAPORE.

From Sing. Free Press of 19th Dec.

On Tuesday afternoon the Clipper *Ardisser*, which left this port for China on the 2d ult., returned to the roads under Jury masts, having on the 16th November, experienced a severe typhoon in the China Seas in lat 14 36 North, and Longitude 14° 40' East; during which she was compelled as a last resort to cut away all her masts. At 2 in the morning the Barometer gave indications of the approaching tempest by falling from 30 to 29 inches, when, thus forewarned, the hatches were battened down and every preparation made to meet the gale. In a few hours more it was blowing a perfect hurricane, with the sea rising in pyramids in every direction, and making a clean breach over the vessel; which was now nearly on her beam ends, with both of her quarter boats carried away. They now attempted to heave the guns, but could only succeed in getting one of them over board, while they had to beat out the Lee port to give a passage to the heavy body of water on the decks, and tried to put the vessel before the wind, but she refused to answer her helm. At about half past 8 A. M. an awful gust accompanied by a tremendous sea threw the ship on her beam ends, the Sea coming up to the coats of the masts, and the lee Bulwarks and part of the fore-castle being under water. The dead lights were beaten in, partly by the violence of the Sea, so that the deck and cabins were covered with water, and she seemed to be going bodily down.—With the utmost difficulty, owing to the fury of the blast, and the frightful sea that was breaking over her, the masts were at last cut away, and it appeared that nothing but their fortunately all going nearly at the same time could in so critical a moment have saved the vessel. Being now clear of her mast she gradually righted, and fortunately for all on board, kept quite tight during the strength of the gale. Captain McIntyre having rigged jury-masts, now endeavoured to make Macila as the nearest port, continuing in that direction until the 23d November, when finding it impracticable to make head against the Monsoon in the state to which the ship's rigging had been reduced, he bore up for this port.

On the evening of Sunday last the signal was hoisted for a Steamer to Eastward, and from the direction indicated and the accounts that had been previously received of them, it was supposed to be one of the iron Steamers, either the *Ariadne* or *Medusa*, that started from this together for China on the 22d of last October. This conjecture proved correct, the steamer turning out to be the *Medusa* Captain Hewett, which had been compelled to put back to this port from want of fuel; and the following are the particulars that have been communicated to us of the voyage. On the 2nd November, when about 120 miles from Manila, the *Ariadne* signalled that they had burnt out all their fuel, upon which Captain Hewett, who was the senior officer, hung out the signal for her to return to Singapore; and his own vessel having still sufficient fuel to carry him on to Manila, he continued his course for that port, which he reached on the 3rd Nov., but with scarcely an ounce of fuel remaining. Having taken in here about 30 tons of wretched coal, and as much wood as she could stow away, even to filling the cabins with it, the *Medusa* got under steam again on the 9th, and on the 13th, was off the *Great Ladrone*, when they encountered a gale from the North-East, and having again burnt out all their fuel, they were compelled to bear away on the following day. Here their compasses shifted two points to the Westward, and at daylight they found themselves in Hainan North Bay, in the midst of breakers, and seas running mountains high; to escape from which dangerous situation they had recourse to breaking up the ship's bulwarks and every piece of available timber on board, and thus provided a sufficiency of fuel for two hours steaming, by which they escaped the perils that surrounded them, after they had nearly given up all hopes. For five days they had no observation, but managed to run down into *Camargne Bay*, where they procured Wood and Water, but the former too green to burn. In a day or two afterwards they got amplitudes, and were enabled to rectify the error in the compass, when they prosecuted the remainder of their voyage here in safety.

Captain Hewett of course expected to find that his consort had reached this port long before his own vessel—but she having neither arrived here, nor been otherwise heard of, apprehensions begin to

be entertained of her ultimate safety.

The *Medusa* is now under orders to proceed to Maulmain, for which she will set out in the course of a few days.

Mr. A. L. JOHNSTON, one of the oldest residents of the Settlement, and who is not more extensively known than he is universally respected in this and other parts of India, took his departure in the course of the week in the *Charles Grant* on his return to Europe; and the following is the translation of a farewell address to him by a numerous body of the most respectable Chinese merchants of the island, on presenting him a piece of Plate of the value of one thousand dollars, as a testimonial of their regard together with Mr. Johnston's reply. This is not, however, the only proof of the esteem in which he is held by the native community that Mr. Johnston carries with him, as several other Chinese merchants joined together in raising another subscription of 500 dollars for a splendid Gold Snuff Box, while the Arab merchants subscribed a like sum to present him with a token of their regard also.—*Ibid* 23d Dec.

The Government Opium sales for the ensuing year will take place of follows, according to a statement forwarded in one of our Calcutta letters:—

	P.	B.	Total.
1st Sale 3rd July	4 000	1 500	5 500
2d „ 17th Feby.	1 400	600	2 000
3d „ 18th April	3 000	1 200	4 200
4th „ 23d May	1 600	900	2 500
5th „ 17th June	3 014	1 446	4 460
Total Chests.	13,014	5 346	18,360

bid 18th December.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—The subscription collected by Capt. Hall and myself for the widow of my late chief officer Mr. J. Wainwright, who was murdered at Singloan last Sept., amounts to 8 11/32, which sum I have paid into the hands of J. A. Durran Esq. at Macao, for remittance to England.

I remain Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

GEO. J. HUBERTSON.

Brig Lyra, 21st Jan. 1842.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 29th Jany. 1842.

The *Syph* from Calcutta 1st December and Singapore 25th December arrived at Hongkong on the 2d inst. and several parties whose friend there forwarded their letters to Macao, were fortunate enough to obtain them as early as Tuesday morning the 25th, upwards of two days in advance of the arrival of the general packet which was not received here till the afternoon of the 27th. This delay was owing we learn, to the letters having from the Post Office at Hongkong been put on board a lorch, which inst ad of making the best of her way to Macao, was delayed a couple of days in taking in a Cargo of goods from one of the ships outside. As may well be supposed much inconvenience was suffered by those whose correspondence was on board the Lorch; we did not receive our papers till late on Thursday afternoon, and have therefore not had as much time as we wished to make the most interesting extracts from the papers brought by the Overland mail via Bombay and Calcutta, and sent on here per *Syph*.

The English news are of very little interest, for which reason our extracts of them are but scant. A motion in the House of Commons by Mr. Fjelden that the distress of the working classes throughout the country was so great that it demanded the instant inquiry of Parliament, and that no supplies be voted until such inquiry be made was lost by 149 to 41. During the remaining part of the month the house was almost exclusively occupied discussing the estimates, voting supplies, and the passing of a act to continue for six months, the Poor Law and other acts about to expire. As all the business ministers intended to enter upon would be finished on the 7th, it was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on the 8th of October.

For the Commercial intelligence received we refer to our extracts, as also to what has been said with regard to China affairs.

The trial of Mr. McLeod was to take place on

* The length of these documents precludes their insertion in this number. Ed. C. P.

the 27th September, and the question of peace or war, with the United States will greatly depend upon the settlement of this affair. An atrocious attempt had been made on the life of the Duke d'Angame, the French King's fourth son, but had fortunately been unsuccessful, and the assassin secured. A new revolution in favor of the Queen Regent had broken out in Spain, and General McDonnell was marching upon the Capital threatening the Government of E-partero.

From India the accounts from Affghanistan are anything but satisfactory, as will be seen from foregoing extracts, the 35th M. N. I., and 13th L. I. having suffered considerable loss in several engagements with the Ghiljes. The accounts from Malabar give very little news of a positive nature, although it was conjectured that the intentions of Tharawallee, who continued inactive at Rangoon, were peaceable.

From Singapore we have the gratifying intelligence, of the arrival there, of the *Indoever*, and Steamer *Medusa*; for particulars we refer to our extracts.

Our papers from Calcutta are to the 28th November, and from Singapore to 23d December;

A meeting of several of the Foreign Merchants was held on the 27th inst. at the office of Messrs Dent & Co., to take into consideration the expediency of adopting some steps to remedy the present scarcity of a circulating medium. The majority appeared of opinion that it would be desirable to legalize Mexican Dollars and Sycee; or rather that all parties approving of such an arrangement should agree to receive and pay each other in either of those kinds of Bullion, on the same terms as in chopped or pillar dollars, provided the Hong merchants agree to receive the Republican dollars without discount.

If the Chinese can be brought into so reasonable an arrangement, the anomaly which has so long existed in money matters in China, will be at last removed; and it would certainly appear absurd to any one but the Chinese that difficulty should be experienced in passing the Republican coin at the same value as the pillar dollar, seeing that the former is of somewhat greater intrinsic value. The object of introducing Sycee into the currency, as a temporary arrangement, is to increase the circulation until a sufficiency of Mexican dollars can be imported; but as large Sycee at par is intrinsically much more valuable than Mexican Dollars at par, the Sycee will of course rise to a premium in proportion as the quantity of dollars in China, in actual circulation, becomes adequate to the wants of trade.

The pillar dollar has of late become so scarce all the world over that it has ceased to be a fit medium of circulation; and as it is no longer equal the substitution of the Republican dollar, or some other money, appears absolutely necessary.

By the *Masden* from Chusan and Amoy, and H. M. S. *Cruizer* from Amoy, dates to the 14th from the former, and 22d January from the latter have been received. The intelligence they convey is of not much importance. The Chinese authorities continue their silence, and H. M. Plenipotentiary does not seem disposed to make the first advances. The only military movement that has taken place has been on the town of Yuvaou, and we copy the account of that from the last Canton Register.

Later reports had reached the British authorities that a body of Tartar troops, were at the city of Yuvaou; therefore Lieut. general Sir Hugh Gough and rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, with about 600 soldiers and seamen went up to that city in the two steamers. The Tartars attacked them on landing, but were repulsed, with a loss of about 150 killed; not a man was lost on our side, and one person only slightly wounded. Sir Hugh Gough opened the rice granaries to the populace, and then advanced on another town higher up the river, called, *Sirke*, where the public granaries were also opened to the people; the British detachment then returned to the steamers.

The last advices we understand, go far to confirm the report mentioned by us last week, of Sir Henry Pottinger's intended departure from Chusan for Hongkong; which would take place immediately on receipt of the August mail. The despatches by this mail were sent up in the *Belle Alliance*, which vessel, unable to make head against the northerly gale, put back to Hong Kong. The despatches were forwarded by H. M. B. *Chomelcon* of whose return we have heard. We earnestly hope for the arrival of H. M. Plenipotentiary will put an end to the, to say the least of it, anomalous state of warfare in these waters. Captain continues to be treated as a friendly port, yet outside the unfor-

tunate trading junks continue to be seized, adjudicated as prizes, and sold at Hongkong. Only the day before yesterday H. M. S. *Nimrod* entered in the roads with three junks captured in the Broadway; she sailed again yesterday for Hongkong conveying her prizes. The profit, as far as prize money is concerned, from these coasting vessels cannot be great; honour, cannot be derived from such contemptible antagonists, if antagonists such can be called who offer no resistance; distress cannot be caused to the Chinese Government by such acts, for we well know how callous it is to the sufferings of comparatively small portions of its people; therefore they cannot weaken the government; they cannot conduce to the honor of the British arms; they cannot lead to the Chinese being brought to entertain a proper estimation of the power of British arms, and they cannot, except in a very small degree, be advantageous to the invader. Let us therefore hope that either peace or war will soon be decided on with respect to the province of Canton and her waters.

Although our accounts from Amoy are somewhat later than we were in possession of before, we have nothing new to communicate, excepting that the garrisons and ships companies (with the exception of transport Frankfield in which the small pox had broken out) enjoyed good health, and that provisions were cheap and abundant. At Amoy, it is stated in our last, the system of seizing and condemning Chinese junks is not acted upon; on the contrary Captain Smith gives passports to such as trade in the neighbourhood, or to British settlements, * and we have seen persons lately returned from that port, who say that the activity in the Chinese shipping, for the port of Singapore is greater than probably at any previous season. A great number of junks were preparing at Amoy to take in their cargoes of tea and other Chinese articles for the Straits trade, and the greatest activity prevailed everywhere. A report also states, that the portion of the shipwrecked crew of the *Nerbuda*, 103 in all, were taken to some town, probably the capital of the district, of the island of Formosa.

MILITARY

26th. The depot, under command of lieutenant Hart, 49th regt., has returned to Canterbury from Dover, where it was stationed during the East Kent election. This is the strongest depot belonging to the Provisional Batt., being about 420 strong. About 370 recruits joined last month.

19th. The depot, under command of lieutenant Hart, 49th regt., has returned to Canterbury from Dover, where it was stationed during the East Kent election.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War office, 1th Sept.

19th. Ens. William Henry Clinton Baddeley, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Horton, appointed to the 14th light Dragoons; Charles Stuart Glassbrook, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Baddeley.

ARRIVED

Janv. 23 (B) *Cucique*, Jones, Sydney.
23. John Campbell, White, Sydney.
3. *Sylph*, Guy, Calcutta and Singapore.
24. H. M. S. *Cruizer*, commander Pearce, Amoy.
27 (A) *Olof Wyck*, Meacon, Manila.
Janv. 21. Sp. *Cometa*, Pardo, Manila.
22 (B) *Fair Barbadian*, Johnson, Sydney.
24. *Foam*, Greig, London.
27. *Parkfield* Whiteside, London.
28. *Brum*, Geo. Washington, Jessen, Manila.
24th. *Mary Ann*, Holton, Singapore.
29. *Asa*, Packet, Hill, do.
29. *Sophia*, Johns, London.

SAILED

Arrived in Singapore from China—December 4th *Delforce*, 5th, H. M. S. *Alphur*, 11th, *East of Hardwicke*, 15th, *Charles Grant*, 16th, *Cleveland*, 17th, *Mauritius*, 17th, *Marguilla*, 18th, *Alatovic*, 20th, *Ann*.
Sailed from Singapore for China—18th Dec. *Snipe*, Morton.
Arrived in England from China—September 8th, *Scotland*, 9th, *Dartmouth*, 11th, *Premier*, 24th, *Duchess of Clarence*, 21st, *Monarch*, Java, 24th, *St George*, 27th, *Westbrook*, 13th, *Fivoille*, from Manila at Havre.
Sailed for China—Sept. 9th, *Robert Whiteway*, Bartlett, Liverpool, 10th, *Oriza*, Ager, via Manila, Liverpool, 19th *Prima Donna*, Kell, do., Oct. 1st, *Lady Leith*, Lewis, Downs, 3d, *Mercury*, Carr, do.
Passed Amoy—Oct. 30th, *Amer*, *Zenobia*, Putnam, Nov. 7th, *Valparaiso*, Lockwood, 9th, British

* Passports to junks proceeding to any British settlement are also given by the senior naval officer at Hongkong.

St. Mango, Lamond, Conrad, Campbell, 11th, *Sp. Colon*, Manila for Cadiz, 14th, *City of Derry*, Roberts, Neptune, Ferrier, Agnes, Cumings, 15th, *Champion*, from Manila for London, Edina, do. do.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Calcutta,—*Mermaid*, 1st day.
For Bombay,—*Main*, *Marques of Hastings* (Port) For Madras,—*Seasol*, in a few days.
For Singapore—*Mary Ann* (this day)
VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Emerald Isle*, *Pavamilla*, *Oriza*, *Ann Birdson*, *Lady Leith*, *Prima Donna*, *Robert Whiteway*, *Mercury*, *Anna Eliza*, *Dovecot*.

From Calcutta,—*Ann*.
From Bombay,—*Saphira*, *Circassian*, *Bombay Castle*, *Reliance*, *Polatine*, *John Mc Leiden*.

From Singapore—*John Cree*, *Westmoreland*, *Ardooser*, *Snipe*, *Fiscount Melbourne*,
From Java,—*Ann Augustina*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Oct. SINGAPORE 25th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 14. MANILA, 14th Jan'y.
CALCUTTA, 28th Nov. AMOY, 22d January.
BOMBAY, 17th Nov. CHUSAN, 14th Jan'y.
JAVA, 24th Nov.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Arctura,	214	Christian,	Turner and Co.
Abertton,	—	Cat,	"
*Autumnus,	323	White,	"
Belhaven,	350	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
*British Isle,	3 3/4	Graham,	"
*Bomanejee,	800	Page,	Heery, Rastomjee.
Cleveland,	350	Morley,	Hardne Matheson & Co.
Canopus,	305	Tillicson,	A. Calder.
Canton,	—	Couch,	Turner & Co.
Chelydra,	322	Wrighting,	Dent and Co.
Cadet,	—	Carline,	"
*Cordelia,	378	Jawett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*Cacique,	—	Jones,	"
Euphrates,	637	Wilson,	Jamieson, H. & Co.
*Earl Grey,	571	Mallison,	A. Coolidge & J. Ryan
*Earth,	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Ginsachan,	444	Ever,	Dirom and Co.
Gibb Henderson,	427	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. N. y. j.
Hera,	410	Parmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Isabella Anna,	236	Thompson	"
Island Queen,	260	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Isabella,	4 1/2	Hardie,	"
*Indus,	251	Clark,	Beil and Co.
*John Bibby,	519	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Campbell,	622	White,	Capt. White,
Lady Hayes,	—	Caterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rastomjee.
*Louise Baillie,	—	Scunlan,	Jacquier and Co.
Maia,	315	Sponce,	H. & M. Rastomjee & Co
Mermaid,	600	Grosvenor,	A. A. de Aello.
*Mrs A Webb,	339	Macdonald,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	300	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee,	595	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Priss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	B. & Co.
Persia,	350	William,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Pentate,	314	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	35	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	369	Godd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange,	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
*Ses stris,	438	Row,	Lindsay and Co.
*Ships Castle,	504	Petrie,	Dent and Co.
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rastomjee.
Salopatin,	273	Beil,	C. Fearon.
Saphro,	368	Dunlop,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Phillipson,	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Emma, — Enuicot, Russell and Co.
*Cynthia, — Johnson, Cant. Johnson.
Henry Pratt, — Rogers, J. D. Sward and Co.
*Lucania, — Barlow, W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga, — Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
*Coromado, — Scudder, Russell and Co.
*Clarendon, — Stoddard, Oliphant and Co.
*O. of Wyck, — Meacon, Westmore and Co.

PRUSSIAN.

Ann, — Riestro, Russell and Co.
FRENCH.
Prig. Erigone, — Capt. Cécile

* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 19.] Macao, Saturday, 5th February, 1842.

[No. 329.]

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS, in sums not under Dollars 1,000, for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, at 30 days sight at the exchange of Rupees 225 per 100 Dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the Office of the undersigned, on board the Transport "Moira" at Hongkong, and at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira," Hongkong Pay Office
29th January, 1842.

OFFERTAS PARA SUPPLEMENTO DE PATACAS, em sommas de não menos de 1,000 Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honravel Governador General em Concelho a 3 dias de vista, ao cambio de 225 Rupias por 100 Patacas (Patacas Mexicanas a par) se recebem no Escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do Transporte "Moira" em Hongkong, on no dos Srs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. em Macao athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 de Fevereiro proximo futuro.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Ajudante do Pagador.

Navio "Moira," em Hongkong Escriptorio
da Padaria 29 de Janeiro, de 1842.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.
JAMIESON & Co.
Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.
BELL & Co.
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.
Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.
Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.
HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £b. & cent returnable on the premiums.
BELL & Co.
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.
p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, Capt. BALLS, will sail for the above port on the 14th inst. For Freight of Silk or Treasure apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 4th Feb., 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ISABELLA, Captain HARDIE, will be despatched for the above Port in about three weeks. For freight apply
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship INDUS, Capt. CLARK, A. I. 357 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 21st January, 1842.

FOR LISBON.
THE Portuguese Brig NOVO VIAJANTE, Captain A. R. VALENTE, will sail for the above Port on the 10th February. For freight apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

NOTICE.
THE fine fast sailing A 1 Ship "CHRYLYRA," 340 Tons Register, I. T. WHITTINGHAM Master, will take freight for Amov and Chusan, and sail with all despatch, provided sufficient cargo can be obtained. Apply to
DENT & Co. Macao,
or on board the "Jane" at Hongkong.
Macao, 17th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A 1 British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register
O. M. Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.
THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIFE Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to
GIRB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,
TO CALCUTTA AND MACAO ROADS, OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, of 800 Tons, Captain PIGE, to have early dispatch, apply to
J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton, or **HEERJEEHOY RUSTOMJEE,** Macao
Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, BENJ. SPROULE Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quiet despatch. For freight or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.
THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. I. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Capt. JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the commander, or to
ALEX. CALDER.
Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HEWES, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A 1 Ship CORDELIA, Jas. CANNETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUISACHAN, burthen 471 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to
DIROM & Co.
Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 8 & 3 Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 8 & 3 Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOWAN Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Macao, or **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Singapore BEAMS and American Pine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE,
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in BUTTS and TUNDS, PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Grant" & "Regular." **TURNER & Co.**
Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of different qualities, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, MANILA SQUARES, & as superiors, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to
P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Bailie*,
PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves, may be had by applying to
BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.
Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brit. Ship "HAMILTON" 53 tons pig Iron, apply to Messrs MACVICAR & Co. or to the MASTER on board.
Tyra, 23d December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and BILLS on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.)
Will in future be conducted by F. EDERICK SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 85, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSAT & Co's, Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "Foam." Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co** Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS. Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by **C. V. GILLESPIE.** 46 Queens Road Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; for sale by **DENT & Co.** Macao, 25th Oct, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases **MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior.** **COGNAC BRANDY.** **SEUTZERWATER and HOCK.** **HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.** **RUSKIAN DUCK and CANVAS.** Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.** Macao, 28th October, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon. **Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.** **Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.** **Rose Nails, Brim Locks.** **Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne and Meer.** **Singapore Roush Beams and Planks.** **Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.** **English and Dutch Butter.** **Walnuts and Raisins.** **Spermaceti Candles.** **Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.** **Grain Shot and Coir Rope.** For sale at the store of **JOHN SMITH**

FOR SALE. A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tysack & Co. BEER in hids and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels. Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS** Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE. BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.** Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE. Just arrived ex: "Mermaid" 1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH-BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY PROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts. Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of **Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG. A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building. also

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 80 " 14 to 20 do. daily expected from Manila. Apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** or to **CAPT. MORGAN,** General Wood, at Hongkong. Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF. Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co** Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.** **CANVAS.**—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6 27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1 27 " do. do. " 7 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, White Duck, White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG, A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar,

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. **THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS.** price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents. The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING. Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1. Policies and folio pages " " \$ 5. Letter paper size " " " \$ 3. Other work in proportion. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Of Ships " " " \$ 5. Not exceeding 7 lines " " " \$ 1. for 3 months " " " \$ 6. Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS. Of Subscription to the Canton Press. For one year payable in advance " " \$ 12. For six Months " " " \$ 7. For three " " " \$ 4. Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SYDNEY.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Concluded from No. 17.)

Previous to the ships reaching their southern limit, the officers had landed on a small island, from which they procured specimens of rock showing evidently a volcanic origin. The island was named after Sir John Franklin, and occurs in latitude 76° S South.

Had Capt. Ross been able to have found a harbour in which he could have secured his ship, through the approaching winter it was his intention to have remained until the following that is the present season; but in this he was disappointed. The coast was one continued unbroken cliff of ice, from 200 to 250 feet high, backed by mountains rising to the height of five and six thousand feet.

Capt. Ross calculated that the ships passed within 150 miles of the south magnetic Pole—a fact sufficiently demonstrated by his Dip and Declination result, by the proximity of the former to 90°, (being about 89°) and by the convergence of the lines of variation to a centre or focus. If this calculation be correct, and it ought to be observed to use the words of the President of the Royal Society, that 'the expedition is commanded by one well acquainted both with magnetic inquiry and nautical research, than M. D'Urville's hypothesis must be wide of truth.'

The expedition being foiled in their search for a winter's harbour, were obliged to return to the northward, and reached Hobart Town, and the observatory, where they completed another series of observations. The ships then visited Sydney; and set up their portable observatories on Garden Island, which is now identified as one of the interesting spots of this important voyage.

The expedition has now gone to New Zealand, probably to the Bay of Islands, where a complete series of observations will be made, which may possibly occupy them three months. They will then, if there be time, examine Chatham Island, and afterwards revisit the icy region, renewing their attempt to reach the South Pole.

That the same Almighty protecting care which has already so signally preserved our intrepid navigator, through nine long dreary winters and seventeen summers within the icy zone of the northern hemisphere, may still watch over him and his companions in their present undertaking, must doubtless be the wish of every one. With a firm but humble trust in that Almighty protection, they have now recommenced their labours, animated by a sanguine hope of effecting the main objects of their voyage. May they return in safety to their country and anxious friends, and reap the honours and distinction they so fully deserve.

Yours, &c. P. P. K.

Sydney Gazette, Aug. 21.

BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.

Fort William, Secret Department, the 20th Nov. 1841
—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing for general information the annexed Copies of Despatches from the Military and Naval Commanders in Chief of H. M. Force in China, reporting the capture on the 26th August of the Town and Fortification of Amoy.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Head Quarters Ship Marion, Amoy Harbour,
Sept. 5th, 1841.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G.C.B., GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD—I am happy to be enabled to report to your Lordship the complete success of the operation against Amoy with very trifling loss—my anticipations in regard to the preparations of the enemy have been fully realized, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

1. The Expedition left Hongkong Harbour on Saturday, the 21st August, but in consequence of light winds, the fleet did not clear the Lemaux passage until Monday the 23d; and on the evening of the 25th we arrived in the outward anchorage of Amoy, a few shots only having been fired, as we were running through a chain of islands, which form the month of this anchorage and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag ship until the following morning, when I accompanied their Excellencies Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker, in the Phlegathon Steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was at once decided upon, a summons having been previously sent in requiring the surrender of the Town and Island of Amoy to Her Majesty's Forces.

2. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country by nature difficult of access. Every island, every projecting headland, from where guns could bear upon the harbour, was occupied and strongly armed. Commencing from the point of entrance into the inner harbour on the Amoy side, the principal line of defence, after a succession of batteries and bastions in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one continuous battery of stone with embrasures roofed by large slabs, thickly covered with clods of earth, so as to form a sort of casement, and afforded perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures were embankments to protect the masonry, and 96 guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that ran nearly parallel to the beach at a distance varying from ½ to 1 mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals amid the rocks.

3. The entrance to the inner harbour is by a channel about 600 yards across between Amoy and the island of Koo-lang-soo, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of those flanked the sea-line and stone battery. It appeared expedient therefore to make a simultaneous attack on these prominent lines of defence.

4. It was proposed that the two Line of Battle Ships with the two large Steamers, should attack the sea defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels of war should open their fire to protect the landing of the Troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of the castellated wall with the sea-line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works.

5. At the same time, the two heavy Frigates and the Moderate were to run in and open their fire upon the works of Koo-lang-soo, where I instructed Major Johnstone, with a Company of Artillery and the 3 Companies of the 26th Regiment supported by 170 Marines under Major Ellis to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries, which they were to take in reverse.

6. About ¼ past one o'clock, the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired occasional shots at the ships, as they proceeded to their stations. Sir William Parker will no doubt communicate to your Lordship the very conspicuous part taken by Her Majesty's ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the Steamers, the Troops did not land quite so soon as I could have wished, notwithstanding the judicious arrangements of Captain Gifford, of H. M. Sloop Cruiser, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th regiments however landed about 3 o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to ascend the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach and get over the sea face or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works and rapidly moved along the whole line of sea-defence, the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the out-skirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of Marines and Seamen, whom Sir William Parker had most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front in the neighbourhood of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by Capt. Fletcher,

of H. M. S. Wellesley, and captain Whitcomb, of the Royal Marines.

7. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the Island of Koo-laung-soo was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with some of the Marines and Camerounians, who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the Easternmost battery, and, gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the North side of the Island, while Major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it and carried the remaining works, thus putting us in possession of this very important position. Major Johnstone reports that Bt. Captain Gregg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of 12 men.

8. On Amoy, a chain of steep rocky hills running from the range already mentioned, transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the outer town lay beneath my advanced post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the Artillery and Sappers, and brought on far enough for support; had a strong force opposed our advance, I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary disposition, I directed the 18th regt. to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the beach, so as to open a communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk, I found myself in position close above the City, and perfectly commanding it.

9. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the Steamers, the 55th regt. had not yet landed, but this was effected at daylight the following morning. I regret to say not without loss, a boat having been swamped and 5 men unfortunately drowned. Thus reinforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th regiments down to the outskirts of the City, in the North Eastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitred the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and repassing at the Northern gate, the walls were not manned—I therefore thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party with Captain Cotton, the Commanding Engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the Eastern gate, which he promptly effected; I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th scaled the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the East gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob, which had already begun to plunder the public establishments.

10. I occupied the Citadel with the 8th and Sappers, placing the 49th regiment in an extensive building without the Public office of the Intendant of Circuit, from whence they could give protection to the Northern suburb and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the Island. The Artillery, I placed in a commanding position upon the top of the pass between the City and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which the Sub-Prefect of Amoy held his Court.

11. Amoy is a principal third-class City of China, and from its excellent harbour and situation appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the City by the chain of rocks, I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass, that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the City is bounded in nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary, which deeply indent the Island. Including the outer town and the North-Eastern suburb, the City cannot be much less than 10 miles in circumference and that of the Citadel, which entirely commands this suburb, and the Inner Town, though commanded itself by the hills within shot range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated and vary with the inequality of the ground from 20 to 30 feet in height; and there are 4 gates, having each in an outwork, a second or exterior gate, at right angles to the inner gate. The Citadel contained five Arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of Powder, with store of material for making it; Galleys, Wall-pieces Match-locks, and a variety of firearms of singular construction; Military Clothing, Swords of all descriptions, Shields, Bows and Arrows, and Spears, were also found in such quantity, as to lead to the conclusion, that these must have been the chief magazines of the Province. Within the sea-defences first taken, there was a Foundry, with moulds and material for casting heavy ordnance.

12. All these have been destroyed, and this so much

occupied my time, considering too how much the troops were harassed by patrols to keep off Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the Island. These plunderers flocked into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves reported of many thousands, and I regret to say, that several gangs penetrated into the citadel and committed much devastation. Indeed, with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the Island might rather have frightened away the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob, than have been of any advantage. Such indeed was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire, in order to disperse them; but I am glad to say but little loss of life occurred.

13. I am most happy to be enabled, to state that the conduct of the Troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have no doubt occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open with valuable property strewn about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of Sham-shu—it is matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

14. During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised—but their apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates, and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

15. Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at ½ past 2 P. M., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the Admiral. By ½ past 6 every Soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the Steamers, which transferred the Troops on board their respective Transports during the night.

16. The 3 Companies of the 26th Regiment have remained upon the Island of Kongsoo which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present—and I have strengthened Major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th Regiment and a small detachment of Artillery. This little force amounting to 550 men, will, I trust, together with the Ships of War also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important, possession.

17. To the Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments, Lieut. Col. Craigie, 55th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Morris, 49th Regiment and Lieut. Col. Adams, 18th Regiment, Major Johnstone, 26th Regiment, Major Ellis, Royal Marines, Capt. Knowles, Royal Artillery, Capt. Anstruther, Madras Artillery, and Bap. Cotton, Commanding Engineer, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support, from the Officers of the General and my Personal Staff, Lieut. Col. Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, Capt. Gough, Acting Deputy Quarter Masters General, Major Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, Dr. French, Superintending Surgeon, and Lieutenant Gabbett, my A. D. C.

18. I cannot too strongly express to your Lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, for his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of Capt. Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

19. I have the honor to enclose a list of Ordnance captured, and a return of the Wounded on our side upon the 26th ultimo, and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the Enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several Mandarins were amongst the former.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Major, General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND,
G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Wellesley in the Bay of Amoy. 31st August, 1841.

My LORD.—It is with much gratification that I have the honor of announcing to your Lordship, the capture of the city of Amoy, and the Island of Golong-soo, (which forms the West side of the Harbour), together with their strong lines of Batteries and Sea defences, mounting above 223 Guns, by the Combined Forces of Her Majesty, after a short, but vigorous attack, on the 26th instant, with very trifling loss on our part.

The Expedition, comprising the Ships of War hereafter named, and 21 Transports containing the Land Forces, Military and Victualing stores, &c. under the command of His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, sailed from the anchorage of Hongkong on the

21st, and fortunately arrived off the Islands at the entrance of Amoy Bay, by sunset on the 25th, it was then beginning to blow strong, but favored by a fair wind, and good moonlight, with the advantage of the local knowledge of Captain Bouchier of the Blonde, the fleet were pushed into the Bay, and anchored in security for the night.

A few shots were discharged at Her Majesty's Ships as they passed between the fortified Islands, but no mischief was done.

It blew too hard during the night to admit of any boats leaving the ships to sound, or make observations; but no time was lost after daylight in reconnoitring the Chinese positions, in which the General, and Sir Henry Pottinger did me the favor to accompany me, in the Phlegathon Steam Vessel.

We found the Batteries and Works of Defence on the entire Sea face, strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise: presenting a succession of Batteries and Outworks, from the extreme outward points of this extensive Bay, until within about three quarters of a mile of the entrance of the harbour, where a high Barrier Wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky Mountain, to a sandy Beach on the Sea; and from this latter point, a strong casemated Work of Granite, faced with soil, and occasional small Bastions with Parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very Suburbs and entrance of the Harbour, from whence were masked Batteries with sand bags, until opposite the North East point of Golong-soo Island, altogether 152 Guns.

On the Island of Golong-soo, which is the key of Amoy, strong Batteries, mounting in all 76 Guns, were also placed in every commanding position for flanking the approach to the harbour (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance) and protecting the accessible points of landing.

As it was of the utmost importance with a view to ulterior operations, and the advanced period of the present Monsoon, that we should be delayed as short a time as possible at Amoy, it was determined that the Batteries within the Barrier Wall, and on the Island of Golong-soo, should be immediately attacked by the Squadron, and the Troops landed within the Barrier as soon as it might be practicable to take the Batteries in the rear; for this object the Wellesley and Blenheim were ordered to anchor against the strongest Batteries on Amoy and as near the entrance of the harbour as possible, leaving the Cruiser Pylades Columbine and Algerie to engage the extreme point of the line and cover the landing of the Troops, flanked by the heavy Guns of the Sesostris and Queen Steam vessels; the Phlegathon, and Nemesis being appointed to receive the Troops, and tow in the boats for landing them.

The attack of the Island of Golong-soo, where we had reason to apprehend the water was shoaler was assigned to Captain Bouchier of the Blonde with the Druid and Modeste, 150 Marines under Captain Ellis, and a detachment of the 26th Regiment under Major Johnstone.

Pending the necessary preparations for disembarking the Troops, and moving the ships into their appointed positions, a communication was received from the shore, requesting to know the object of our visit, to which the answer No. 1 was returned.

About a quarter past one a steady and favourable breeze having set in, the Squadron weighed and proceeded to their Stations. The Sesostris being the most advanced received a heavy fire before any return was made, she was soon joined by the Queen, and both commenced action with good effect.

The Wellesley and Blenheim after ranging along the line of works on Amoy under a smart fire, were anchored by the stern about half-past 2 P. M. admirably placed by Captains Maitland and Herbert in 40 fathoms water within 400 yards of the principal Battery previously in the position allotted them: and the Cruiser Pylades, Columbine and Algerie, took their stations with equal judgment.

The Blonde, Druid and Modeste reached their positions against the Batteries on Golong-soo, a few minutes earlier, but their Captains found such difficulty from the shallowness of the water in placing them satisfactorily, that, to effect this object they very spiritedly carried their ships into almost their own draft.

The Benthick had been appointed to sound the Channel ahead of the Wellesley as we ran in which Lieutenant Collinson very skillfully performed, and then gallantly anchored the Brig within the entrance of the harbour, where she was joined by the Sesostris, which was placed by Captain Ormsby, in a very judicious situation for relieving her, and the other ships from a flanking fire.

The fire of the Chinese soon slackened under the excellent Gun practice of the squadron. At half past 3, I had the satisfaction of seeing the Marines and 26th Regiment land on the Island of Golong-soo, and the British Colors planted on the Batteries. The Modeste and Blonde then weighed and stood into the inner harbour, and after silencing as they passed the Town Batteries which were out of our reach, they anchored completely inside, and abreast of the City, taking possession of 26 War Junks, with 128 Guns on board, in a state of preparation for sea, but deserted by their crews.

About the same time, the first division of troops were landed under the able direction of Commander Giffard

of the Cruiser; and headed by their gallant General Sir Hugh Gough, escalated and took possession of the Works, at the Barrier Wall.

An out-work beyond this point, which had been previously silenced) was also entered, and the British Colors hoisted by the crew of a Boat from the Phlegathon: and the Batteries immediately opposite the Well-sley and Blenheim being nearly demolished, a party of Seamen and Marines were landed from those Ships under the command of Commander Fletcher, and the Officers named in the margin; by whom the Chinese who had taken shelter in adjoining buildings were put to flight, after discharging their Matchlocks, and possession taken of the Works.

The General having cleared the intermediate space of such of the Chinese as remained, pushed forward, and occupied the Heights immediately above the Town for the night; every point being thus completely in our power.

In detailing this service to your Lordship, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting the gallantry, zeal, and energy which has been manifested by every Officer and Man of Her Majesty's Navy and Royal Marines, as well as those of the Indian Navy under my command; They have vied with each other in the desire to anticipate and meet every objection for the public service, and are fully entitled to my best acknowledgments; and the favorable consideration of the Board of Admiralty and Indian Government. I have no less pleasure in witnessing the anxiety which pervades all ranks, to go hand in hand with our gallant Companions of the Army.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger and Suite were with me on board the Wellesley, during the operations of the 26th.

Enclosures, No. 2. Captain Bouchier's own report will best describe the proceedings of the little Squadron placed under his orders for the attack of Golongsoo, which was admirably executed, and I can only add my meed of praise to this additional instance of the gallantry of Captain Ellis, and the Officers and Men of the Royal Marines under his command, as well as of Major Johnston, and the detachment of the 20th acting with them.

Enclosures, Nos. 3 and 4. The accounts we have received of the force of the Chinese for the defence of Amoy, vary from 5,000 to 10,000 troops; and it is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to transmit your Lordship so small a list of Casualties amongst the crews, and Masts and Rigging of the Squadron. The resistance made by our opponents would have justified the apprehension of greater injury. Under the protection of their well constructed casemated Works, they stood on some points firmly to their Guns. We have no knowledge of their actual loss, more than 80 dead bodies were I believe found in the Batteries; but nearly all the wounded, and many of the slain, were carried off by their countrymen.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces will probably give your Lordship an account of the Munitions of War and Government Stores which have fallen into our hands, including a large quantity of Gunpowder, and a Pounder for Cannon, where some Guns of very large calibre, newly cast, have been discovered.

Enclosures, Nos. 5 and 6. We have been constantly employed in destroying the Guns; and as far as it has been practicable the Batteries taken on the 26th. The last two days; Commander Fletcher with a party of Seamen and Marines, has been also detached to the Nemesis, and with very commendable zeal, has completely disabled the Guns on every Battery of the North East and South West sides of the Bay; and the fortified Islands at the entrance, of which your Lordship will find Official Returns enclosed.

The superiority of the Bay, and Inner Harbour of Amoy has much exceeded our expectations. The anchorage in the former appears excellent; and the latter, as far as our hasty surveys have gone, affords perfect security for ships of any class, and to a great extent, with a reasonable prospect of proving a healthy situation; Sir Hugh Gough and myself have therefore entirely concurred with His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, in the expediency of retaining possession of the Island of Golon-too, which will at any time give us the command of Amoy, until your Lordship's wishes, or the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known. For this purpose, a sufficient garrison will be placed on the Island by the General, and I propose to leave Captain Smith of the Druid, with the Pyiades and Algerine for their support.

The wind is unfortunately at present adverse, but your Lordship may be assured that the Expedition will proceed to the Northward the moment it is practicable in the further execution of our Instructions.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Latest Europe News.

(From the London Mail, October, 4)

MANIFESTO OF THE OPPOSITION.

September 8.—Sir R. Peel having moved the order of the day to go into a committee of supply.—

Lord John Russell rose, and having opened the subject by re-stating the fitness of the occasion the state of our foreign relations to require the continuance of the present sitting of Parliament, for planning at our foreign relations he argued the continuance of peace—the best understanding existed with France, and he hoped the life of the Prince who ruled that country might be long spared from the attempts of infatuated assassins. The question pending with America was undoubtedly one of great importance; but the two governments had perfectly agreed that it was a question to be debated between nation and nation, and not to be treated as one of a private nature. No doubt the view taken by the judges of the state of New York would be destructive of all amicable relations between the two governments, if it were allowed to be carried out; but he did not believe that the government of the United States would permit any occurrence to take place which would expose any subject of her Majesty to danger. He was convinced that no cause of war would arise in that quarter. He now turned to the appointments made by the new administration in Ireland, and he hailed them with great satisfaction, for he saw in them an evidence of conciliation. Lord Eliot had always desired to confer a condition of equality on the Irish, and he (Lord J. Russell) was sure he would not re-introduce the measure of another noble lord (Lord Stables,) by which the contract entered into with Ireland in 1829 was openly violated. Thus far there was no ground of difference with the present government; but he next came to a part of the subject upon which a wide difference existed. They were now met agreeably to an intimation given by the right hon. gentleman that it would be desirable that Parliament should speedily assemble, to take into consideration the important affairs of the nation; and of the importance of laws which might embarrass trade, derange the currency, and increase the privations of the people, there could be no doubt. Her Majesty was advised by her late ministers to take the corn-laws into consideration. The House of Commons, however, thought proper to address her Majesty for the purpose of effecting a change of government. This advice was promptly acceded to, and the right hon. gentleman opposite constructed the administration which had such an unalterable attachment to the Church and State and the sliding scale. The time was now however come when the corn laws ought to be considered. Far be it from him to look to measures only and not to men; but he did not think that the mere nomination of the men was to be substituted for all measures. Sir R. Peel had stated that the time occupied in forming the ministry had prevented him from considering those measures. That might be a good reason for a fortnight, but not for postponing such measures for five months. The truth was, he had four months to consider his course, and now he wanted five more before he would tell them what he would do. These were symptoms which led him to doubt whether any alteration was really intended in the corn-laws. The delay was a symptom in itself that no considerable alteration was intended. There were other symptoms. Sir George Murray had held office under the Duke of Wellington and was in favour of the 8s. duty, or even less but he was not a member of the cabinet, while the Duke of Buckingham was, who had expressed an opinion that a protection such as the present law gave, or even a greater one, was necessary for the agriculture of the country. There was a selection in the cabinet from the ranks of those who were in favour of prohibition, to the exclusion of those who were for free trade. Would the country wait five months? Why not set the expectations of the country at rest? The arguments that had been used against him for a delay of a month to do with tenfold force against the right hon. baronet. As regarded the imputation against the landowners that they were actuated by selfish objects, it was so with all men who had a direct interest at stake. The house should keep this in mind, for while the delay was for the convenience of the cabinet, they could not escape the imputation that the delay was not altogether for the public good. At all events, some case ought to be made out for the delay. What was the state of the manufacturing interest? He did not wish to say anything that might be con-

strued into a declaration of his belief that any laws they could enact would prevent the existence of distress in all manufacturing districts, because fluctuation would arise from the state of their foreign relations from over-trading or other circumstances. He thought, however, it was the duty of Parliament to be able to say that they had no part in the continuance of that distress. He thought they should be able to show that their restrictions were for some necessary object of the state—that they were either for the purpose of revenue, or for the purpose of placing a certain part of the community, which was over taxed, upon a condition of equality in that respect with other classes. The corn laws, could not be defended on these grounds. Were they necessary for the sake of revenue? On the contrary, they defeated that object; for there would be in the next day or two 1,200,000 quarters of corn admitted at a shilling duty; but if the measure he had had the honour to propose of an 8s. duty had been adopted, the Exchequer would have been 4 or 500,000, the richer. He saw nothing to prevent the House from taking the existing corn-laws into consideration during the present autumn. The noble lord then referred to the prayer of the Manchester meeting, and their address to the throne, praying that her Majesty would not prorogue Parliament until that subject should be settled. This was not the feeling of Manchester only, but of a great portion of the country. It was proposed to meet the distress by increased rates; but the manufacturers might then withdraw their capital to save it, and throw the weight on the land-owners. The noble lord then expressed his fears that if not relieved by greater freedom of trade, the cotton trade would be ruined by foreign competition. These fears might be unfounded, but they afforded sufficient ground for the House to deliberate solemnly on the subject. As for finance some measure must be taken to increase the revenue. He thought that would be best done by throwing open the trade. Had they adopted the course recommended last April, they would have done much to relieve the existing distress, and secure the future peace of the world. He did not intend to make any motion; but he entered his protest as a member of that House, against the course which the new administration appeared determined to pursue. (The noble lord sat down amidst loud cheers, which continued for some time.)

Sir R. Peel had no wish to commence his arduous and harassing duties by controversies of a party nature, but had no wish to avoid the discussion to which the noble lord had invited him. He concurred with the noble lord in his wishes for the preservation of their amicable relations with France, and his aspirations for the safety of Louis-Philippe. As long as the illustrious family now on the throne of France continued to reign, he thought it was sufficient guarantee for peace. He did not think that the change of government here would interrupt amicable relations, because it was his own government that advised the recognition of Louis-Philippe as the choice of the French people. And he relied on the character of M. Guizot for the maintenance of that amity between France and England which was necessary for the advancement of social improvement and civilization. He confessed he looked with some anxiety at the present state of relations with the United States; but he hoped the prevailing good sense of both countries would lead to an amicable arrangement. It was manifestly for the interest of both countries that a hostile collision should be avoided; but, at the same time, he felt the obligation of making no concession derogatory to the character of the country for the sake of a temporary conciliation. To come to the question at issue between the noble lord and himself, he regretted the noble lord had not taken the sense of the House upon the difference of these views; and the propriety of the course he (Sir R. Peel) meant to pursue. He thought it unreasonable, after being only fourteen days in office, to expect that he should come down to the House with measures for the alterations of all the existing laws of trade and commerce. If the late ministry thought that intolerable evils were inflicted on the country by the corn laws—if they thought that to these might be attributed the commercial distress and the suffering to which the working classes in some parts of the country were exposed, what was their responsibility for not having introduced any measure during the last five years to remedy these evils; until May 1841? Why had they suffered it to be made an open question? He did not mean to follow their example in that; hav-

ing considered the matter, he did not mean to make it an open question, proposing a thing here that it might be defeated there. They expected him to state the course he should pursue, and stake the existence of the Government on the issue: but how was it that they suffered Lord Melbourne to remain in office holding the opinions he did, and why did they appoint to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade Mr. Sheil, who refused all inquiry on the subject? The greatest mischief which they could do to great principles was to leave them in abeyance as open questions. And finally, why had they reserved their denunciations against the corn laws until they had appealed to the people and been left in a minority of eighty? He took the Queen's speech, not as a vague recommendation to consider the subject but as virtually a recommendation of the definite proposal of an 8s fixed duty; did its proponents adhere to it now? If not, they had to thank him for having stopped it. Had the adverse prospects of the harvest been realized, and the duty been fixed at 8s in all probability Parliament would now have been assembled under the auspices of the Whigs to abate that 8s duty. Was it fair and reasonable that in the face of a deficiency of seven millions and a half accumulated by the Whigs, which he found on entering office, he should be called on at once to produce his financial scheme? If he adopted the Whig budget would it repair the deficiency? Lord Sydenham had told them that it was not safe to make the proposed alteration in the timber duties, so that the 500,000l. which they reckoned upon from that source was gone; the price of British sugar was so much reduced, that there was no prospect of realising 700,000l. from the reduced duty on foreign sugar; and to the 400,000l. on which Mr. Baring reckoned from the new corn duty, 1,100,000l. was to be added for duty on corn included in the receipts of 1840 upon which his estimate of 1841 was founded; so that to make good the deficiency, 1,500,000l. would have been required under that head. Then the expenditure had been under-estimated in China alone, the real expense for the year would probably be 4,000,000l. instead of the 625,000l. in the estimate; and there was an alarming tendency to increased expenditure in the colonies—90,000l., was estimated as the expenditure for Hongkong this year, including the construction of a main road; Sir George Gipps had issued bounty warrants for emigrants to New South Wales to the amount of 979,000l., reduced by Lord John Russell to 500,000l.; 155,000l. had been voted to meet South Australian Bills, while bills for 14,000l. more had been presented at the Treasury and protested; and a loan of 1,000,000l. had been guaranteed to Canada, and 100,000l. had been promised for fortifications. Before ministers could be called upon to produce their financial scheme, they ought to have time to revise the state of our commercial relations with the United States, Naples, Texas, Brazil, and France; with all of which countries commercial treaties were pending. Lord John Russell had approved of the constitution of the new government as regarded Ireland, and has hailed it as proof of the impartiality with which his measures would be conducted. He confessed that such was his object in the selection he had made. He had not accepted office from any desire for power or patronage, but from the more ennobling motive of serving his country, and he reserved to himself the power of resigning office the moment he became convinced that he could not satisfactorily discharge his duty to his country and his conscience.

Lord Palmerston had listened attentively to the reasons of the right hon. gentleman for delaying his financial measures till next year, but however satisfactory they might appear to hon. members on the (Sir Robt. Peel's) side of the house, he doubted if they would prove so to the country. The right hon. gentleman had stated that he had not had time to consider the question of the corn laws, but he had been in that house while they had been under discussion for the last ten years, and from his great talents and ability, he was as capable as any hon. member of that house of coming to a sound opinion upon that subject. He was surprised the right hon. bart should use the argument, that the late government had refrained from bringing forward that question for the last five years. No man knew better than the right hon. bart that there were circumstances attendant upon all measures which must influence the time of their proposal. Every measure had its period, and the measures of the budget were now going through their period. Sir R. Peel had repeated the misrepresentations respecting Lord Mel-

bourne's declaration on the corn laws, though Lord Melbourne had not spoken of any alteration, but of the proposition to remove all protection whatever. Sir R. Peel had very odd notions on the effect of a fixed duty on corn. It was a false argument to assume, that if corn rose very high in this country a fixed duty must be abolished. But apart from that, the effect of a fixed duty would be to equalise prices, and to prevent the prices of corn rising very high. The noble lord then referred to the financial measures of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and contended that his calculations had been well founded, and that the amount of revenue he had expected to derive from the alteration in the duties on corn, timber, and sugar would have been amply sufficient to meet the existing deficiency. Instead of postponing his measures until the commercial treaties pending with other countries were completed, the right hon. bart might have effected the proposed alteration in the commercial tariff of that country, and he could then with a better grace have called upon these nations to imitate the example of England in removing the restrictions upon trade and commerce.

Mr. Villiers had heard the statement of the right hon. bart, with intense disappointment. They had petitions from the people for the last four years, complaining of distress and praying inquiry, and it had been refused to them, and if the house thus perverted every principle of representation by refusing to discuss the question, they would compel the people to discuss them out of doors. They were playing a dangerous game with the people; a large portion of them entertained an opinion that they could expect no justice from the house; and by prologuing the consideration of their condition for five months longer, they were giving a strong impulse to the demand for another alteration in the representation of the House.

Mr. Brotherton regarded the corn laws as unjust, inhuman, and impolitic. A majority was the strongest argument that could be used in the House; but he did not fear the ultimate result of the discussion of the question out of doors.

Mr. Ward did not wish to prolong a one-sided discussion; but he could not help expressing his regret, that Sir Robert Peel refused to enable them to give his measures their respectful consideration.

Mr. Cobden said, it was clear from the decision taken by the other side of the House that they were ignorant of the real state of public opinion, and he was not surprised at that, for they had been returned by their purses, and not for the principles they advocated. He apprehended most serious consequence from the agitation which was likely to result when the decision of the right hon. baronet was made known to the country, and he would not be surprised if the privations and sufferings of the people would drive them into collision with their employers and the constituted authorities.

Lord Sandon repudiated the charge of bribery which had been brought against his side of the House by the hon. member for Stockport. The government did not pretend to have any specific remedy for the existing distress, as otherwise they would have brought it forward at once.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Mawes, Mr. Litton, Mr. Vernon Smith, and other hon. members took part, Mr. Fielden moved as an amendment—"That the distress of the working classes throughout the country was so great that it demanded the instant inquiry of Parliament, and that no supplies be voted until such inquiry be made."

Dr. Bowring seconded the amendment, and on a division there appeared for the amendment, 41; against it, 149.

SEPT. 20.—Sir Robert Peel, in answer to Mr. Otway Cave, said it was not his intention to bring forward a bill similar to that of Lord Stanley's affecting the Parliamentary franchise of the people of Ireland. He wished to have the evils connected with the existing system corrected, but did not wish to limit the franchise.

During the remainder of the month the house was almost exclusively occupied in discussing the estimates, voting supplies, and the Poor Law and other acts about to expire. As all the business ministers intend to enter upon will be finished on the 7th, it is expected Parliament will be prorogued on the 8th of October.

AMERICA.

(From the Third Edition of the New York Herald, September 10.)

PEACE OF WAR.

Our relations with England are beginning to attract a great deal of attention and anxiety, both in Congress and out of it—in the public marts and private salons—in the large cities and in the country towns—in the great squares and at obscure cross roads.

The subjects of dispute are well known—the M'Leod case and the boundary question—but the difficulties that surround them, and the mode of negotiation, seem only to grow worse and worse.

The trial of M'Leod will come up at Utica, before the State Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opens on Monday, the 27th inst. Chief Justice Neilson (of this State) presiding. Willis Hall, the State Attorney-General, conducts the prosecution, and Joshua Spencer, the United States Attorney-General for the Western District, appears for the prisoner. It is now said that evidence will be brought forward that will be sufficient to convict M'Leod of the charges made against him. Heretofore he has generally been esteemed innocent, but if witnesses are brought up, imbued with the spirit of the Niagara borderers, it is very possible that they may swear to facts sufficient to compel a jury to convict him. The Canadian border is full of inflammable materials on both sides of the line, and in such a state of excitement it is hardly possible to tell what a cloud of excited witnesses from that quarter may return as their verdict. National and political feelings, as hot as the condensed steam of a boiler, prevail all round Utica, back to Erie and Ontario, and the very alarms which have been recently sounded seem to prove the increase, instead of the decrease of such materials.

Now, in the chapter of events, only look at the position both countries are placed in should M'Leod be convicted?

The State government has committed itself to carry out the decision of the Court, and to execute M'Leod for murder. The general government assumes a different position which we believe all the foreign ministers at Washington support, and declare to be the public law of Europe. The Russian government has no great friendship for England; yet the Russian minister here, and his government at home, justify the conduct of England, because it corresponds with the public law of Europe. Such a view, we believe, the French and other ministers take—and such a view has been presented by that pure patriot and fearless American statesman, John Q. Adams.

In this position of things, it is very evident that should M'Leod be convicted, the British government will select that affair, on which to open a quarrel with us, rather than the North Eastern Boundary matter, in which the American government has the right on her side. On the conviction of M'Leod, and his retention and punishment by this State, England would have the advantage in every point of view. All the great nations of Europe have recognised the principle on which she has acted, and no reference of the question could be made by our government to any third Power, with any dignity or prospect of success.—Globe, Oct. 2.

LYNCHING GAMBLERS.

(From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 21.)

The following horrible account of a wholesale murder is given in the American papers yesterday received:—

"The section of country above and below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, has been for years infested with gangs of gamblers and counterfeiters. Islands 67, 68, and 69, were notorious resorts for them. The people of Coahoma county, Mississippi, and from the opposite side of the river, determined to rid themselves of such pests; and our information is, that they succeeded in capturing from 50 to 70 of them. On the 3d August they placed them on board a trading boat, took her to an unfrequented place, so that there might be no witnesses, and shot and drowned them all. A portion of the names of the sufferers have been furnished to us. When the vessel which brings this fact passed the place, the citizens were on their way down the river, engaged in burning the houses lately occupied by the victims of their vengeance. No violence was offered to the families who were in them, but they were ordered to leave their homes for ever. All the implements of rascality were found about the premises of the murdered men. A large amount of counterfeit bank notes was discovered, consisting of 50 dollar and 100 dollar notes on the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, not signed; and 1 dollar and 2 dollar, and 3 dollar, notes of the Third Municipality, New Orleans. The gamblers and counterfeiters, who have thus suffered so terrible a death, were so doubt rascals of the deepest die. They may have committed all the offences with which they were charged—murder, the stealing of negroes, robbery—in a word, have violated every law; but, having them in their power, these numerous crimes can offer no excuse for the cold-blooded murder of so many men. In comparison with this cruel and damnable act of the mob, the crimes of the sufferers sink into insignificance. The laws have

received a more dangerous blow than could possibly have resulted from a long life of crime."—*Standard*.

MAULMEIN.

The *Forbes* has brought us letters from Maulmein and Arracan, representing the aspect of affairs to be peaceful in the extreme. Tharawaddie was still at Rangoon, but, seemingly, not inclined to quarrel with us. The following is an extract of a letter from Maulmein dated 14th November.

"Since I last wrote you every thing has transpired that could tend to make former confusion doubly confounded, and the daily arrivals of steamers and sailing vessels, crowded with troops, stores, guns and other needful munitions of war, leads us to consider 'the play is about to commence,' and makes 'an appearance of preparation awful to look at, and at which I believe all hands, from Governor and Brigadier down to the lowest coolie, are not only astounded but alarmed. Every one asks who is coming, or with whom are we going to fight, and if an unfortunate gossip answers 'John Burnmah,' the very children, in the street laugh at him.

The *Proserpine*, steamer, has gone to Rangoon on some secret expedition, and respecting which all the wisecracks of the many headed monster are at fault. Some say the letter she carries is merely to serve as a passport to her Commander, who has orders to make good use of 'eyes and ears'; others that it (the letter) is to say the East India Company will not, at any price, have Tharawaddie's name on their books as king of Burmah; but all agree in deprecating the system pursued throughout, and deplore that a policy so derogatory to the British Government, and shewing such a glaring want of feeling and care for the welfare of an immense country like this, should spring from, or be allowed by, the present Government of India.

The troops lately arrived are quartered nearly within musket shot of each other, like a flock of sheep, and every preparation is on foot for a long and vigorous campaign. Not content with rendering houseless scores of respectable natives, they (the Government) have turned the poor Missionaries out also from their peaceful and happy homes, to make room for mess-rooms, cantines, &c. &c., and the school rooms, where daily prayer was wont to be made, are now converted into emporiums for riot and blasphemy.

Report says, that the *Ganges* will be dispatched to your city on return of the *Proserpine*, and by her I will give you further particulars."—*India Gazette*, 26th Nov.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th Feby. 1842.

We have had no arrival during the week, except one from *Masatlan*, the *Sovereign*, having left on the 29th November; and although the issue of the trial of Mr. McLeod might by that time have reached Mazatlan, we do not hear that any later accounts than we have previously been in possession of have been received. We have copied from the Calcutta papers Sir Hugh Gough's and Admiral Parker's despatches to Lord Auckland, relating the capture of Amoy.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, arrived at Hongkong in H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Capt. Herbert on the 1st of this month, having left Chusan on the 24th January and Amoy on the 29th. We publish below a Circular issued yesterday by H. E. relating to the movement made by part of H. M. Forces on Yu-yao. The object of His Excellency's visit, which it is said will be of several weeks duration, is of course only guessed at; probably the organisation of affairs at Hongkong will engage his attention, and it is likely that the Chinese at Canton will for the present at least escape punishment for their infraction of the truce in building fortifications, and obstructing the river. No news of any interest have been brought from the north by the *Blenheim*, as far as we have been able to learn, but there are said to be no indications whatever, that may lead to the supposition that the Chinese are inclined to come to any settlement. No overtures of any kind are said as yet to have been made to H. M. Plenipotentiary, and although a number of high officers were known to be at Hang-chow-foo, since fled to Sow-choo, no communication from them has been received. H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, Captain Richards, arrived at Chusan after the very short passage of only 21 days from Hongkong.

Another high Mandarin is said recently to have

arrived at Canton, and we hear by the last accounts (of 3d inst.) that great activity was prevailing among the Chinese in finishing their fortifications. Everything however remained quiet, and if the Chinese contemplate any aggression, they will probably not make any movement, till after the New year holidays. New year's day is on the 10th of this month.

A good many runaway European sailors of different nations have lately been engaged by the Chinese, to teach them, it is said, the gun exercise. The promised monthly pay by which these men have been deluded into Chinese service is 50 & and has overcome all scruples or even reflection. We doubt not that the Chinese will soon become aware of having made a bad bargain, for of the majority of these sailors it may be supposed that they know little or nothing of gunnery, and demands will be made upon their skill which they will be unable to answer. But independent of the dissatisfaction the sailors are likely to give their employers, they will find themselves in an awkward position should fighting in this neighbourhood recommence; for in case of the fortifications being attacked by the English, it is, judging from past events, more than probable that the Chinese will soon abandon their posts; should the foreign gunners follow their example, they will draw upon themselves the wrath and vengeance of the authorities, and their lives may be made to answer for the cowardice of the Chinese; if on the other hand the gunners remain on their post, they are as likely to lose their lives—such considerations however have proved too weak, opposed to the temptation of 50 dollars per month!

The French Frigate *Erigone*, went last week to the Bogue, whence her commander Capt. Cécille, proceeded to Canton. It was said at Canton that the Taou tai was deputed to call on him at the residence of an American merchant, and to invite him to an interview with the Vice Roy of Canton, and other high authorities, in the City. Up to the last account from Canton, this visit had not been made, but was expected to take place in a day or two.—Whatever the object of the Chinese may be in thus shewing attentions to the Commander of a French Frigate, it is evident that their pretensions to seclusion from, and superiority over, the rest of mankind, have already, in consequence of the events during the two last years, been a good deal modified, for they now ask as a favor a visit from a foreign officer, which not many years ago would have been altogether refused, or only granted after much delay, and frequent exchanges of "Chops."

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has the pleasure to announce to Her Majesty's Subjects in China, that the District Cities of Yuyao, Tsikie, and Fungwa, distant respectively 40, 20, and 30 miles, from Ningpo, have been lately visited and temporarily occupied by detachments of Her Majesty's combined Forces.

The Chinese Government having thrown garri- sons into the Cities in question, and given out that the object in so doing was, to encourage (or perhaps, more correctly speaking, to intimidate) the inhabitants of Ningpo and the surrounding districts to withhold obedience to the British Authorities, and likewise to deter them, as far as possible, from furnishing Provisions and supplies, it was resolved by their Excellencies, the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief, to take an early opportunity of dislodging those garri- sons; and, on the weather (which had been extremely wet in the early part of December) becoming frosty and favorable for operations, the necessary arrangements were completed for carrying that resolution into effect.

The "Sesostris," "Nemesis," and "Phlegethon," Steamers, carrying about 700 men of all arms, and towing a number of Boats, weighed from their positions at Ningpo on the morning of the 27th Dec., and proceeded up the River. The former Ship, owing to her greater draft of water, was obliged to bring up about two thirds of the way to Yuyao, off which place the two smaller vessels anchored late in the afternoon; when the troops landed immediately, under the personal directions of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., and, having taken possession of a small

battery mounting four guns (which the Chinese had thrown up to enfilade the approaching reach of the river, but which they did not venture to defend), were lodged for the night in a large temple or Joss-house, situated on a hill which overlooked the town at the distance of less than half a mile. At daylight on the morning of the 28th, His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, disembarked with the seamen and marines, and preparations were made for escalating, when some of the people came out and declared, that the garrison (stated to have consisted of 1200 regulars and an equal number of militia) had quitted the town during the night, and that the gates were open. Our troops in one division, and the seamen and marines in another, accordingly marched in, and separated at the Southern Gate, to go round the town, along the ramparts. When the naval division had advanced part of the way, a fire of jinjalls and matchlocks was opened on it, by a considerable body of Chinese soldiers, which had taken post outside the walls, at a spot near the N. W. angle, where they were covered by a deep canal. It unavoidably occupied some little time for Her Majesty's forces to gain egress from the town by the Northern Gate, leading over the canal, and in the interim the enemy had decamped across the country. They were hotly pursued for 7 or 8 miles, during which numbers of them threw away their arms and heavy clothes. A military position on which they retreated, about 5 miles from Yuyao, was burned, and a very extensive barrack (Temple), close to that town, containing a magazine of gunpowder, and great quantities of arms, clothing, and other munitions of war, was subsequently set fire to and utterly destroyed. Twenty eight prisoners were taken, amongst whom were several subordinate officers, and it is believed that from 75 to 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded during the affair. Had they only stood to allow Her Majesty's forces to close with them, not a man could have escaped; but their local knowledge of the roads, combined with the fact of the whole country being knee-deep with frozen snow (which covered up and concealed the paths), gave them a decided advantage over their pursuers in their flight.

On the 29th, the City was examined, and an immense Public Granary of Rice discovered, and given to the Inhabitants to carry away. On the 30th, the small Steamers descended the River, and rejoined the "Sesostris" the three vessels anchored that afternoon on the nearest point to the City of Tsikie, which lies between 4 and 5 miles from the left bank, and which was found on the following morning (the 31st) to be deserted by the Chinese Troops, and all the Civil Authorities. The Public Buildings were here destroyed, as far as that could be done without endangering the Town; the population to take the Grain from the Government Granary, which was very large and quite full of Rice; and the combined Forces having re-embarked, the steamers returned to Ningpo on the evening of the 31st of December.

It affords Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary extreme gratification to add, that not a single casualty occurred during these movements. Mr. Midshipman Lock of H. M. Ship "Blenheim," was struck on the foot by a spent Jinjal Ball, but fortunately escaped with a slight contusion. The cold was intense during the whole period; the Thermometer ranging at night 10 and 12 degrees below the freezing point; but, notwithstanding this fact and the unavoidable exposure, the Troops, Seamen, and Marines all came back in the highest health and spirits.

An unfavorable break in the weather prevented the intended movement on Fungwa being put into execution until the 10th instant. On that morning, the "Phlegethon" and "Nemesis" started from Ningpo, and were brought up by a bridge across the River about noon. The Land Forces, with the Lieut. General commanding, here landed, whilst the Seamen and Marines, under His Excellency the Admiral, went some miles further up the River in boats. The two divisions arrived simultaneously at the City of Fungwa about dusk, and found it deserted by the Chinese Authorities and Troops. The same steps as were adopted at Tsikie with regard to the Public Buildings and Granaries were next morning, adopted here, and the combined Forces returned to the Steamers, on the afternoon of the 11th, and to Ningpo early on the 12th instant.

Although these operations are of no moment considered in a military point of view, yet their Moral and Political effect is highly important, and on that account Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary deems it

SUPPLEMENT:

expedient to make the result of them public. They evince our irresistible power, as well as extraordinary forbearance so far as the people are concerned; and it has been ascertained, that such was the consternation, on the news of the descent on Yuyao reaching the Provincial Capital of Hang-chow-foo (distant above 100 miles), that the Imperial Commissioners and other high Chinese Officers fled from that City to Soochow, 90 miles further North.

The "Phlegethon" Steamer, and "Bentnick" Brig of War, have just proceeded to examine and reconnoitre the Bay of Hong-chow-foo and the Port of Chapoo.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-

Dated on Board H. M. S. "Blenheim,"
at Sea, on the 24th of January, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral
Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., com-
mander in chief; Capt. Richards,
Wellesley 72—captain Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blonde 42— " T. Bourchier, C. B.
Pelican 18— " Napier,
Hycinth 18—comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Modeste 18— " Watson,
Columbine 18— " Morshead,
Algerine 10—Lieut. Maitland,
Chameleon 10—comdr. Hunter,
Starling 6— " H. Kellett,
H. C. S. Nemesis Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
Sesostris mr. comg. Ormsby,

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B.
Pylades 18—comdr. T. V. Anson.

ON THEIR WAY TO CHUSAN.

Troopship Jupiter lieut. Fulton,
SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,
Blenheim 72—captain { Thomas Herbert C. B.
Senior Commanding
Officer.
Herald 26— " J. Nias, C. B.
Alligator 28— " S. P. Pritchard,
Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse,
Cruizer 18— " J. Pearse,
Olio 16— " T. Troubridge,
Royalist 40—Lieut. W. Stewart,
Young Hebe 4—comg. Cater,
H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comg. Ross,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

Jany. 29. (B.) *Sovereign*, Chard, Mazathan & Sandwich.
Feby.

1. H. M. S. *Blenheim*. Capt. Herbert, Chusan.

PASSENGER PER

Sylph, omitted last week, Messrs A. Dyce, Morris and Jonsky.

Olof Wyk, Messrs M. B. Worms, and B. A. Barretto.

Sovereign, General Crawley, Petuvian Army.

SAILED

Jany. 30. (P.) *Marquis de Hastings*, Silva, Sing. & Bombay
30. (B.) *Sophia*, Johns, London.
30. " *Salopian*, Bell, South America.
Feby.

3. (B.) *Mary Ann*, Holton, Singapore.

4. " *Sesostris*, Raw, Singapore and Madras.

The *Black Joke*, for Singapore and Calcutta to sail on the 6th; the *Sylph*, on the 10th; and the *Island Queen*, for Singapore and Bombay on the 14th.
The *Australasian Packet*, did not, as advised in our last, sail for Singapore.

The *Ann Gales*, from China bound to Sydney, had put into Port Louis, damaged.—*Englishman* 31st November.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Calcutta,—*Mermaid*.
For Bombay,—*Maia*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Emerald Isle*, *Paramatta*, *Orice*,
Ann Birdson, *Lady Leith*, *Prima*,
Donna, *Robert Whiteaway*, *Mer-*
cury, *Anna Eliza*, *Dovecot*.

From Calcutta,—*Ann*.

From Bombay,—*Saphira*, *Circassian*, *Bombay Cas-*
tle, *Reliance*, *Polatine*, *John Mc*
Lellan.

From Singapore—*John Cree*, *Westmoreland*, *Ar-*
daseer, *Snipe*, *Viscount Melbourne*,

From Java, —*Ann Augustina*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Oct.	SINGAPORE, 25th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 17.	MANILA, 14th Jany.
CALCUTTA, 28th Nov.	AMOY, 29th January.
BOMBAY, 17th Nov.	CHUSAN, 24th Jany.
JAVA, 24th Nov.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Abberton,		Cat,	Turner and Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	"
Belhaven,	350	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	315	Graham,	"
*Bomanjee Hjee,	800	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canopus,	365	Titheron.	A. Calder.
Canton,		Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Chelydra,	322	Whitghm.	Dent and Co.
Cadet,	500	Curling,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Cordelia,	378	Cawket,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan
*Forth,		Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,		Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guischan,	444	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb. Henderson	427	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Isabella Anna,	228	Thompson	"
Island Queen,	260	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Isabella,	422	Hardie,	"
*Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Campbell	622	White,	Capt. White.
Lady Hayes,		Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,		McGregor	H. Rustomjee.
*Louisa Baillie,		Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Maia,	215	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Mermaid,	600	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Mary A. Webb,	339	Macdowall	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	300	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee	595	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Pras. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange		Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sovereign,		Chard,	"
*Slains Castle,	504	Petrie,	Dent and Co.
Sylph,		Guy,	H. Rustomjee,
Salopian,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,		Philipson,	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Eword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Biase,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
*Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Glyphant and Co.
Olof Wyk,	—	Meacon,	Wetmore and Co.

PERUVIAN.

Ans, | Riostro, | Russell and Co.

FRENCH.

Frig. Erigone, | capt. Cécille

* at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 20.] Macao, Saturday, 12th February, 1842.

[No. 330.]

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of **JAMIESON & How**, will henceforward be carried on under that of **JAMIESON, How & Co.** and that **Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER** is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of **JAMIESON & Co.**, Calcutta, and of **JAMIESON, How & Co.**, China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—**MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL** is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—**MR. ALFRED WILKINSON**, and **MR. JOSEPH MACKILL SMITH**, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Gudowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **Mr. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office.

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

The undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$40,000, payable in that City, on this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

BELL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY**, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "MERMAID." Captain A. W. GROSVENOR, will be despatched for Singapore and Calcutta on the 21st inst. For freight apply to the undersigned, or Passage to Capt. Grosvenor.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 12th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship PRINCE GEORGE, A 1, 462 tons, Capt. GRANT. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD,

OR OPEN FOR ANY EMPLOYMENT, THAT MAY OFFER.

THE fine fast sailing teak built ship HERO OF MALOON, 482 Tons, Capt. JACKSON. Apply to

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 11th February, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Schooner ISLAND QUEEN, Capt. BALLS, will sail for the above port on the 14th inst. For Freight of Silk or Treasure apply to

Macao, 4th Feby. 1842.

DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ISABELLA, Captain HARDIE, will be despatched for the above Port in about three weeks. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship INDUS, Capt. CLARK, A. I. 357 Tons Register, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 21st January, 1842.

FOR LISBON.

THE Portuguese Brig NOVO VIAJANTE, Captain A. R. VALENTE, will sail for the above Port on the 10th February. For freight apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register. O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIPES Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,

To CALCUTTA AND MACAO ROADS, OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship BOMANES HORMUSIER, of 800 Tons, Captain PIGE, to have early dispatch, apply to

J. COULDGE & J. RYAN, Canton,

or **HEERJEEBHOO RUSTOMJEE, Macao.**

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Capt. HRS., will have early dispatch. For passage only apply to

OENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A I Ship CORDELIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUICHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EVER, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**MADEIRA WINE** in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRA & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PRAYA GRANDE.) Will in future be conducted by **FREDERICK SAUNDERS** who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their support.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Gudowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOUWAN Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Macao,

or **C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Singapore BEAMS and American Fine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., Port and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of different qualities, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, MANILA BROWN, & as superiors, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex Louisa Bailie.
PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and Bills on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs; and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 85, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—**NEWTON, GORDON, COSENT & Co's,** Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "Foam." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Ouel Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauce, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.
For sale at the store of

JOHN SMITH.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4th superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.
Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co. BEER in hbls and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1500 Dozen very superior Buss's and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and LASCAR RICE, EUROPE PAINTS, PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY PROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 Inches, also SEIZING STUFF and ANCHER & apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lastest recentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.
MRS. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.
The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages " " \$ 5.
Letter paper size " " \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships " " " " \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines " " " " \$ 1.
" for 3 months " " " " \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... " " \$ 7
For three " " " " " " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

CHARLES O'MALLEY, THE IRISH DRAGOON.

LETTER FROM F WEBBER TO C. O. MALLEY.
Official Despatch of Lieutenant-General Francis Webber, to Lord Castlereagh; detailing the assault and capture of the old pump, in Trinity College, Dublin, on the night of the second of December, eighteen hundred and eleven, with returns of killed, wounded, and missing; with other information from the seat of war.

Heal quarters, No. 2, Old Square.
My Lord,
In compliance with the instruction contained in your lordship's despatch, of the twenty first ultimo, I concentrated the force under my command, and, assembling the generals of division, made known my intentions in the following general order:

A. G. O.
The following troops will, this evening, assemble at head quarters, and, having partaken of a sufficient dinner for the next two days, with punch for four, will hold themselves in readiness to march, in the following order:—

Harry Nesbitt's brigade of incorrigibles will form a blockading force, in the line extending from the viceprovost's house to the library. The light division, under Mark Waller, will skirmish from the gate towards the middle of the square, obstructing the march of the cuirassiers of the guard, which, under the command of old Duncan, the porter, are expected to move in that direction. Two columns of attack will be formed by the senior sophisters of the old guard, and a forlorn hope of the 'cannon'd' men at the last four examinations, will form, under the orders of Timothy O'Rourke, beneath the shadow of the dining-hall.

At the signal of the dean's bell the stormers will move forward. A cheer from the united corps will then announce the moment of attack.

The word for the night will be, 'May the devil admire me!'

The commander of the forces desires that the different corps should be as strong as possible, and expects that no man will remain, on any pretence whatever, in the rear, with the lush. During the main assault, Cecil Cavendish will make a feint upon the provost's windows, to be converted into a real attack if the ladies scream.

General order.
The Commissary General Foley will supply the following articles for the use of the troops:—Two hams, eight pair of chickens, the same to be roasted; a devilled turkey; sixteen lobsters; eight hundred of oysters, with a proportionate quantity of cold sherry and hot punch.

The army will get drunk by ten o'clock to night. Having made these dispositions, my lord, I proceeded to mislead the enemy as to our intentions, in suffering my servant to be taken with an intercepted despatch. This, being a prescription by Doctor Colles, would convey to the dean's mind the impression that I am still upon the sick list. This being done, and four canisters of Dartford gunpowder being procured on tick, our military chest being in a most deplorable condition, I waited for the moment of attack.

A heavy rain, accompanied with a frightful hurricane, prevailed during the entire day, rendering the march of the troops who came from the neighbourhood of Merriion-square and Fitzwilliam street a service of considerable fatigue. The outlying pickets in College-green being induced probably by the inclemency of the season, were rather tipsy on joining, and, having engaged in a skirmish with old M'Callister, tying his red uniform over his head, the moment of attack was precipitated, and we moved to the trenches by half past nine o'clock.

Nothing could be more orderly, nothing more perfect than the march of the troops. As we approached the corner of the commons-hall, a skirmish on the rear apprised us that our intention had become known; and I soon learned from my aid-de-camp, Bob Moore, that the attack was made by a strong column of the enemy under the command of Old Fitzgerald.

Perpendicular (as your lordship is aware he is styled by the army) came on in a determined man-

ner, and before many minutes had elapsed had taken several prisoners, among others Tom Drummond—Long Tom—who, having fallen on all fours, was mistaken for a long eighteen. The success, however, was but momentary: Nesbitt's brigade attacked them in flank, rescued the prisoners, extinguished the dean's lantern, and, having beaten back the heavy porters took Perpendicular himself prisoner.

An express from the left informed me that the attack upon the provost's house had proved equally successful: there wasn't a whole pane of glass in the front, and from aspotman who deserted it was learned that Mrs. Hufelinson was in hysterics.

While I was reading this despatch, a strong feeling of the line towards the right announced that something was taking place in that direction. Bob Moore, rode by on Drummond's back, hurriedly informed me that Williams had put the lighted end of his cigar to one of the fuses, but the powder, being wet, did not explode, notwithstanding his efforts to effect it. Upon this I hastened to the front, where I found the individual in question kneeling upon the ground, and endeavouring, as far as punch would permit him, to kindle a flame at the portfire. Before I could interfere, the spark had caught; a loud, hissing noise followed; the different magazines successively became ignited, and at length the fire reached the great four-pound charge.

I cannot convey to your lordship, by any words of mine, an idea of this terrible explosion: the blazing splinters were hurled into the air and fell in fiery masses on every side from the park to King William; Ivey, the bellringer, was precipitated from the scaffold beside the bell, and fell headlong into the mud beneath; the surrounding buildings trembled at the shock; the windows were shattered and in fact a scene of perfect devastation ensued on all sides.

When the smoke cleared away I rose from my recumbent position, and perceived with delight that not a vestige of the pump remained. The old iron handle was imbedded in the wall of the dining hall, and its round knob stood out like the end of a queue.

Our loss was, of course, considerable; and, ordering the wounded to the rear, I proceeded to make an orderly and regular retreat. At this time, however, the enemy had assembled in force. Two battalions of porters led by Dr. Dobbin charged us on the flank; a heavy brigade poured down upon us from the battery, and, but for the exertions of Harry Nesbitt, our communication with our reserves must have been cut off. Cecil Cavendish also came up for although beaten in his great attack, the forces under his command had penetrated by the kitchen windows, and carried off a considerable quantity of cold meat.

Concentrating the different corps, I made an echelon movement upon the chapel, to admit of the light division coming up. This they did in a few moments, informing me that they had left Perpendicular in the haha, which, as your lordship is aware, is a fosse of the very greenest and most stagnant nature. We now made good our retreat upon number two, carrying our wounded with us; the plunder we also secured, but we kicked the prisoners and suffered them to escape.

Thus terminated, my lord, one of the brightest achievements of the under graduate career. I enclose a list of the wounded, as also an account of the various articles returned in the commissary-general's list.

Harry Nesbitt; severely wounded; no coat nor hat; a black eye; left shoe missing.

Cecil Cavendish; face severely scratched; supposed to have received his wound in the attack upon the kitchen.

Tom Drummond; not recognisable by his friends; his features resembling a transparency disfigured by the smoke of the preceding night's illumination.

Bob Moore; slightly wounded.

I would beg particularly to recommend all these officers to your lordship's notice: indeed the conduct of Moore, in kicking the dean's lantern out of the porter's hand, was marked by great promptitude and decision. This officer will present to H. R. H. the following trophies, taken from the enemy; The dean's cap and tassel; the key of his chambers; Dr. Dobbin's wig and bands; four porters' helmets, and a book on the cellar.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, &c.

G. O.
The commander of the forces, returns his thanks to the various officers and soldiers employed in the

life assault, for their persevering gallantry and courage. The splendour of the achievement can only be equalled by the humanity and good conduct of the troops. It only remains for me to add, that the less they say about the transaction, and the sooner they are severally confined to their beds with symptoms of contagious fever, the better.

Meanwhile, to concert upon the future measures of the campaign, the army will sup to night at Morrison's.

Here ended this precious epistle, rendering one fact sufficiently evident,—that, however my worthy friend advanced in years, he had not grown in wisdom.

While ruminating upon the strange infatuation which could persuade a gifted and an able man to lavish upon dissipation and reckless absurdity the talents that must, if well directed, raise him to eminence and distinction, a few lines of a newspaper paragraph fell from the paper I was reading. It ran thus:

LATE OUTRAGE IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

We have great pleasure in stating that the serious disturbance which took place within the walls of our university a few evenings since, was in no way attributable to the conduct of the students. A party of ill-disposed towns people were, it would appear, the instigators and perpetrators of the outrage. That their object was the total destruction of our venerated university there can be but little doubt. Fortunately, however, they did not calculate upon the *esprit de corps* of the students, a body of whom, under the direction of Mr. Webber, successfully opposed the assailants, and finally drove them from the walls.

It is, we understand, the intention of the board to confer some mark of approbation upon Mr. Webber, who, independently of this, has strong claims upon their notice, his collegiate success pointing him out as the most extraordinary man of his day.

This, my dear Charley, will give you some faint conception of one of the most brilliant exploits of modern days. The bulletin, believe me, is not Napoleonicised into any bombastic extravagance of success. The thing was splendid: from the brilliant firework of the old pump itself to the figure of Perpendicular dripping with duckweed, like an insane river god, it was unequalled. Our fellows behaved like trumps; and, to do them justice, so did the enemy. But unfortunately, notwithstanding this, and the plausible paragraphs of the morning papers, I have been summoned before the board for Tuesday next.

Meanwhile, I employ myself in throwing off a shower of small squibs for the journals, so that if the board deal not mercifully with me, I may meet with sympathy from the public. I have just despatched a little editorial bit for *The Times*, calling in terms of parental tenderness, upon the university to say—

How long will the extraordinary excesses of a learned functionary be suffered to disgrace college? Is Doctor **** to be permitted to exhibit an example of more riotous insubordination than would be endured in an undergraduate? More on this subject hereafter.

DINNER TO LORD MORPETH.

On the 14th of September the Duke of Leinster, as chairman of a deputation, presented Lord Morpeth with an address signed by nearly 300,000 Reformers of Ireland. On the same day the great dinner, to which Lord Morpeth was invited by the Reformers of Ireland, was held in the Theatre Royal, Dublin. The pit was boarded over for the occasion, the stage was covered with an awning of pink and white, and the house was handsomely ornamented and lighted. Before the dinner was served, the lower and upper tiers of boxes were completely filled with ladies in evening dresses. At seven o'clock, Lord Morpeth, accompanied by the chairman, the Marquis of Clanricarde, was ushered into the Theatre by a crowd of stewards. Among the principal guests were the Earl of Howth, Lord Chilton, Lord Lismore, Lord Louth, Lord Lurgan, Lord Carew, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Huntington, Lord Ebrington, Lord Altamont, Mr. Shell, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Sherman Crawford, the O'Connor Don, Mr. O'Connell, and a host of Members of Parliament and other public men. About seven hundred sat down to dinner. In proposing Lord Morpeth's health the chairman dwelt emphatically on the ample fulfilment which Lord Morpeth's career had exhibited of the bright promises of his youth; and alluding to his temporary retirement from public life, he said he hoped it would not be long—"England could not do without such states-

man; Ireland could not afford to lose the services of such a man."

Lord Morpeth spoke long, in fluent, warm, and forcible language. After having filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland during a longer period than any of his predecessors—looking back upon his own misgiving at first, and difficult and delicate duties involved, and not forgetting the errors which had occurred—the brilliant scene before him was his rich reward. He rejoiced to have been the partner and the interpreter of his colleagues' policy; and especially it was his pride to have acted in Administrations headed by the gallant and chivalrous bearing of the Marquis of Normanby and the steady deep-rooted patriotism of Earl Fortescue. But the main source of their strength had been the generous and unswerving fidelity of the Irish people. And if at length the Ministry to which he belonged had been overthrown, that overthrow was occasioned by their endeavour to do justice to the struggles of industry and the wants of the entire people. Looking back upon their government of Ireland, he would rather appeal to their acts than to their wishes or intentions as the excuse for non-performance.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

Our recent letters from Malta mention an affair of honour which had just taken place in that island, and which appears to have excited a great sensation in Valetta. The brother of a noble duke (Lord Sussex Lennox) arrived in the "*Great Liverpool*," under an assumed name, at Malta, and having immediately waited on Major S. H. of the 19th regiment, and all preliminaries having been arranged, proceeded to fight a duel with another military gentleman holding a situation in the staff of that garrison (Captain Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, Military Secretary). Lord Sussex Lennox fired without effect, and his adversary having discharged his pistol in the air, his lordship was with difficulty induced to listen to an accommodation, the terms of which are said to be of a somewhat singular description. This done, Lord Sussex Lennox left the next day for England. During the time the parties were on the ground they did not exchange a syllable. The circumstances in which the dispute originated, together with the correspondence, will, in all probability, be published.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Sept. 27.—Meetings continue to be held in all parts of the United Kingdom for the adoption of petitions praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament till something is done for the relief of the country. Though much distress undoubtedly prevails, mercantile affairs are certainly not in a worse position now than they were a month ago in London; while in Lancashire, and some other manufacturing districts, we are glad to hear there are decided symptoms of amendment. The usual autumn demand for export has given some degree of briskness to particular branches of trade; for instance, the cotton spinners are said to be working upon actual orders for goods, which will occupy them a month or six weeks in the completion. The price of bread has fallen from tenpence half-penny to tenpence, but we can expect no further relief, for the corn speculators having gained their object in procuring the admission of their large supplies of foreign wheat at the duty of only one shilling per qr, they have now reversed their mode of action, and are endeavouring to work the duty up again, in which they will no doubt succeed effectually, as it is already increased to 2s 8d per quarter, with every prospect of going back to 16s or 20s in a few weeks.

CAPTAIN OMMANNEY.

(From the *Sing. Free Press*, of 23d Dec.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS
Mr. Editor,

It seems desirable that a correct version of certain occurrences in which I was concerned during my recent visit to Manila should be laid before the public; in order to avoid further misrepresentation regarding the illiberal treatment I experienced from General Oraa, the Captain General of the Philippines, seeing that various reports have gone forth on the subject, more or less at variance with the real state of the facts. The following is a plain unvarnished statement of what took place:—

On the 11th of August last, I was arrested by the Town-Major of Manila, acting under orders from Lieut. General and Governor Oraa, whilst amusing myself sketching a ruined house and cargo boats on the Binondo Canal, situated in the Taindo district of the suburbs of Manila, leading into the River. I told the Town-Major that I did not understand him, and he very politely accompanied me home, where he explained the cause of his disagreeable visit to Mr. Diggle, who interpreted to me that I was seen drawing, and was ordered to be conducted to the Governor's presence; and the interview ended by the Town-Major taking away my drawing-book, and requesting me to be in attendance on his Excellency in the course of the morning. I was not at the time intimate with any person in Manila, and as M. Adolphe Barrot, the French Consul General, had been ex-

trremely kind to me, I thought there was no better person to consult with and none more able to advise me, considering the importance of his situation and his knowledge both of the Spanish character and language. At 11 o'clock M. Barrot was kind enough to accompany me to his Excellency's, by whom we were received not over graciously; when M. Barrot explained to him in Spanish what I said; namely, that I was innocently amusing myself, interfering with no person, nor violating the laws of the colony, having obtained information two days previous regarding the extent of a foreigner's liberty on the island from the second Lieutenant-General; that if his Excellency would condescend to look at the drawing book which was seized, he would by his own eyes and judgement be convinced of the harmless nature of the contents, and the truth of my statement. The reply of his Excellency was to the following effect—"I had been seen on the River moving about, which had a suspicious appearance; that I had transgressed the laws of the country by drawing; that he had seen my sketches, and was perfectly satisfied in his own mind of the design; that his experience convinced him that, as far as he could judge, the sketches in question indicated sufficient observation to apply to military purposes; that they were not of much moment at present, but for what they might hereafter be turned to; that there would have been no impropriety in my sketching 5 or 6 miles distant, away from the town of Manila; that had he done his duty he ought to have put me in prison, but that he spared me this severity out of kindness; that he had handled the case over to Military Law for decision, and that he had no further power to interfere in the matter." His Excellency added that he was doing me a kindness in forbidding me to draw on the River, as the ferocity and suspicion of the Indians might endanger my life, and cause a Revolution.

After this, much conversation passed between his Excellency and Mr. Barrot, and I again requested Mr. B. to interpret that I was ready to declare on honor that my drawings were not military, neither intended to be applied to any purpose of the sort, and that if he had been shown the true drawings it was impossible they could have made such impressions on his mind. I assured him that I belonged to the East India Company's Service and could produce my commission: that he might treat me as he pleased, but that I should appeal to my government for assistance if I suffered any violence or ill treatment; that I had done nothing to subject myself to a military Court of inquiry &c. &c. Much discussion ensued, and Mr. Barrot endeavoured to point out the absurdity of treating so frivolous an affair as one of such importance, and the indecency of ordering me before a Court of Inquiry. His Excellency was inflexible, and insisted that I should stand the order of the Court. He then bowed us out, saying that foreigners had been allowed too much license in the island.

A Court of Inquiry accordingly did sit; and I afterwards applied for a copy of the proceedings, but, for reasons best known to themselves they were refused, and his Excellency had neither the civility to answer my application, or the justice and honesty to furnish or permit me to be furnished with the Proceedings. The following, however, is the Decree pronounced by himself:—

Don Manuel Montoso, Regiment Capt. of and Royal Artillery of the Philippine, nominated by the Captain General of these Islands, to act as Secretary in the investigation instituted in consequence of notice having been given to his Excellency on the 11th instant, that on the River Passig, which runs by the capital, there was in a banca drawing, some times opposite the fort, at other times opposite the suburbs, the English Captain Ommannney, and in which investigation the Lieut. Colonel Vega of the Artillery was nominated (fiscal) prosecutor.

Decree of His Excellency the Captain General and Governor of the Philippines, Manila, 19th August, 1841.

The suspicions which led to the present investigation, instituted in consequence of the notice which was given to me on the 11th instant, that the English Captain Ommannney was passing up and down the river in a canoe, taking sketches, sometimes on the side of the Fort, at other times on the suburbs, having completely vanished, and it having been ascertained that the said Captain was merely amusing himself in taking some views of private houses; &c. of the town of Binondo, the bridge, and various fancy figures of Indians, their huts, &c. and in the book, in which these drawings were made, nothing has been found that has any connection with the fortification; I have come to the decision to suspend all further investigation and order the same book to be returned to the said Captain Ommannney as a proof that nothing is suspected of him.

I order him to bear in mind that he might have avoided the inconvenience and trouble of this investigation had he taken the regular step as pointed out to him by my second, the Sub-Inspector General, who told Captain Ommannney when he expressed his wish to take sketches, that there could be no objection provided he asked my permission; for he cannot be ignorant that a foreigner found in a canoe anchored in the neighbourhood of a fortified place with pencil and paper in his hand taking notes, must call the attention of every one, being prohibited by the General orders of the Army. It was for-

fortunate however that the person who saw Capt. Ommanney in this situation, considering his suspicious occupation, at once informed me; in which action he shewed his prudence and delicacy and probably avoided disagreeable recurrences, had some ignorant and malignant people prevailed on the native character to induce them to atrocious acts to foreigners, similar to those on a former occasion, which arose from like though not the same cause,—facts, that ought not to be forgotten in order to prevent all disturbance of public tranquillity, compromise the superior authorities of these Islands, the personal security of foreigners and the good understanding and friendship which exists between the British and Spanish Governments.

Make this known to Captain Ommanney, and if he should demand a certified copy of this decree, grant it.

(Signed) MARCELINO ORAA.

A True Copy.

(Signed) Capt. MANUEL MONTOSO.
Royal Spanish Artillery of the Philippines.

(Signed) Lieut.-Colonel VEGA,
Royal Spanish Artillery Fiscal to the Inquiry.

In this Decree his Excellency has endeavoured to attach a suspicious appearance to my morning excursion, and to give it a colouring that might serve as an excuse for the proceedings against me, by the mention of my "taking sketches sometimes on one side of the Fort, at other times on the suburbs" and "being found in a canoe anchored in the neighbourhood of a fortified place with pencil and paper &c. &c." whereas I never stopped or anchored in the Passig river—I entered the boat at the landing place, about one mile above the fort, and did not stop till I entered the Binando Canal, nearly opposite the Custom house, about 100 paces from the junction with the Passig river; and sketching a ruined house and landing place called *St. Gabriel*, where there happened to be a variety of boats, when the Town Major arrested me.

Again, General Oraa attaches blame to me for not obtaining permission to draw. The pretence must strike every one as childish and absurd, and is moreover without foundation, as could be proved by my kind and hospitable friend Mr James Strachan. This gentleman was so good as to introduce me to the Governor General the second day after my arrival, but owing to his Excellency being busy, our visit scarcely went beyond the usual ceremonial bow before we retired, without my troubling his Excellency with any questions. Our next visit was to the Sub Inspector General Don Pedro Cavaliero Albasas, who received us very politely. I explained to him that I had found his Excellency very busy, but requested the Sub-inspector General to inform me regarding the laws of the island, and in particular if drawing was prohibited. His answer was to the effect, that I was at liberty to go any where about Manila, and draw whatever I pleased, as long as I did not sketch the fort, but that to enter the interior of the island required special permission from his Excellency. This was interpreted to me by the friend I have just named, and I am particular in mentioning it because the Spanish authorities appear to attach great importance to my alleged omission of this point of formality. But I grieve to say, the Sub-inspector General did not adhere to the strict letter of the fact in his evidence before the Court of Inquiry, wherein he stated that permission would be granted if I asked, without having the candour to acknowledge that he had himself told me that my sketching was not contrary to the laws of the island!

The childishness of the whole proceeding, to say nothing of this instance of bad faith, was indeed only to be equalled by the extravagant absurdity of the reports that gained circulation after my drawing book had been seized. Some acute individuals would have it that I was on a secret espionage from the China Expedition! Nor was the sagacity and penetration of the superintending Engineer asleep, but on the contrary displayed in a manner worthy of the magnitude and importance of the whole transaction, as the following example will establish. One leaf of my drawing-book happened to be covered with Chinamen's hands in various postures—some holding chop-sticks, another grasping a pipe, and one as in the act of writing with the usual Chinese pencil. This collection of hands was interpreted by the Engineer to be a hieroglyphic survey of the Fort!—or at any rate, if not the very fort itself, that the hand with the pen must intend to represent their cannoners in the act of bouching a gun! This memorable investigation lasted eight days; when I was at last relieved by Colonel Vega who certainly seemed to feel ashamed of being engaged in a transaction so eminently ridiculous, to affix my signature to every sheet of the Drawing Book in his presence. The investigation, however, did not reach this point before I had made repeated, and of course, unavailing protests against the whole proceeding, and the improper and irregular manner in which it was conducted, as my boatmen, Manila Servant &c. were examined as witnesses against me without my being present. I might enlarge upon these and other features of the transaction equally little honorable or creditable to the Spanish authorities, but I believe I have said enough to prove the puerile absurdity of the whole affair, the improper treatment I experienced, and my freedom from

all blame in the eyes of every reasonable person.

Yours Obediently,

W. S. OMMANNEY,

Captain 2nd Madras Cavalry.

Singapore, 18th December, 1841.

We publish under the usual head a communication from Capt. Ommanney of the Madras Cavalry, detailing the circumstances under which he was brought before a Spanish Court of Inquiry at Manila, while on a visit there in August last. It seems that this officer had been guilty of the enormous offence of taking sketches in the neighbourhood of the Town of Manila, without the express sanction, asked, had and obtained, of the Captain General of all the Philippines!—at least this is the offence alleged against him, although it will be observed that Captain Ommanney, distinctly and positively affirms that he had requested and received permission to draw from the Sub-Inspector General—being doubtless instructed previously by some of his countrymen residing at Manila to make the request—and that he intimated the fact of his having done so to the Captain General himself in the interview at which Mr. Barrot, the French Consul General, was present. But even were it otherwise, the transaction could not fail to be regarded as evincing a spirit the most contemptibly puerile that can well be imagined, and more worthy of the governments of China or Japan than of any European government in an enlightened age. We doubt indeed if any one ever heard of the inhabitants of the factories at Canton being prevented from drawing the fortifications of the Bogue, or of the tenants of Desima from delineating the strong places of Nangasaki! But, under the government of Her Most Catholic Majesty in the Philippines, if we are to take the word of General Oraa, it seems that a stranger "with pencil and paper in his hand taking notes," runs a risk of giving rise to a massacre, or "causing a revolution!" That the natives are ignorant and savage, and more savage from their ignorance, we believe—but what a state of political decrepitude the government must be in, when a peaceable foreigner, openly, and before the very noses of the civil functionaries, the municipal officers, and military officers of the colony, and courting as it were observation from every eye, cannot pass up and down a river within sight of the fort, using pencil and paper, without incurring suspicions that might give rise to disorders, which could convulse the whole island! What influence can the government have over the natives, and what confidence can the latter have in their rulers, in a country where this can happen? Why are the natives not made to feel that their government is sufficient to protect them against the worst consequences that can arise from gentlemen, who come there on their travels, taking sketches, and that it is scarcely reasonable that the use of a pencil and a note book in and about the town Manila should be *Tabooed* under penalty of assassination? As to the question of permission to draw, the Captain General by no means shews by his decree that it would have protected Captain Ommanney against the danger threatened him. His Excellency indeed says, that had he asked permission "he might have avoided the inconvenience and trouble of the investigation;" but it is any thing but shewn, by what his Excellency further observes, that such permission could have prevented "the atrocious acts" on the part of the natives that he refers to. How, indeed, were the natives to know, when they saw that officer moving about with his sketch book in hand, that he was or was not acting under a permission solicited and obtained at a private interview with his Excellency?—for we cannot suppose that, when the Captain General authorities a gentleman, as a matter of course, to take sketches, he proclaims the same by sound of trumpet, or beat of gong, to the inhabitants! In what way, then, did Capt. Ommanney's alleged omission on this head, operate either the one way or the other, in regard to the danger of a massacre or a revolution from his being seen with pencil and paper taking notes? We must leave it to Spanish logic to get rid of this difficulty. The whole affair is indeed exquisitely ludicrous, from the peculiar activity of the Spanish functionaries catching a gentleman drawing, down to the marvellous discovery of the fortifications of Manila being typified by the fingers and thumbs of Chinese!—*Ibid.*

BURMAH.

(From the India Gazette, 26th Nov.)

A correspondent at Khyook Phyou, whose letter is dated the 21st instant, sends us the following items of intelligence. All parties are unanimous in representing the aspect of affairs, as far as regards the intentions of the Burmese, to be most peaceful. "Much ado about nothing" has been brought out with a very strong cast:—

"The steamer *Forbes* came in last night, and I have picked up Maulmein intelligence as follows:—

"Tharawaddy is still at Rangoon, but very quiet, and not disposed to have any thing to say to us. The *Proserpine* had not returned when the *Forbes* left. Report says, the commander is rather inclin-

ed to pick a quarrel with H. M. of the Golden Foot, and people wonder why no one in authority went in the *Proserpine*, except the commander, who being a bit of British oak in the R. N. they say, would be too glad to have a rap at H. M. Others say, that it the *Calliope* and steamers, with a good proportion of European soldiers, had gone direct up to Rangoon, it would have so frightened Tharawaddy, that he would have agreed to every thing. The markets are in a very unsettled state; the natives will neither buy or sell, and they won't even go out to cut timber, as they say there will be a war, in spite of its being explained to them that it is to prevent war, "why then do you bring so many troops" they ask; so that for the sake of the people something ought to be decided on. Every one seems to think that Tharawaddy is very much afraid of us, and he is expected to leave Rangoon on the 30th. I dare say you will have intelligence from Maulmein by the *Forbes*; but mine may be of use

All quiet at Kyouk Phyou—not an armed man on the frontier or near it, which looks peaceable. The 47th are encamped near the Flag Staff on the beach, and the European Artillery in a very good kind of barrack near them. All our news across the frontier teems with every thing that can be friendly. All our Maulmein news comes via Calcutta, except in this instance. It was well the *Forbes* had orders to touch here, as on the Commander's applying to the Maulmain Commissioner for instructions, he said "I have no orders to give you, follow your instructions." The *Forbes* was near three days coaling at Maulmein, and here took in thirty-five tons during the night. It is to be hoped steamers will touch here occasionally on their way to Calcutta.

The following is from another correspondent, who ridicules the Maulmein force, and exposes the true character of Tharawaddy's warlike preparations:—

Kyouk Phyou, 21st Nov., 1841.—"The *Forbes* steamer arrived here last evening, when all hands expected that the intelligence, which it was supposed, she would have brought, would have set our minds at rest as to the very interesting question of peace or war, and probably have informed us that the terribly bellicose people of Maulmein had fallen upon the demented Tharawaddy and wholly extirpated him and all his legions, men, women, and children, the two latter of which are said greatly to predominate in his camp; but judge our surprise and disappointment when it was ascertained that in that very important, and to the Indian Government, profitable appendage to the British empire, grandiloquently denominated the Tenasserim "Provinces," all was peace and quiet, and that notwithstanding the hourly repeated rumours of war, by which trade of every description had been annihilated, and the minds of the people of every caste and colour greatly and certainly most needlessly perturbed, not a single shot, with the exception of one fired by Her Majesty's most Excellent Commander of the *Childers*, Captain Halsted, by which an unfortunate boy in a dingee was killed, had yet been fired, and that nobody had the smallest idea when the next would be discharged from the dreaded cannon.

Of Stockades something had once been heard, but on mature inquiry it was discovered, that, the rains being over, it had been deemed proper to remove a good deal of the jungle around the old stockade at Martaban, built some 10 or a dozen years ago, and to replace the rotten posts, with timbers of a sounder description, all of which had greatly tended to disturb the peace of mind of the Maulmein authorities, on which Captain Halsted had sometime ago proceeded up the river, to reconnoitre. Whether he saw any thing more alarming than sundry rows of upright bamboos and stakes, probably for drying fishing nets upon, must ever remain a mystery, unless he should indeed be kind enough to enlighten us through the pages of the Asiatic Journal, and in his own peculiarly lucid style, regarding what he really did see; but sure enough the whole place was forthwith thrown into a precious uproar, reinforcements called for, the Government of India frightened from its propriety, troops without end bundled off to Maulmein and Arracan at a moment's warning, steamers engaged, transports hired, gun boats fitted out, and in short such a getting up stairs, as, in these piping times of peace, no man ever dreamt of, and all for what? Nothing at all, unless indeed the circumstance of Tharawaddy, having, with his wife and family, repaired to Rangoon for the benefit of sea bathing and change of air, can be considered a fair and legitimate reason.

Be this as it may, it is now matter of history (and how very pretty it does look) that in compliment to

the cockeyed Sovereign of the Golden Foot, our rulers have in the year of our Lord 1841, concentrated at Mouleim a force large enough to conquer the whole Burmese Empire, and that they have also sent to Arracan another force, too large for one purpose and too small for another, and that having got the whole safely deposited at their respective destinations, they have got nothing else for them to do,—but to come away back again. Tharrawaddy having in the meantime, that is provided his sides don't split with laughing at us—quietly retired to the place from whence he came.

This is all very amusing, but who is answerable for it? and who is to pay the piper? It is not to be supposed, that the Mouleim authorities have boiled up this incipient Burmese war, merely for their own pleasure or to remind the world that such a place does exist, and that they are the magnates of the same! It cannot be that to enhance their own importance and to cut out C. B. ships and Baronies (more likely to be obtained in the China seas) they have concocted this precious flare up and put the Government to all this large and serious expense! No, it cannot be for any such reasons, and we must look deeper and wait longer before we can expect to obtain the solution of so queer a problem.

On the Arracan frontier everything is as quiet as an empty church; trade is going on stealthily even with Burmah, and not a soul seems in the least anxious with respect to Burmese politics. The troops are very healthy. Out of two native regiments and Artillery, not more than three score men are sick—of the Europeans not one man; even the poor wretched convicts have. I am told, only about 4 per cent. in Hospital—in short there is neither sign nor symptom of a sick season or bloody war. The station is as dry as a bone, and quite as clean, and the cold greater than usual, a gale having lately purified the atmosphere. Rest assured we shall have no war. Not a step has been taken by the Burmese at least in this direction at all indicative of it. The passes to Ava are neither fortified nor strengthened with troops, and nobody looks for anything but Tharrawaddy's speedy return to his own capital."

THE SEIKH ENCROACHMENTS.

(From the Friend of India, 14th Nov. 1841.)

Various detached notices have latterly appeared in our journals regarding the recent encroachments of the Sikhs in a territory never before visited by them. It appeared almost incredible that this government should engage in distant conquests at a time when the king was so ill able to repress rebellion in his hereditary dominions, and when the crown appeared to be tottering on his head. But there seems reason to suppose that the expedition has been undertaken at the instigation, if not with the resources, of the all powerful Vizier. Raja Dyan Sing; for Zorawar Sing who directs these operations, and who has crossed the snows to conquer Western Tibet, is well known to be the vicergerent of that family in their possession in the Hills.

It is now about eight years since the Sikhs made themselves masters of the territory of Ladakh, the capital of which is L^é, lying nearly due east, about a hundred and fifty miles from Cashmere. The chief of that principality had long been apprehensive of the ambition of Runjeet Sing, and when Mr. Moorcroft visited his capital about twenty years ago, he offered to place himself under the protection of the English Government. His overtures to that effect were forwarded to Delhi and Calcutta by that enterprising traveller, but he was severely and rather unfeelingly rebuked for his interference with political negotiation, and the proffer was rudely rejected by our government. The Sikhs at length occupied the territory, which Moorcroft describes as being about two hundred and fifty miles from east to west.

On the eastern frontier of Ladakh lies in an almost semicircular line the province of Chan tan, known to the Bhooteas as the *Hun des*, or *Heem-des*, the residence of cold, and to the Tibetians as Nari. It is in fact Western Tibet, and is the chief resort of the shawl wool goat. Moorcroft informs us that it was formerly subject to independent princes, but their authority gradually merged in that of Lassa, and as Lassa is now entirely under the government of China, this province may be considered as virtually, though not geographically a province of the Chinese empire. By virtue of some ancient agreement, the shawl wool of Nari is sold exclusively to the people of Ladakh. The inhabitants of Nari have now, it is said, refused to send their valuable products to be sold via Ladakh, and under this pretence the Sheikh general has overrun the whole province.

If the reader will turn to Moorcroft's map, he will be able to trace the progress of the Sikhs at once

from Le, up the Sinh kha-bad in almost a direct line south east to the lake Manusurwor, so celebrated in Hindoo mythology. They have brought under subjection three hundred miles of territory, nearly continuous with our own provinces, and have at length reached Joomal, the confines of the Nepal territory, and there the Sikhs and Nepalese have met, on the other side of the great Himalaya range.

The Government of Lassa has made no effort to ward off the invasion, or drive back the Sikhs, and this is said to arise from the prevalence of disaffection in the Central and Eastern division of Tibet. The Sikhs may now be considered as fairly committed with the Chinese. There is nothing but the wand of Popilius,—an order from the Council Chamber in Calcutta,—which can prevent their moving on and conquering Lassa itself. Of course the Chinese will set this invasion on their western line to our debit, and regard it as emanating from the same impulse which has brought the barbarian ships on their eastern coast. Perhaps the best thing we could do, would be—after of course tripping in the bud the Nepalese and Sheikh conference beyond mount Khyas—to allow the Sikhs to go on to Lassa and embroil themselves with the Chinese Government. It may do both good, and can do us no harm.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 12th Feby. 1842.

We have during the week had no arrivals from seaward with later intelligence than we were previously in possession of, nor have we any news to give from Canton, where everything remains quiet, and trade for the present of course, owing to the Chinese holidays, at a stand. Whether the many warlike preparations in the neighbourhood of Canton, to which we have so often alluded, will lead to offensive movements on the part of the Chinese, as soon as the holidays shall have passed over, remains to be seen.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is, we learn, expected to pay Macao a visit. We understand that Sir Henry has taken the management of affairs at Hongkong into his own hands, and orders are issued that no lands are to be assigned, without previous reference to him. The recruits who have so long been kept on board of transports, at an expense far exceeding that of building comfortable barracks for more than double their number, are to be landed immediately, and the transports paid off. This measure was called for long ago, and it seems singular that no more active steps were taken by the Hongkong authorities to have the necessary barracks built, by which a very great saving would have been effected.

We are most happy also to learn that no more seizures of Chinese junks and other trading vessels, in these waters, are to be made. In fact, the injudicious system of making prizes, which has obtained during the last four or five months, was, if any credit is due to the reports commonly spread on the subject, owing to some mistake; it having never been the intention of H. M. Plenipotentiary that these seizures should be made. We have so often pointed out the anomaly of this proceeding as long as Whampoa continued a friendly port, that we need not now revert again to the subject; except expressing our satisfaction, which we doubt not will be shared by every one connected with China, that it has at length been put a stop to.

H. M. S. *Nimrod* went last week to Manila, to accompany the *Ariadne*, Steamer to China.

Great activity prevails in Hongkong; house and godowns are springing up in all directions, and in a few months more a new and considerable town will have grown into existence. Not only does the government erect houses and offices for their purposes, but merchants are also apparently gaining more confidence in the permanency of the establishment, while the missionaries of different churches have applied for and obtained grants of land for the purpose of building chapels and schools. We hear that the catholic establishments of Macao are engaged in building, and the Revd. Messrs Shuck and Roberts, of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions likewise intend building some school-rooms and chapels for natives, provided they meet with the necessary support from the foreign community, to enable them to defray the expenses. A large native population has already collected, by some estimated at 15,000, but, as may be supposed, chiefly composed of the poorest and lowest classes, among whom morals are at a low ebb, and robberies, thefts, and cheating

are of very frequent occurrence; nor is as yet the Police sufficiently organized to repress these, or even to seize the offenders. We believe however that the worthy magistrate does all in his power to render the Police efficient; but this will of course be a work of time, considering what kind of population he has to deal with, and that he must necessarily employ persons of this same population as police peons *e* who, we fear, cannot be much trusted, and who may on the contrary connive at many disorders, or by giving false evidence (a practice very common among Chinese) cause much injustice to be committed and thus impair the efficiency of the Magistrate's exertions. We are told that even now there are Chinese at Hongkong who traffic in false evidence, and it is probable the evil will grow if not soon checked.

Many of the Pirate boats which have within the last weeks committed great depredations in and near the Canton river, are, we are informed by Chinese, owned by parties now living at Hongkong, whither frequently the booty is sent for sale; and we are told that those engaged in this nefarious traffic are well known, since several people who had been robbed have applied to them for restitution of their property on payment of a certain sum, and obtained it. Although we will not vouch for the correctness altogether of this statement, being well aware of the little credit due, frequently, to Chinese stories, yet we think the subject one of such great importance, that in thus bringing it before the public we may draw to it its attention and that of the authorities at Hongkong.

We have copied from the *Sing. Free Press* a letter addressed to that paper by Captain O'Malley, detailing the treatment he met with at Manila, in consequence of having amused himself with sketching. The remarks of the Singapore Editor on the subject appear to us very just.

The French Frigate *Erigone* has during the week returned from the Bogue, but during her Commander, Capt. Cécille's, stay at Canton, the expected visit from the Taou-tai as mentioned in our last, did not take place, nor had Capt. Cécille an interview with the Viceroy and other high mandarines in the City. The *Erigone* will, we understand, leave for Manila in a few days.

Her Majesty's ship *Wellington*, Capt. Maitland, has during the week arrived at Hongkong from Chusan, and will we understand soon leave again for Singapore on her way to England. She left Chusan on the 3d, and met H. M. troopship *Jupiter*, just coming in from Amoy. At Singapore she will be joined by Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, who goes home in her.

H. M. Troopship *Jupiter* from Hongkong and Amoy with about 600 men, was met by the *Wellington* as she was leaving Chusan, where she would probably have arrived on the 4th. Every preparation was made for a movement on Hang chow-foo, the Capital of the province of Chekeang, which probably by this time is in possession of the English. We understand that at the time of the *Wellington's* sailing, reports had reached Chusan of a sedition having broken out at Peking, of which however no particulars were known. Chinese will have the intelligence of troubles in Shanung and several other provinces. Although the evident weakness of the Tartar government leads us to expect insurrections, these reports require confirmation. We hear that a singular document, said to have been published at Peking, has lately been received here. This paper refers to the attack by the English on Canton, and states that when they prepared to approach the city, a cannon of enormous size was (like the helmet of Otranto) seen slowly rising from the earth. The people, convinced that the gods by this manifested their power and will to aid them against the invaders, quickly disencumbered the enormous machine of the earth, in which it still remained partly embedded, and carried it to the Provincial City, certain that with its assistance they would soon destroy all the barbarians. Their hopes were however most cruelly deceived; at the moment of the English attack, the divine gun turned its muzzle against the Chinese instead of their enemies, and hundreds of thousands became victims to the wrath of the gods, who thus manifested their displeasure of the Imperial family. Subsequently, however, the same paper states, the barbarians were driven back, but whether by divine or human means, we have not learned. Not having ourselves seen a translation of this marvellous document, we can only infer that it may probably have come from the pen of an enemy to the reigning family who, desirous of injuring it in

the minds of the people, represents even the gods as its opponents. We have during the week had the good fortune to receive a good many Chinese chops from the north, but their being badly printed and written, renders transcription necessary, and owing to the Chinese holidays, this could not be done in time for making any translations for this week's paper.

A young Englishman of the name of Stanfield killed himself about 10 days since at Hongkong, by firing a pistol, which he had apparently held near the heart; for when, a few moments after the deed was committed, people came to the spot attracted by the report, the waistcoat and shirt were found to be burned—the ball had penetrated the heart, and life was extinct. This young man a few months since was employed as clerk in the land office at Hongkong, but dismissed. We have not seen a report of the Coroner's inquest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—We endeavour to lay weekly before our readers as correct an account of the shipping as we can obtain; but they must be aware, that no public record being kept of the movements of ships, our information is derived from private sources, and may frequently be imperfect or incorrect. To obviate this as much as possible we circulate a paper every Friday containing the previous week's shipping list requesting that mercantile houses here would be good enough, on our circular to note arrivals and departures of ships, etc. It is of much importance, for the correctness of our shipping list, that movements of ships should be noted down, and we therefore beg to remind our friends, that in doing so, they will not only confer a favor on us, but will likewise ensure more correct shipping intelligence than it is now always in our power to give.

We only late last night received per *John Maclellan* from Bombay 28th Nov., Bombay papers of the 27th, from which we observe that the *Mor* arrived here on the 24th, whilst the *Shah Alum*, *Corsair*, *Falcon*, *Caledonia*, *Lowjee Family*, & *Bengal Packet*, were still expected from China. In the Bombay Times of 27th Nov. we find the following vessels laid on for China: *Palatine*, *Strabane*, *Chusan*, *James Boorman*, *Reliance*, and *Castle Huntly*. We find no other news of interest in this paper.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. O. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards,

Blonde 42—captain T. Bourchier, C. B.
Pelican 18— " Napier.
Hyacinth 18—comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Modeste 18— " Watson.
Clio 16— " T. Troubridge,
Columbine 18— " Morshead,
Algerine 10—Lieut. Maitland.
Chameleon 10—comdr. Hunter,
Starling 6— " H. Kellett,
Troopship Jupiter lieut. Fulton,
H. C. S. Nemesis Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen mr. comp. W. Warden,
Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
Sesostris mr. comp. Ormsby,

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B.
Pylades 18—comdr. T. V. Apon,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Blenheim 72—captain { Thomas Herbert C. B.
Senior Commanding
Officer.
Wellesley 72— " Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Herald 26— " J. Nias, C. B.
Alligator 25— " S. P. Pritchard,
Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearce,
Royalist 10—Lieut. W. Stewart,
Young Hebe 4—comg. Cater,
H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comg. Ross,

ARRIVED

Febv.
6, (B.) *John Cooper*, Salmon, Calcutta and Sing.
7, " *Snipe*, Morton, Calcutta and Singapore.
8, H. M. S. *Wellesley*, Capt. Maitland, C. B. Chusan.
9, (A.) *Ianthe*, Philadelphia.
10, (B.) *Hannah Ker*, Potter, Bombay.
11, " *Manly*, Hart, Manila.
11, " *Hero of Maloun*, Jackson, Sydney.
11, " *Ann*, Macalpine, Calcutta.
11, " *John Maclellan*, Bombay Nov. 27.

PASSENGERS Per

Manly, Mr. Russell Sturgis.

SAILED

Febv.
4, (B.) *Canopus*, Titherington, Singapore.
7, " *Black Joker*, Macfarlane, Sing. & Calcutta.
8, " *Ramoncita*, Manila.

8, " *Mary Ann Webb*, Macdowall, London.
9, " *John Campbell*, White, do.
10, " *Maia*, Sproule, Singapore and Bombay.
10, " *Rajah*, Ferguson, London.
10, " *Chelydra*, Whittingham, Chusan.
12, " *Sylph*, Guy, Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER Per

Main, Mr. L. Hébert.

The *Island Queen*, for Bombay to be despatched on the 14th; the *Orwell*, for Sydney; and *Slains Castle*, for London under immediate despatch.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Emerald Isle*, *Oriza*, *Ann Birdson*,
Lady Leith, *Prima Donna*, *Robert*,
Whiteway, *Mercury*, *Anna Eliza*,
Dovecot.

From Calcutta, — *John Brightman*, Passenger.

From Bombay, — *Saphira*, *Circusian*, *Bombay Castle*, *Reliance*, *Palatine*, *Anonyma*.

From Singapore, — *John Cree*, *Westmoreland*, *Arduaser*, *Piscout Melbourne*.

From Java, — *Ann Augustina*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Oct. SINGAPORE, 25th Dec.

UNITED STATES, Sept. 17. MANILA, 14th Jany.

CALCUTTA, 28th Nov. AMOY, 29th January,

BOMBAY, 17th Nov. CHUSAN, 3d Feby.

JAVA, 24th Nov.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ann,	—	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Abberton,	—	Cat,	Turner and Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	"
Belhaven,	350	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	315	Graham,	"
*RomanjeeHjee,	800	Page,	Heerj. Rustomjee.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canton,	—	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cadet,	500	Curling,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Cordelia,	378	Cawkett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan
*Forth,	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guisachan,	444	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb. Henderson,	427	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hero of Maloun,	482	Jackson,	Dirom & Co.
Hannah Ker,	—	Potter,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Isabella Anna,	226	Thompson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Island Queen,	260	Balls,	Dent and Co.
Isabella,	422	Hardie,	"
*Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Cooper,	—	Salmon,	Turner & Co.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Maclellan,	—	—	—
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rustomjee.
*Louisa Baillie,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mermid,	600	Grosvenor	A. A. de Mello.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	300	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pest. Bomanjee,	595	Hall,	Lindsay and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Prince George,	482	Grant,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Barrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Regular,	389	Bodd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange,	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sovereign,	—	Chard,	"
*Slains Castle,	504	Petrie,	Dent and Co.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	"
Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Phillipson,	Macvicar and Co.
AMERICAN.			
*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
*Clarendon,	—	Stoddard,	Olyphant and Co.
Olof W. k.,	—	Meacon,	Wetmore and Co.
Ianthe,	—	—	—

PERUVIAN.

Ana, | Riestro, | Russell and Co.

FRENCH.

Frig. Erigone, | capt. Cécile |

* at Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 21.] Macao, Saturday, 19th February, 1842.

[No. 333.]

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.
TURNER & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.
Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.
BELL & Co.
Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—TEA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.
HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE A I British Barque "ARETHUSA"
214 Tons Register Capt. CHRISTIAN,
is ready to receive Cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Macao, 17th February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Brig "BETSEY SARAH," Capt. S. HURTON, with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, 18th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE British Ship PRINCE GEORGE,
A 1, 482 tons, Capt. GRANT. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th February, 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE

WORD,

OR OPEN FOR ANY EMPLOYMENT, THAT MAY OFFER.

THE fine fast sailing teak built ship
HERO OF MALOUM, 482 Tons, Capt.
JACKSON. Apply to

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.
Macao, 11th February, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE British Barque CACIQUE, burthen
171 Tons per Register now lying
in the Typha copped with heavy copper,
and copper fastened throughout; well

found in stores of all descriptions,—for particulars apply to
C. FEARON.

Macao, 19th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN,
OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.



THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO,"
Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register
O. M. Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550
Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIPE
Commander, now loading at Whampoa.
For freight or passage apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO CALCUTTA AND MACAO ROADS, OR OTHER OUTER
ANCHORAGES.



THE Ship ROMANJEE HORMUSJEE, of
800 Tons, Captain PAGE, to have
early dispatch, apply to
J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton,
or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.
Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE well known A I Ship CORDELIA,
JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading
at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. Ship GUISACHAN, burthen
474 Tons, Capt. EVERY, now lying
in Macao Roads. Apply to
DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives
Goods on demurrage at Hongkong,
at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee
charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES,"
receives Goods on demurrage in
Macao Roads, at \$ 3 & Chest & month,
and no fee charged on delivery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile
House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up
the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who
has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial
Establishment in South America, and has a
knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

THE ALBION HOTEL

(FIRST N. E. HOUSE ON THE PHA GRANDE.)

Will in future be conducted by F. EDERICK SAUNDERS
who hopes that Families and others will continue, as
heretofore, to patronize the old Establishment, and by
his attention and assiduity, he trusts, to merit their
support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Singapore BEAMS and American Pine
SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and
studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and
cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each,
Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of
five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogs-
heads, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.;
for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of different quali-
ties, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, MANILA SEGARS, 4
as superiors, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms.
Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and
SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine
PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Badlie*.

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water,
Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets,
and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real
old brown Windsor do., Cowship & Marrow Pomatum,
Russia Oil, Violet scented Hair Powder,—an assortment
of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor
Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and
Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to
BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long,
also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS,
CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSSET & Co's,
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood
and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM," Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk
for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made
Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety
of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
Grape Shot and Coir Rope.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and FISH in
rels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED
SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and
NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black; CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.

MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two
patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

BEER in hlds and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BROWN stout in bottle.

PORT WINE in bottle.

SHERRY WINE in do.

GIN in bottle.

BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOUWAN Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Macao,
or C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London at six months sight and Bills on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Ailsop's PALE Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavoured pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & ANCHER & apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1 "
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

THE POOR-LAW: MR. ROEBUCK AND THE TIMES.

(From the Spectator, September 11.)

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr Roebuck gave notice, that at the proper stage of any bill which should be introduced for the purpose of continuing the present Poor-law Commission, he should move clauses also ishing the Commission, and vesting the discretionary powers of the three Commissioners in the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

On Wednesday, Mr. Roebuck complained of a breach of privilege committed by the Times (in an article attacking him on account of the foregoing notice.) He did not do so on account of his own personal interest, for what the Times said could not affect him in any way: he was of Dr. Johnson's opinion, that no man could be written down except by himself. But although he did not call upon the House to exercise its power in the matter, the article in the Times was so gross a breach of privilege, that for the sake of morality, as well as of the ordinary business of Government, he thought it behoved him to meet in front any attempt of the kind. The Times had attempted to frighten—ay, to bully a Member of the House out of the performance of his duty. On account of the notice which he had given, he had been visited, by the virulent abuse of the Times, as a person only "honourable" by being a Member of that House. He defied all the world to bring forward one act of his life that ought to deprive him of the appellation of "honourable."

"Honourable, Sir!" continued, Mr. Roebuck, who evidently, says the Morning Chronicle, spoke under the influence of great and unusual excitement—"why not honourable? They say in this paper that I am of the humble order of society. Suppose I were so, is that any reason why I should be interrupted in the discharge of my duty, chosen as I have been by a vast constituency of my countrymen to represent them in Parliament? Suppose I were not, as I am, distinguished in science and literature by the ancestors who have given me birth—suppose I were not so, is that any reason why I should be put down by an insinuation of this sort? It is said in that article that I am wholly unable, unfit, and improper person to suggest such a proposition to the House of Commons: of that, I think, the 60,000 inhabitants of Bath who sent me here are better judges than the anonymous scribbler of the Times."

He claimed the attention of the House and of the constituents while he referred to this flagrant abuse of the liberty of the press—

"In the Times newspaper there is a person as neces-

sary to it as the editor; I mean the person who is called its responsible proprietor, and is registered as such. His name is Lawson; but, taking the probabilities as they stand on the cards, he is most likely at present in prison. I say so because the chances are that that individual is in prison; for so libellous is the Times, that any body who represents it may be considered as a general rule to be in prison. This man, however, bears the responsibility of the Times—first, as to the fines which it may have to pay; next, as to the punishment which he may have to bear; and thirdly, as to the cudgelings which he may receive. But the writers of the articles are totally irresponsible. The man who has expended his venom in the article in question is as irresponsible as if he were living in South Australia at this moment, and had penned it there. Do you think, Sir, or does any one honourable Member present think, that he will send me his name to night when I go home? No! He chooses to pen an article in which he declares me to be totally unworthy the name of 'honourable,'—yet he dare not give me his name!"

He asked whether it was for the benefit of society that such proceedings should exist! and whether the abuse was not likely to lead to one of two things—either that society should demand that every man should put his name to the article which he should write, or that a bill should be brought into that House for the purpose? Before he finished he would suggest to honourable Members more sensitive than himself an infallible remedy for the evil.—

"The parties who attack us here are totally irresponsible. You cannot get at them by the law or otherwise. I therefore suggest to honourable Members who may be similarly situated with myself, that if any one of them should be attacked by the Times newspaper, and should not wish the attack to be repeated, he should at once horsewhip Mr. Walter, the real proprietor. He may depend upon it that the attack would never be repeated."

Here Mr. Roebuck was interrupted with loud cries of "Order!" and Sir Robert Inglis asked whether he meant to make any motion? Mr. Roebuck had said in the first instance that he did not. Sir Robert remarked, that Mr. Roebuck had spoken about his ancestors having conferred distinction upon him in science and literature, though he had not told them who they were; but on no single ground had he claimed the attention of the House. After a good deal of chaffing as to the right order of procedure, Mr. Roebuck, in order to comply with the forms of the House, moved that the Clerk should read the article upon which an ulterior motion was to rest; but the reading of the Clerk not satisfying him, he went to the table and proceeded with it himself. The whole of the passage which was read ran thus—

"The circumstance that certain small gentlemen, who form a sort of one-shilling gallery class in the present House of Commons, entertain a very mistaken sense of their proper province and duties, is likely, we fear, to prove a material hindrance to public business, as well as a serious annoyance to the honourable circles who wish to behave peaceably in that great political theatre. The House, it seems, is not without its Olympus of disorderly gods, who, ere the curtain is well drawn up, have already begun their noisy and inconvenient interruptions, which will probably continue throughout the remainder of the session; nor, unless some effectual restraints be imposed on them, do we see how their incessant disturbance of the Parliamentary assembly can be otherwise than productive of the most mischievous results. Amidst the pauses which sometimes occur in the melodious voices of Messrs Hawes and Ward and Dr. Bowring, the House is threatened with an interlude by their gallery friend Mr. Roebuck, on the subject of the Poor-law Commission. Nothing could be further from our habitual civility, or more at variance with our known respect for the humbler orders of our countrymen, than to represent Mr. Roebuck as a nuisance. Having been made an honourable gentleman by dint of getting into Parliament, that elevated person has an undoubted right to exercise the privileges of his sphere—we admit it. That those privileges entitle him to fling orange-peel at the principal performers, or to have a sally at the dress-box now and then, might not, if his class-licence were moderately used, be reasonably complained of; Chartists, such as he, are chartered men; and their occasional impertinences are both expected and endured. But Mr. Roebuck and his associates must not be permitted entirely to forget their station. That he should be allowed to injure every thing at his mere pleasure is wholly out of the question. It he do not know his just limits and latitude, the lesson must be seasonably taught him. The evil of seeing important interests made utter havoc of by a precipitate and pert interference is not to be endured. In point of personal and political influence he is just as fit to lead in modifying the new Poor law as the one-shilling gentry of Drury Lane."

Mr. Roebuck then moved, that the printer of the Times newspaper be ordered to attend at the bar of the House. The motion was not seconded.

Sir George Clerk said, that the more regular course would have been for Mr. Roebuck to propose, as a preliminary motion, that the article in question was a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Roebuck was ready to take the course suggested; and he accordingly moved that the article just read was a breach of the privileges of the House.

The motion was not seconded; and the subject accordingly dropped without result.

Mr. Yorke gave notice, on Tuesday, that on the introduction of the Poor-law Bill he should move the insertion of a clause to prevent the Commissioners from enforcing the separation of man and wife, where the application for relief arises from infirmity and not from improvidence or crime.

CORN-LAWS.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Globe, October 2.)

A meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Derby was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, to memorialise the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until some measures shall have been taken for relieving the depressed state of trade, and the daily increasing distress of her Majesty's faithful subjects. Mr. Madeley moved the first resolution, which the Rev. Noah Jones having seconded, was carried unanimously. Mr. Johnson, the Rev. J. Gawthorn, and Mr. Strutt, M. P., severally addressed the meeting, and the address to her Majesty having been adopted, the meeting separated.

A similar meeting was held at Southampton on Thursday.

KENTISH TOWN.—A large meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Kentish Town, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of petitioning the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until the Corn-laws be fully investigated, with the view to the adoption of such remedial measures as shall ameliorate the condition of the poor. Mr. John Moor took the chair. Mr. Somers moved the first resolution, which Mr. Bryan seconded. Mr. Brady moved the next resolution, which Mr. Smith seconded, and which Mr. Hine opposed. The late ministry (he said) wanted to impose a duty of eight shillings on corn, and thousands of quarters had of late been admitted into this country at a duty of one shilling (laughter). Mr. Hine was pushed off the platform. He made his way back again, and insisted upon being heard—great uproar ensued. Mr. Hine declared, in a stentorian voice, that they (the opponents of the present ministry) advocated an 8s. duty, whereas they were only paying 1s. duty. Dr. Bowring said it was only 1s. a quarter when at a starvation price. Mr. Hine was again pushed off the platform and great uproar ensued. Sir Charles Napier, M. P., with difficulty obtained a hearing. If he held any influence over them they would hear the gentleman till midnight, and he would undertake to reply to him. Mr. Hine was then heard. The Rev. Mr. Garney triumphantly replied to him. The resolution was then put and carried, only one hand being held up against it. Sir C. Napier proposed the next resolution, which Dr. Bowring seconded, and which was carried unanimously. Mr. Yorke, M. P., then proposed the memorial. He said, the gentleman who had opposed the former resolution forcibly recalled to his mind the old fable of the wolf in sheep's clothing. He asserted, that corn had of late been admitted into this country at a duty of 1s. per quarter, whereas the Whigs advocated a duty of 8s. per quarter, and if the poor could not obtain bread when it was only 1s. a quarter, would they be bettered to have had it at 8s? If he made that assertion in ignorance, he was to be pitied; but if not, he intended to deceive. That assertion could be met by a very short answer. He (Mr. Yorke) was an independent gentleman, who cared for no party, his sole object being to forward the greatest possible happiness to the greatest possible number. (Cheers.) He replied, then, that the Whigs do not propose an 8s. duty when corn was at 80s. per quarter. That under a system definite and distinct, corn would ever rise to 80s. was to assume an impossibility. The object of the Whigs was to fix the price of corn at about 50s., and to add to that a duty of 8s., which would make it about 58s. Corn would permanently remain at or very near that price, and was not 58s. a great gain upon 81s? (Cheers.) That was the literal fact uttered by a man dependent upon no party, but desirous to hear and diffuse truth through every channel. The Rev. Mr. Gurney seconded the memorial. The Chairman then put the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up. The memorial received a great number of signatures before the separation of the meeting.

MACLEOD'S CASE.

M'Leod was to be tried at Utica on the 27th of September Chief Justice Neilson would preside. Willis Hall, the State Attorney General, conducts the prosecution; and Joshua Spencer, the United States Attorney-General for the Western District, appears for the prisoner. It is said that several Quakers are on the panel of jurors. As General Scott and suite have left Buffalo for Detroit, there was no apprehension of an outbreak on the New York and Canada border, though the excitement, through the whole State of New York, had risen to a greater pitch than ever. The views of the two parties at home, and of the foreign ministers at Washington, all of whom are said to entertain the same view of the matter as laid down by Mr. Fox, are detailed with great avidity. It is much to be feared that if witnesses are brought up imbued with the spirit of the Niagara borderers to give evidence before a jury of Utica, "surrounded by national and political feelings as hot as the condensed steam of a boiler," it is very possible that they may swear to facts sufficient to compel such a jury to convict him. The

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 19th Feby. 1842.

HONGKONG.—We hear it said that a plan for laying out the town of Hongkong is now near completion, and that to its not having been finished earlier is owing the present reluctance of the Hongkong authorities to grant any more building lots. We of course consider the non completion of the plan a very good reason for withholding grants for a while, as otherwise the town might be so irregularly built, as materially to affect the convenience and even health of the inhabitants. even were it not desirable for the sake of beauty and symmetry that a regular plan for building the streets should be strictly adhered to. A circumstance which deserves the particular attention of the magistrates, with a view to its prevention in future, is the frequency of fires occurring at Hongkong among the mathouses in the bazar, which have although hitherto fortunately confined to them, on several occasions greatly endangered the newly erected brick houses. It is to be hoped that some regulations, ordering the matheds to make room for brick houses within a reasonable time, will soon be framed. These would be no great hardship to the Chinese, whose towns and villages are invariably built of brick or stone, and not of bamboo and other inflammable materials, like the houses of Malays and Indians. To show the frequency of fires as now occurring at Hongkong, we quote the following from a letter dated Hongkong 12th February, and hope that the subject already occupies that attention of the Hongkong authorities, which its importance so well deserves.

Two fires have taken place within two days of each other, one on the night of the 8th, the other on the 10th inst. The first took place just below Capt Caine's house. It was quickly got under, doing little damage. only five mathouses were destroyed. The latter occurred on the forenoon of the 10th. in the bazar stretching up a hollow, running along the side of M. Fearon's house. The fire at first raged with considerable fury, threatening the entire destruction of a great many newly erected houses in this now large and important bazar; fortunately, however, it was extinguished with comparatively trifling loss. About 15 houses were burned, none of the recently built brick houses suffered. The frequency of these fires is truly alarming, and one would really suppose that they would induce the authorities to interfere, and adopt some measures to force the Chinese to build more substantially, or to remove to sites where parties, building brick houses, would not run the risk of having their property burnt at any hour. The risk incurred from the carelessness of the Chinese is really fearful, and calls for prompt preventive measures. These might be easily managed, were the authorities only to take a little trouble, and issue proper regulations; but this is perhaps too much to expect, as no regulations whatever exist relative to building town or roads. All appears to be guess work. I believe, however, that the plan of the lots and for a town is at last to be made."

A friend has kindly looked over the Chinese papers which we mentioned as having received, last week, with a view of translating such as should prove of interest; but we are sorry that after a most careful examination, he did not find any, although most of them official, that contained the slightest allusion to public matters connected with the war, on which subject on the contrary a most studied silence seemed to be affected in them. The only item of some interest, is the son of Keshen having been made a public officer by imperial favor. Keshen himself or any of the other Commissioners are not mentioned at all.

We give below "Notes of an Idler" concerning affairs at Hongkong. The strictures contained in these notes on the bad taste displayed in the public as well as private buildings, are, we dare say, correct enough, but there are, we believe, many reasons to excuse this want of taste; despatch in finishing many of the buildings having been a consideration of the utmost importance; and the want of professional architects allowed the Chinese bricklayers to display their art in the composite order, so as somewhat strangely to amalgamate their own predilections with the instructions given by their employers. The want of professional architects is much felt, and we fear it will be some time before Hongkong can lay claim to the possession of buildings of any architect-

tural pretensions. However, as the saying is, Rome was not built in a day, and we ought not too impatiently to expect perfection in everything and at once.

A subject which however, to our mind, deserves the immediate attention of the Hongkong authorities, and to which we already alluded in our last, is the piracy committed in the neighbouring waters, since it is not without good reason, we believe thought, that the movements of the pirates are controlled by some six or seven Chinese living at Hongkong, who also take charge of the booty, and sell it there. It would be difficult we believe, under the circumstances, to obtain sufficient evidence in a magistrate's court to convict these men of their offence, they being well able to fee the nature undertrappers about it, and to suppress evidence injurious to them; but might not a threat publicly made, that the law would visit such offenders with the utmost severity, be of some use, and might not sufferers thereby become emboldened to prosecute?

A few days since three French gentlemen, Mr. Challaye, French Vice Consul, Mr. Monge and Mr. Jaanneret, when returning from Whampoa to Canton in a Chinese dollarboat, they, wishing to examine half way pagoda, imprudently went on shore, where they were immediately surrounded by a mob of soldiers and country people, who seemed to have every inclination to maltreat them, had they not fortunately been protected from violence by two mandarines, who, content with their explanation of their being French, permitted them to re-embark in their boat. This however by no means suited the inclination of the soldiers, who on the boat attempting to leave, fired into her with their matchlocks, and being thus in imminent danger of their lives, they were obliged again to land, whilst the soldiers plundered the boat of everything in it, and also carried its Chinese crew off prisoners. The three gentlemen, against whom the mob seemed to be much excited, were again protected by the mandarines, and taken into a house, where they waited until night-fall, when under an escort of about 150 soldiers they were marched across the country, to the temple at Honan, and thence after some communication had been sent to the authorities of Canton, were taken across the river to the City-gate, where after having waited some time, and after having explained themselves to two Hong merchants, and their being French having been ascertained beyond doubt, they were at length set at liberty, and reached the factories by about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Sir Henry Pottinger, H. M. Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Major Malcolm and Mr. Morrison, arrived here on Tuesday last in the H. C. Steamer Hoogly, from Hongkong. No communication has, as yet, been made by H. E. to British merchants respecting the prospect of the permanency of Hongkong as a British settlement, as seemed to be expected by many. Up to this time we believe no positive directions regarding Hongkong have been received, but judging of the expense authorised by the authorities there in the building of Offices and roads, little doubt of the permanency of the establishment need be entertained. We hear it stated that the Superintendents' establishment will, with the expiration of the lease of the house now occupied by them, be entirely removed to Hongkong.

By the *Bombay Castle* the remainder of the October Overland mail has been received, and the arrival of the November mail is daily looked for in the *Anonyma*. We have had no news of interest later than we had previously been in possession of. The new forts in and about Canton on the river's banks are now nearly finished, and many of them have lately been unmasked. The report that European engineers and artillery officers are in Chinese pay continues to be repeated, and it is even said that the Chinese have, under their tuition, attained already to great proficiency in firing with precision. We think however that the truth of many of these reports may well be doubted. From Canton we have nothing new to report, except that it is said that the Hong-merchants have again been squeezed of a considerable sum, which circumstance must have somewhat embittered their holiday enjoyments.

H. M. S. *Wellesley*, Captain Maitland, sailed from Hongkong on the 15th for Singapore on her way home. H. M. S. *Alligator*, now a troopship, left these roads for Ceylon and Bombay on the 17th. The French Frigate *Erigoné*, Captain Océille, left for Manila on the 16th, whence it is supposed she will proceed to the northern coast of China with the return of the southerly monsoon, and after that will visit Polynesia.

whole affair wears a very unpleasant appearance, and though the adherence of Mr. Webster to the executive, and the nomination of Mr. Everett to the court of London, augur the good wishes of the President, yet it is a topic the amicable settlement of which is devoutly to be wished. The Hon. John Q. Adams, in the House of Representatives, had condemned the course adopted by those who seemed desirous by their remarks to foment discord and provoke war. He declared, as he said, "in the face of the country and the world, that in regard to the affair of the Caroline, a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. Were we sure we could find among Christian nations an umpire who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong?" In commenting on the fact that the state of New York had resolved upon trying M'Leod, Mr. Adams insisted that it was purely a national and not a state affair, adding, "There is not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this." Mr. Adams closed this speech by paying a tribute of respect to Mr. Webster, and of admiration for the course he had adopted in the M'Leod case. Benjamin Lett, the spirit and incarnation of tumult and crime in the vicinity of the prisoner's place of confinement, has been once more apprehended, and is now in gaol and in irons at Auburn.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE FOLLOWING IS REPUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION:

NOTICE.

Change of Pilot Station for the River Hoogly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that referring to the impracticability during the last S. W. Moonsoon, owing to the increasing resort of Shipping to the Port of Calcutta to supply Pilots at the distant Station off Point Palmyras, the arrangements as noted in the following Memorandum from the Master Attendant, will be adopted for the next S. W. Moonsoon:

MEMO.

1st. A Pilot vessel will be stationed off False Point during the next South West Moonsoon, say from the 15th of March to the 15th of September 1842, bearing according to circumstances E by N, a S. E. by S. from the Light House, and in from 10 to 15 fathoms depth of Water.

2d. This vessel will exhibit by day, when any others are in sight, besides the usual Company's Ensign at her Peak, a large Danish Jack (red with white cross) at her Main Top Gallant Mast Head, and at night a good Light in the same situation, besides burning a Blue Light every hour, and beating a Gong frequently in calm thick weather, to warn vessels coming from the Southward of her near neighbourhood. She will not, however, have any Pilots on board, the main object of her intended Station off False Point being to guard all inward bound vessels from proceeding to the old Station off Point Palmyras during next season, and directing them to a new one in the South Channel between the Tails of the Eastern and Western Reefs, where Pilot vessels will then be found in from 16 to 20 fathoms water and from 6 to 8 miles South West of the present South Channel Buoy, that Buoy lying in Lat. 20° 58' 30" N. Long. 88° 4' East of Greenwich and in 12 fathoms water.

3d. For the purposes of more distinctly marking the new Station, the Commanding Officer's Vessel there will always wear by day, when other vessels are in sight a large *St. George Jack*, (white with red cross) at her Main Top Gallant Mast Head, besides the usual Company's Colours at her Peak, and at night be distinguished by a constant good Mast Head Light, by Blue Lights and Maroons used alternately every half hour and also by Guns fired every four hours, say 8 P. M., midnight, and 4 A. M., with good Rockets discharged at the same time.

4th. All vessels are recommended to be most careful in coming over from False Point to the New Station by constant attention to that safe old Guide the Lead, and thereby correcting their Steerage as Tides or Currents may or may not set them out of their proper course, and they are also advised not to come under 16 fathoms, a night especially, till they reach the Pilot Station and get their proper Pilots on board.

5th. Lastly. All vessels are directed not to approach the Pilot's Station at night without giving due warning, and only by the exhibition of Lights, say 2 Vertical where best seen, but also by the discharge of a Gun, if they have any on board, as soon as they descry the first Pilot vessel near them. They are further recommended to be most careful not to come into collision with any of the Pilot vessels at the Station, on their own accounts, no less than that of the Public, as they will be held responsible for all Damages, and called upon afterwards to pay for all that may have arisen from bad Look out, inattention to duty, or carelessness of any kind whatever.

(Signed) T. T. HARRINGTON,
Master Attendant.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William, the 18th October, 1841.

True Copy,

T. CHURCH,
Resident Councillor at Singapore.
Sing. Free Press, 19th December.

The Dutch Brig *Dodu*, Capt. Griffin, last from Amboyna, early in the morning of the 14th inst., during thick weather, ran upon the Great Lema Island, nor was her close approach to the land observed, until after her jib had been snapped off by touching upon the rocks. The boats were immediately hoisted out, and the Captain and crew arrived here on the following day. The vessel is a complete wreck, and no part of the Cargo has been saved, although a day or two since her hull had not entirely disappeared.

H. M. B. *Chio* came into the roads yesterday from Hongkong, and proceeds this day to Chusan with despatches from H. M. Plenipotentiary.

We hear that Mr. A. R. Johnston, hitherto Deputy Superintendent of Trade, and Deputy Governor of Hongkong, has by Sir Henry Pottinger been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Hongkong. We have yet seen no official notice of this appointment.

THE IDLER IN HONG-KONG.

If it be true, as I hold it is, that national character is evidenced by public buildings, I am puzzled to determine what is that of the Hongkongians, who have no forum, circus, agora, theatre; and, worse than all, no Temple of religious Worship: albeit the settlement has been occupied more than twelve months, and boasts a population of at least 15 000 souls!!! If there be none of these, there are temples dedicated to the worship of Mercury, Morpheus, and Venus; as is too obvious from their positions, which compels them to be the "observed of all observers." The bard of Twickenham, has said something like this:—

Vice is of so hideous a mien,
To be hated needs but to be seen.

So doubtless think the *not-ables* of Hongkong, as the shrines of the Paphian Goddess are permitted to occupy a most prominent position; commanding the anchorage, from whence one can discern their meretricious adornment, flaunting audaciously to the public gaze; whilst are wafted to one's ears, discordant sounds of the rude revelry, or drunken orgies of the inmates and frequenters.—Enough—I blush to say these newly erected structures occupy the first rank in the public buildings of Hongkong. Next, in pretension and importance, is the Government House; (which has changed its name to the Record Office since the late acting (?) Governor has been metamorphosed into a Lieutenant Governor) then the magistracy and prison—Shades of Vitruvius, Palladio, and Wren, what can we say? How fitly express the utter disgust we feel at such monstrosities? First, as to situation, the Record Office so conveniently placed for reference, on a steep ascent, and so far removed that an ardent inquirer must, to arrive there, expose himself to the risk of solar martyrdom; alias a coup-de-soleil. This edifice, moreover, boasts a pediment which is emblematically adorned, or rather hieroglyphically enriched; but the meaning thereof is wholly inexplicable to the builder and the Hongkong savans. It is said, the Chinese artificer who executed it, was a wag, and that he has blazoned a sly hit at his obtuse and barbaric employers—on the whole, the facade struck us as an unfortunate, although able, and elaborate plagiarism on that interesting, itinerant exhibition, yept Richardson's Show, as displayed in all its glories at Bartlemy Fair. The prison most strikingly resembles the portion of Wombwell's menagerie, which is appropriated to the elephant and polar bear. The magistracy—the mention of this mass of brick and stone, produces a feeling of nausea, so utterly revolting is it to every rule of good taste and fitness. Its position for business is still more inaccessible than the Record Office. The prison is however placed most happily vis-a-vis, and quite close to it; either with a view to its adornment, or for a fine "moral and political effect" on the frequenter of the Court:

Note I. Vide the Plenipotentiary's Circular in your's of the 5th February, and you will appreciate this allusion. To us the advance on Yuyao, Tsikie, and Fungluwa, after the occupation of Ningpo, was about as important in "moral and political effect" as if the French, after occupying London, were to advance on Stoke Poges, Muddog, and Little Pedlington, plunder the maltsters, distillers and corn factors, and like him of old who
In the might of his will,
Went up the hill,
With fowl ten thousand men
When he was there,
He found the bill bare,
And then walked down again
By the way was it not too bad in your last to quote the dispatch, from the O'Malley Papers?

for "the bane and antidote are both before them."

As to private buildings, on entering the harbour you perceive the most commanding site, disfigured by a hybrid erection, half New South Wales, and half native production, and which is a foretaste of the architectural absurdities to be perpetrated on the Island. The bungalows,—the builder seem to have caught the capricious and fantastic style of the celestials; but which most resembles to our unsophisticated taste, a very feeble imitation of the rat trap or bird cage orders.

The godowns are structures on a grand scale, and seem every way suited for their objects, and their erection certainly shames the undecided and timid policy which has hitherto been fated to prevail in China, and which may for a time stifle, but cannot kill, the indomitable energy of British merchants.

The Chinese shopkeepers have evinced much good taste in their buildings, and if the plan in progress is carried out, the bazaar will soon surpass China Street in Canton; indeed, if the proposed width of street is adhered to, with the sanitary regulations suggested; the China town at Hongkong will be among the most striking features of the new settlement.

In dismissing the subject, I may truly say the government bunglers, and the bungalow builders, have meritoriously earned the epitaph, which was written on the architect, sir John Vanbrugh:

Lie heavy on his earth; for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee,

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to notice the fortifications, barracks, roads, and the land regulations.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN.

Cornwallis	72—	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; Capt. Richards,
Blonde	42—	captain T. Bourchier, c. n.
Pelican	18—	comdr. Napier,
Hyacinth	18—	" G. Goldsmith,
Modeste	18—	" Watson,
Columbine	18—	" Morshead,
Algerine	10—	lieut. Maitland,
Chameleon	10—	" Hunter,
Starling	6—	comdr. H. Kellett,
Troopship Jupiter	mr. comr R. Fulton,	
H. C. S. Nemesis	lieut. W. H. Hall,	
Queen	mr. comr. W. Warden,	
Phlegathon	lieut. McCleverty,	
Sesostris	comdr. Ormsby,	
AT AMOY.		
Druid	44—	captain H. Smith, c. B.
Pylades	18—	comdr. Tindal (absent)
SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,		
Blenheim	72—	captain Thomas Herbert c. B. Senior Commanding Officer.
Herald	26—	" J. Nias, c. B.
Cruizer	18—	comdr. J. Pearse,
Royalist	10—	lieut. Chetwood,
Young Hebe	4—	" "
H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comr. Ross,		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

17. (B.) <i>Oriza</i> , Ager, Liverpool.
17. " <i>Ganges</i> , —, Soerabaya.
18. (Da.) <i>Ann Augustina</i> , Smith, Batavia.
18. (P.) <i>Tremelga</i> , —, Manila.
18. " <i>Amizade</i> , Pinna, Singapore.
18. (B.) <i>Bombay Castle</i> , Baxter, Bombay & Batavia

SAILED

13. (B.) <i>Orwell</i> , Hews, Sydney.
14. " <i>Slains Castle</i> , Petrie, London.
14. " <i>Island Queen</i> , Balls, Singapore & Bombay.
15. H. M. S. <i>Wellesley</i> capt. Maitland, Sing. & England
15. (A.) <i>Clarendon</i> , Stoddard, New York.
16. (Fr.) <i>Frigate Erigone</i> , capt. Cécille, Manila.
16. (B.) <i>Isabella</i> , Hardie, Singapore and Bombay.
17. " <i>Belhaven</i> , Crawford, Manila. [Bombay.]
17. H. M. troopship <i>Aligator</i> , J. Wood, Ceylon and
18. (B.) <i>Indus</i> , Clark, London.
18. " <i>Pestonjee Bomanjee</i> , Hall, London.
19. " <i>Mervaid</i> , Gill, Singapore and Calcutta.
19. " <i>Hashemy</i> , Buckle, do. do.
19. (P.) <i>Novo Fajante</i> , A. R. Valente, Lisbon.
19. H. M. S. <i>Chio</i> , Troubridge, Chusan.

PASSENGER PER

Island Queen, Sir Frederick Nicolson, Bart.

The Dutch ship *Middelburg*, from this, arrived at Batavia on the 17th December, dismasted and much damaged.

VESSELS PAID ANJER.

Dec. 10.	<i>Litherland</i> , China, for Cork.
" 10.	<i>Martret</i> , Manila, do.
" 11.	<i>Coramandel</i> , China, London.
" 11.	<i>Venice</i> , do, New York.
" 15.	<i>Russell</i> , Manila, Boston.
" 15.	<i>George IV.</i> , China, Sydney.
" 15.	<i>Jessore</i> , Manila, New York.
" 19.	<i>Eliza Stewart</i> , China, London.
" 20.	<i>John David</i> , do, do.
" 23.	<i>Delhi</i> , do, New York.
" 28.	<i>Hannibal</i> , do, do.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—	<i>Emerald Isle</i> , <i>Ann Birdson</i> , <i>Lady Leith</i> , <i>Prima Donna</i> , <i>Robert Whitemay</i> , <i>Mercury</i> , <i>Anna Eliza</i> , <i>Dorval</i> .
From Calcutta,—	<i>John Brightman</i> , Passenger.
From Bombay,—	<i>Sophira</i> , <i>Circassian</i> , <i>Reliance</i> , <i>Patulane</i> , <i>Anonymous</i> , <i>James Boorman</i> , <i>Castle Huntly</i> , <i>Strabane</i> , <i>Chusan</i> , <i>Wild Irish Girl</i> .
From Singapore—	<i>John Cree</i> , <i>Westmoreland</i> , <i>Ardeaser</i> , <i>Viscount Melbourne</i> .

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Oct.	SINGAPORE, 25th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 17.	MANILA, 14th Jan.
CALCUTTA, 28th Nov.	AMOY, 29th January.
BOMBAY, 27th Nov.	CHUSAN, 3d Feby.
JAVA, 5th January,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	Gribble, Hughes & Co.
Ann,	—	Macalpine,	Turner and Co
Abberton,	—	Cat,	
*Autumnus,	323	White,	
British Isle,	35	Graham,	I. Fletcher & Co.
*Bomanjee Hjee,	800	Page,	Heerj. Rustonjee.
Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Cleveland,	336	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canton,	—	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cadet,	500	Curling,	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Cordelia,	378	Cawket,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Cacicque,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan
—	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Ganges,	—	—	
Guisachan,	444	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gib Henderson	427	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye jr.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Hero of Maloun	482	Jackson,	Dirom & Co.
Hannah Ker,	—	Potter,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Isabella Anna,	226	Thompson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Cooper,	—	Salmon,	Turner & Co.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Maclellan	—	—	
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rostomjee.
*Louisa Baillie,	—	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
*Orix,	—	Ager,	
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Prince George,	482	Grant,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Regular,	389	Bodd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sovereign,	—	Chard,	"
Snipe,	—	Morton,	
Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	—	Phillipson,	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
Olof Wyk,	—	Meacon,	Wetmore and Co.
Ianthe,	—	—	

DUTCH.

Anna Augustina	—	Smithy,	Reynvaan Co.
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PERUVIAN.

Ann,	—	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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* at Whampoa.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in next week, (of which notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. A. CEMELLO Esq., positively to the highest bidder:

- 50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
- 25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
- 25 one do. do. Pale French Brandy,
- 25 four do. do. English do.
- 20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry,
- 200 do. Gin,
- 50 Kegs of white and Black Paints.

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, offering at the same time a chance to those who may require to secure a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

Any quantity (not under one case) may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average Auction price will be charged for the same.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and fast sailing three masted British schooner.

The Governor DOHERTY, of 157 tons or thereabouts. With all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a large quantity of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Typa, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," is to be sold pre-emptively to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

AT NOON ON TUESDAY THE 8TH MARCH NEXT.

WILLIAM LANE,

will put up for sale to the highest bidder at his Auction Room on the Praya Grande, the British Barque "CACIQUE," 171 Tons Register; Heavily coppered, and copper fastened, with all her stores, in one lot; as she now lies at anchor in the Taipa, ready for sea.

The vessel may be inspected any day previous to the sale and her inventory seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKENZIE, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorised to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £s. & cent returnable on the premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

BELL & Co.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to IGNACIO PIRES PEREIRA, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE JOHN BRIGHTMAN, VIALI, in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

FOR CHARTER EITHER IN CHINA OR TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Brig "PELORUS" 325 tons is a first rate sailer, and carries from 350 to 400 tons. For Particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

or to Capt. TRIGGS on board.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Barque "ARETHUSA," 214 Tons Register Capt. CHRISTIAN, is ready to receive Cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

Macao, 17th February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig "BETSEY SARAH," Capt. S. HURTON, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

HUGHESON BROTHERS.

Macao, 18th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship PRINCE GEORGE, A 1, 482 tons, Capt. GRANT. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

OR OPEN FOR ANY EMPLOYMENT, THAT MAY OFFER.

THE fine fast sailing trank built ship HERO OF MALOUM, 482 Tons, Capt. JACKSON. Apply to

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 11th February, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE British Barque CACIQUE, burthen 171 Tons per Register now lying in the Typa coppered with heavy copper, and copper fastened throughout; well found in stores of all descriptions,—for particulars apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 19th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A I British Barque "SAPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Ship GUISEACHAN, burthen 474 Tons, Capt. EYERY, now lying in Macao Roads. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIPE Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known A I Ship CORDELLIA, JAS. CAWKETT, commander loading at Whampoa, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 11th December, 1841.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS and American Pine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842.

46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, HOLLAND GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogheads, from the well known house of KEIRAS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—FINE LONGCLOTHS of diverse qualities, EUROPE LETTER PAPER, MANILA ROGERS, 4 as superiors, and SWEDISH TAR at very moderate terms. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hubs, PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sapho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hubs. ex "John O'Gaunt" and "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Ha Vie*,

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented Hair Powder,—an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSRT & Co's, Fine Old London Particular Moliceira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "Foam," Apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool Onel COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks, COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

BEER in blads and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BROWN stout in bottle.

PORT WINE in bottle.

SHERRY WINE in do.

GIN in bottle.

BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOLMAN BAY Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE Macao,

or C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on London at six months sight and on the Bengal Government, accepted and payable on presentation, in payment for which Sycee Silver will be received; for terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Cloathing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,

and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to CAPT. MORGAN,

General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF 3/4 ANCHER & apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three " \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Latest Europe News.

(From the Calcutta Englishman Extra, Dec. 22)

The Overland mail with intelligence from England to the 4th of November arrived this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Overland from India for October had not arrived.

Lord Ellenborough has been appointed Governor General of India. He comes out in the *Cambrian*.

The Government of Madras is to be given either to Lord Fitzroy Somerset or Mr. Dawson. Sir R. Peel's brother in-law.

The Queen not yet confined.

Lord Sydenham dead.

Mr. O'Connell elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Parliament prorogued to the 11th of November.

Lord Saurerton has been returned for Wilton.

Lord Cowley has been appointed Ambassador to the King of the French.

Lord Stuart de Rothsay goes to Russia—Sir Stratford Canning to Turkey—Sir Robert Gordon to Austria.

Lady Lorton has died. The Bishop of Kilmore and Armagh also dead.

The *Precursor* Steamer was launched on the 20th of October.

Lord Heytesbury has been appointed Governor and Captain of the Isle of Whight.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay mail of the 2nd of September, via Marseilles, arrived in London on the 7th October, with dates from Calcutta, 17th of August; Madras, 24th of August; Ceylon, 13th of August; China, 20th of June; Singapore, 25th of July. The portion of the same mail, via Falmouth, arrived in London on the 4th of October.

SPAIN.

In the early part of October General O'Donnell raised the standard of revolt, and took possession of the citadel of Pampeluna, in the names of Isabella and her mother Christina.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from New York to the 15th of October, McLeod has been acquitted and Grogan, who had been seized and captured on the American soil, by a band of volunteers from the British territory, had been liberated by the Canadian Government. The papers congratulate the friends of peace in both countries on the prompt manner in which an affair which might have led to difficulties between Great Britain and the United States had been settled.

The New Cabinet had been completed. The following are the names and the offices of its members:—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; John C. Spencer, of New York, Secretary of War; Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, Attorney General; Charles C. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster-General.

Approaching accouchement of her Majesty.—The interesting event for which the nation has been looking forward with so much anxiety to the month of November to bring about, may now be almost hourly expected. Dr. Locock, at the desire of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has taken up his residence in Buckingham Palace, in order to be ready at the shortest possible notice to attend upon his royal mistress. We understand that the doctor will not

again quit the palace until another scion shall have been added to the house of Brunswick. The deepest anxiety is felt on all sides, and every passing moment is observed with interest.

A report states that the event of Her Majesty's accouchement is likely to be more distant than has been surmised.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS

October 4.

THE NAVY.—The Earl of Minto said that his eye had been caught by two notices of motions which had been given in the other House: one for a list of commissions issued, and another of the ships put in commission from June 4th up to the date of the patent to the present Admiralty distinguishing the appointments since Aug. 30th. These returns were not wanted. They could be of no service to the public, but as they appeared to sanction certain charges made against the late Admiralty on the subject of navy patronage, he felt bound to allude to them. The promotions in the navy were made—1. by death and succession; 2. by patronage arising to flag officers on station; and 3. by special minute of the board, expressing its approbation of the officer promoted. There had been large promotions lately, for the events of Acre. &c. in Syria. left many vacancies to fill up. Twenty-five mates had been made lieutenants, of whom all had served nine, and sixteen of them twelve years. Commander Crosier had been promoted to a captaincy on the special recommendation of Sir John Ross, for his conduct on the Arctic expedition. Commander C. Elliot, of the *Hazard*, in whom he naturally felt a strong interest, was promoted on the strong recommendations sent from Syria. Captain Grandville was appointed on the recommendation of Sir C. Adam, on his taking the command of a foreign station; and the fourth commander promoted was Capt. Parker, the oldest commander on active service. Lieutenant Scott had served with distinction under Walker Pacha, and was recommended by the Porte. (He was of a family strongly opposed to the Elliotts, in local as well as general politics) Lieutenant Lowe had been promoted in compliment to his uncle Sir Thomas, who had performed such service to the country by directing the practice of naval gunnery; the seven others were equally worthy. The sixteen mates, nine commanders, and four captains recently appointed; then, might speak for his general practice, and would at once disprove the general belief that a certain local partiality and political influence had prevailed in his time at the Admiralty. No remark followed.

5th.—Corn-laws.—The Earl of Radnor, in presenting some petitions against the Corn-Laws, took occasion to remark on what had fallen from the Duke of Wellington in two recent discussions.

The Duke of Wellington repeated that he had not said there should be no change in the Corn laws, but that the subject ought to be deeply considered before any alteration could be proposed, and in the present Session there was no time for such consideration. The noble duke explained a former speech, in which he had stated that though there was great distress, it did not arise from a scarcity of corn.

Lord Kinnaird referred to the speech by the Duke of Richmond, found great fault with the shortness of the Session, and concluded by giving it as his opinion that the prorogation of Parliament would be an insult to the country.

The Duke of Richmond, after stating that he presumed the noble lord must have been out with the stag bounds when the speech was delivered on which he professed to comment, explained what he himself had really said on the occasion referred to. His grace, alluding to fall of the Melbourne Ministry, had attributed the event to their proposal of a fixed duty on corn, and added that the opposition of the agricultural interest would be directed with equal vigour against any administration by which a similar measure might be brought forward.

Slavery.—Lord Brorough rose to introduce a subject on which both Houses were singularly agreed. Nay, he believed there was no class of men in the kingdom who did not desire to see the slave trade suppressed, and the condition of slavery totally extinguished. Every British subject in any part of the world, whatever were the laws of the country he inhabited, whether slavery were condemned or encouraged, was liable to a penalty and to banishment for fourteen years if he interfered in any way with the slave trade or the holding of slaves. The sale of a cargo of fetters or any other matters decidedly and palpably intended for slave traders was an act of felony. Again a British subject might own slaves and land in a foreign country, but could he buy slaves to continue his plantation or mining work? No, it was distinctly a

felony. Now, he had presented petitions showing that these felonies had been largely and widely committed by men of capital in England, who were not aware that their capital was illegally expended; but what could they say who had associated with the Society for the Abolition of slavery, on the ground, not of its illegality, but of its inhumanity? supposing the act legal it would not cover their inconsistency in so seeking profit. This had been done in Cuba and in the Brazils. He would not now press the House to a pledge that next session the Houses would enquire into these violations of the law, but he hoped his noble friend (the Earl of Ripon) would consider the subject, and, by proclamation forbid all future violations, and put down such as existed. Why, he begged to ask, had not the report of Dr. Madden been laid on the table? He hoped the noble lord (Ellenborough) would issue an order in council putting down slavery in Malacca, where the slave-holders had agreed to emancipate their slaves next December. He would call his attention also to Ceylon, but especially to the continent of India, where it was proved that an absolute trade existed, in which women were employed to decoy travellers who had children to a particular place, where a gang of men were ready to murder the parents in their sleep, while the women took care of the children until they could be sold!

The Earl of Ripon said he heard these facts for the first time, and confessed his horror at them. He regretted that Dr. Madden's valuable dispatches were of a nature so confidential and delicate that the Government had decided against their production. The Secretary of the Colonies was busily engaged with the application of the Abolition Act, and the crimes exposed by the noble and learned lord, and as soon as Government could procure the legal advice he recommended, they would apply the law, if applicable, or come to Parliament for an Act more stringent.

Lord Ellenborough said the report on India to which the noble lord (Brougham) alluded had been printed six weeks ago, and had been laid on the table of the House of Commons since the 6th of April; he was astonished that the noble and learned lord was not aware of that. He (Lord Ellenborough) had just laid on the table a very valuable report from Lord Auckland, which he recommended to the consideration of the noble and learned lord. The horrors he had cited as characteristic of India were not fairly so imputed, for in the most moral part of the United Kingdom, in Scotland, murder had been committed on a large scale for the sake of selling the bodies of the dead. (Hear) In India the murderers (Thugzees) committed the murder from a false notion of religion and mercy. The matter was before the Indian Government, which had been directed to take the initiative in the matter.

Lord Brougham said the persons he mentioned as murderers of travellers for the sake of their children were not Thugzees; as to the atrocity committed in Edinburgh, it arose from the high price of twenty-five guineas then paid for subjects for dissections. Subjects were made cheap, and the crime ceased.—Adjourned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was this day prorogued by commission with the usual formalities; the Commissioners, the Dukes of Buckingham and Wellington; the Earls of Ripon and Shaftesbury, Lords Brougham, Ellenborough, Wharnccliffe and Campbell; the Bishop of Worcester, &c.

Business of the House—The house met at two o'clock, and Lord Brougham presented petitions on the state of the coinage, for the abolition of slavery in India, and against the dissipation, excitement, and corruption of the late election.

The Royal Speech—The bills on the table were read a third time, and the Commons were summoned. The Lord Chancellor then read Her Majesty's speech:—

"My lords and gentlemen.

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her majesty to bring to a close the present session of parliament.

"In conformity with the advice of her parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intentions of her majesty, her majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her majesty.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"We have it in command from her majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late parliament.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalising the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of

the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her majesty's wishes—the happiness and contentment of her people."

The noble and learned lord laid particular emphasis on the words "after mature consideration."

The commission for the prorogation of parliament was then read, after which.

The lord chancellor declared it was her majesty's command that the parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 11th of November—next, to be then and there bolden, and that parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 11th day of November next.

Their lordships then separated.—*The London Mail*, Nov. 4.

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS FOR THE LATE OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint major general Sir Hugh Gough knight commander of the most honourable military order of the bath, to be a knight grand cross of the same order; and colonel G. Burrell of her majesty's 18th foot; lieutenant-col. Morris 49th foot; lieutenant-col. Adams 18th foot; lieutenant-col. Mountain, and lieutenant-col. Pratt, 26th foot, to be companions of the said order.

Her majesty has been pleased to appoint captain Thomas Herbert, of the royal navy, companion of the most hon. military order of the bath, to be a knight commander. Lieutenant W. W. Chambers, H. M. S. Wellesley, to be commander. Lieutenant H. H. Coryton, H. M. S. Conway, to be commander. Lieutenant J. M. Haves, H. M. sloop Cruiser, to be commander. Lieutenant P. W. Hamilton, H. M. sloop Columbine, to be commander. Lieutenant William (Otterell) Wood, H. M. sloop surveying vessel Sulphur, to be commander. Lieutenant Charles Colvair Dawkins, H. M. S. Blenheim, to be commander. Lieutenant William Charles Metcalfe, H. M. S. Blonde, to be commander. Richard Lawrence Bryan, mate H. M. sloop Cruiser, to be lieutenant. Isaac Newton Thomas Sanliz, mate H. M. sloop Pylades, to be lieutenant. Henry Need, mate H. M. S. Druid, to be lieutenant. William Stewart Millar, mate H. M. sloop Columbine, to be lieutenant. George Skene Taylor, mate H. M. S. Callopie, to be lieutenant. Thomas White Purver, mate H. M. sloop Nimrod, to be lieutenant. William Thornton Bate, mate H. M. S. Blenheim, to be lieutenant. Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauleck, mate H. M. S. Blenheim, to be lieutenant. George Walker, mate H. M. S. Blonde, to be lieutenant. William Rae Rolland, mate H. M. S. Blonde, to be lieutenant. Anthony Cuthbert Collingwood Denny, mate H. M. S. Blenheim, to be lieutenant. William Henry Symons, mate H. M. S. Blenheim, to be lieutenant.

Her majesty's ships Isis, 44, capt. sir J. Marshall, Sir n. 16, capt. W. Smith, with other vessels now fitting, are about to proceed to China direct.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

The following paragraph from the Bombay Times gives a fuller account than we printed the other day of the interview between the opium deputation and lord Aberdeen.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.—We understand that a deputation consisting of Mr. Lyall M. P. for the city of London, the chairman of the East India Company, sir George Larpent, Mr. J. A. Smith, and Mr. Horsley Palmer, had an interview with the foreign secretary relative to the opium claims. The object, we believe, was the endeavour to get the government to apportion a part of the six millions of dollars taken from the Chinese towards the opium sufferers, who were represented by the deputation—and truly so—as chiefly natives of Bombay and Calcutta. The deputation was well received by lord Aberdeen, who stated, that one of the acknowledged objects of the instructions of captain Elliot was to obtain compensation for the opium; but that from an ambiguity in his (captain Elliot's) despatches, it was not clear the money was for that object or as a ransom for Canton. He further observed, that the government considered part at least as droits of the crown, and to be applied, as usual, to the captors—"naval and military"—that it was, however, only 'a first instalment,' it being the object of an armament to obtain more from the Chinese; and that it would be within the discretion of the government to appropriate the money (beyond what might be appropriated to the captors) between the opium sufferers, and the government for the purpose of defraying part of the expenses of the expedition—capt. Elliot's bills for the purchased opium having been paid.

The deputation then pressed his lordship to get a portion of the six millions awarded to the opium sufferers; he admitted the reasonableness of the request and promised to consult the treasury, but no reply had been received up to the departure of the last mail, although it was daily expected.

Private letters from parties who had conversed with his lordship on the subject, subsequent to the date of the interview, state that he assured them that part of the money would certainly be applied to the liquidation of the opium claims.—*Calcutta Englishman* January 3.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—TEA.—The market continues firm. Company's Congous 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d. per lb. cash.

HEMP. MANILA.—35½. 10s. and Sun. 20l to 21½ per ton—sales.

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.—In Manila little alteration to be noticed.

CHINA SILK.—2400 Bales Bengal and 784. China have been offered, a part of which only found buyers, at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per lb.—*London Mail*, Nov. 4.

THE TEA TRADE NOV. 1.—The deliveries of tea last week were rather considerable, amounting to 821642 pounds. The trade seems steadier, the fluctuations as far as private business is concerned having been recently of no particular moment, but at the public sales there has been not much briskness, and prices for all qualities have been rather lower. Although there is far less excitement in the market than there was a few months back, the advices by the next overland mail are looked for with interest.

LATEST LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(From the *Morning Herald*, November 4.)

The Tea market is firmer to-day. Company's Congou 1s. 10½d. to 3d. per lb. cash. The overland mail is expected this week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sept. 6.—Among the notices of motions which now stand in the order book of the House of Commons for the next Session, there is one by Dr. Bowring "To call the attention of the House to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and one by Mr P. M. Stewart, to submit a motion respecting our commercial relations, past and present, with the Island of Java."

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.—**EXTRAORDINARY DISASTERS.**—A letter written by a friend of ours, on the 2nd of July last, was forwarded to Calcutta, via Marseilles, by the Overland Mail of the 5th of that month, reached its destination by the express from Bombay, on the morning of the 17th of August; the bill it enclosed was cashed, and a return remittance was made by Messrs Cockerell and Co., of that city, the same evening, arriving in London on the morning of the 9th, October, making a total of 95 days for correspondence out and home with Calcutta—unexampled for rapidity even to the annals of steam.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.—By a comparative statement of the number of British ships entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, in the years 1840 and 1841, it appears that there have been entered inwards, from Calcutta, in 1840 and 1841.—from Madras, 22; from Bombay, 115; China, 34; Ceylon, 33; Singapore and Penang, 66; Philippine Isles, 30; Siam, 4; Java and Sumatra, 31; New South Wales, 127; Mauritius, 161; Madagascar, 3; Cape of Good Hope, 96; South Seas, 82. Outwards—For Calcutta, 335; Madras, 35; Bombay, 188; China, 40; Ceylon, 30; Singapore, 70; and other small places in proportion; New South Wales, 472; Mauritius, 168; Cape of Good Hope, 95; South Seas, 30. The increase on previous years inward and outward is material.

The British India Society has presented a petition to both Houses of Parliament, which concluded thus:—Your petitioners pray that your honorable House will interfere; that you will cause an impartial inquiry to be made into the case of the Rajah of Sattara; that if wrong has been done to him; your honorable House will restore him to the throne, which it is declared he so worthily filled; and that in justice to the natives of India, as well as for the honor of the national character you will take steps to prevent in future the perpetration of such acts as these."

LAUNCH OF THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHIP "PRECURSOR."—On the 20th of October, a very large and beautiful steam-ship was launched from the building-yard of Messrs Hedderwick and Rankin, at Kelvinhaugh, about two miles below the Glasgow bridge. The vessel which is named the *Precursor*, is

built for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and is the first of a line of mail and passage steamers which are intended to ply between Calcutta, Bombay, and the Red Sea, in connexion with the route by the Isthmus of Suez, and the steamers which complete the journey, by the Mediterranean from India to England. She is the largest steamer ever built out of dock, and launched from ways; the *British Queen* the *President*, &c., having been built in dock, and simply floated out. The following are her dimensions:—Length, over all, allowing 17 ft. of projection to the cutwater, 216 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 230 feet; length from stern head to taffrail, 241 feet; extreme breadth on deck, 41 feet 6 inches; breadth over paddle box, 62 feet; depth of hold in mid ships, 25 feet: the register tonnage, including engine pits, is 1,780 tons.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, held on the 20th ult. at Leaden-hall street. Lord Ellenborough was unanimously appointed Governor-General of India, in pursuance of an intimation from the Board of Control, that the noble lord had been selected by Her Majesty's Government to fill that high and important office. Lord Ellenborough, we believe, intends to proceed to the seat of his Government by Her Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, Capt. Chads, C. B., to sail about the 15th instant.

We understand it is very probable that Lieut. General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, will be shortly appointed to the Government of Madras.

Lieut. Colonel Orlando Felix, on the unattached half pay, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster General to the Queen's troops at Madras.

On October 20th, the Rev. Walter Whiting A. M. was sworn in as chaplain to the East India Company's service on the Bengal establishment.

Lord Ponsonby having procured from the Sultan, at the instance of Lord Palmerston, the required firman for the removal of the antiquities discovered in Asia Minor by Mr. Fellows, orders have been sent out to Captain Graves to ship them and bring them to England for the British Museum collection. Mr. Fellows left England a few weeks ago to superintend their removal.

The Staff of the new Governor General of India, Lord Ellenborough, consists of Captain Somerset of the Grenadier Guards (son of Lieutenant-General Lord Fitz Roy Somerset), as Military Secretary; Lieut. Colville, gazetted last night from 85th to the 10th Foot (son of General Sir Charles Colville), and Lieut. Durand of the Bengal Engineers, as Aides-de-Camp. A gentleman from the office of the Board of Control, it is understood, will accompany the Governor-General as Private Secretary.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Bombay Times Extra.

TIMES OFFICE, 1 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY.

We had set up the various extracts given below when news reached us tending greatly to mitigate the alarms the communications of our North West cotemporaries are calculated to produce. We lose not a moment in laying it before our readers.

Letters have this morning been received by express from Cabool the 3d, Kelat-i Ghiljee the 12th, Candahar the 14th, Dadur the 20th, and Kuraches the 30th ultimo.

From these we are rejoiced to learn that although a serious insurrection of the Dooranees existed at Cabool on the 3d ultimo, and the surrounding country was in a very disturbed state, the reports which have appeared in the *Agra Ubbhar* and *Drhi Gazette* are highly exaggerated. The Kuzzilbashies are not concerned, and the insurrection does not extend to the Kohistan, Taghow, or Nijrow.

The Shah and the Envoy were in the Bala Hissar, and it had been found necessary to fire on the insurgents, by the Shah's orders, from the fort, who were in possession of parts of the town of Cabool.

We are rejoiced to state that no mention is made of Sir A. Burnes, so that we may confidently hope that the report of the death of that valued Officer will prove unfounded.

In consequence of these disturbances, the troops under orders to return to India via Shikarpore, under Lieut. Col. Maclaren, had been ordered to make the best of their way to Ghizni and Cabool. These we believe consist of the 16th, 42d, and 43d Regiments Bengal N. I. and a Troop of Horse Artillery, and some Cavalry.

Candahar and the whole of the extensive countries under Major Outram's charge remained perfectly tranquil, though of course it is impossible to foresee what effect the disturbances at Cabool may produce on the turbulent tribes in these countries. In the interior, measures will of course be taken to secure tranquillity. The Kakar tribe are distrusted, because they have never been subjected to the authority of the Khans of Kelat.

There is now no chance of Sir Wm. McNaughten being able to quit Afghanistan before the spring.

SUKKUR.—The following is an extract of a letter just received, dated Sukkur, 24th November:—

"In consequence of the dismissed Kakurs being in force in the Bolan, a party of the 25th N. I. were dispatched to overtake the Bengal Artillery, from apprehension of their falling into danger. Major Outram was to proceed to Chebeon the 21st of Nov. The present state of that part of the country will now give full exercise to his well known energies."

AGRA UKHBAR EXTRA.

Monday, November 28th.

We hasten to lay before our readers, the following intelligence communicated in a letter just received from Ferozepore, and which, we fear, is too true. We give it in the words of our letter:—

"Dreadful news from Afghanistan. General Sale has written to Mr. Clerk to say, that unless aid be sent speedily, he will be obliged to lay down his arms. At Jellalabad, they were already on quarter rations,—the whole country is up in arms, and no communication open with Cabool, the insurgents having put to death every man who attempted to carry a letter. They are most vigilant. A rise *en masse* took place towards the end of October, when Sir A. Burnes and every Officer in the town of Cabool, eight or ten always being present, were massacred; names are given, which we, for the present, withhold. The insurgents attacked the Bala Hissar; but were repulsed with great loss,—our guns and mortars did great mischief in the town and numbers of the enemy's horse were cut up in dashing style by our Cavalry. A son of Zameen Shah had been proclaimed King by the insurgents, and several of Shah Soojah's family had joined him. The general opinion seems to be, that the Shah was a party to the rise, in the hope of its releasing him from our thralldom."

Besides the above, a Kurnaul Correspondent informs us, that the 19th Regiment Native Infantry were to march on the 29th of this month, and the 3d Buffs on the following day for Ferozepore, being a reply to Mr. Clerk's demand for two brigades. It is probable that an immediate movement will be made from Agra and Meerut. Mr. C. was at Loodianah, where he met the Lahore Vakeel who talked mysteriously about our recent losses in Cabool. An express from Mr. C. to his honour the Lieutenant Governor, reached this (Agra) last night, and has been duly forwarded to his camp between Coel and Muttra. The communication from Cabool via Candahar is clearly closed, for letters dated the 1st instant, have been received from the latter, when they were ignorant of the recent occurrence in Cabool. Letters from Cabool, via the Bolan Pass, dated 22d Oct. have been received, but none since. At Candahar they had executed Akhram Khan, a very inopportune time to display severity.

If all this do not cause Lord Auckland and the Commander-in-Chief to appear at their proper posts on the N. W. Frontier—why—they will not be where they ought to be.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1841.

Since issuing our Extra of yesterday, we have received further accounts of the late disastrous occurrences in Cabool, which confirm what we have already received, and add the following:—

"Ferozepore.—Authentic intelligence has, at last, arrived. Letters from the Envoy from Cabool to General Sale and Lieutenant Mackison, give accounts down to the 9th instant. The insurrection broke out on the 2d, and was not quelled on the 9th, the date of the Envoy's last letter. Brigadier Shelton, with a Company of the Queen's 44th, and two Regiments Native Infantry and one of the Shah's were in the Bala Hissar. The rest of the Troops with the Envoy, were in our camp. The insurgents are still in possession of Cabool. The list of killed as yet received is as follows:—Sir A. Burnes and his brother; Captains Swayne, Robinson, and Raban, H. M.'s. 44th; Moule, Wheeler, Salisbury and Broadfoot, Shah's Service; Gordon and Robertson, 37th Native Infantry. Letters from General Sale call for aid speedily; he had only six days' ration supplies, and all the country up in arms. Ali Musjid was attacked, and Dacca plundered by the Khyburees. Sale has little if any ammunition."

Another account says, "Sir Alexander Burnes

and his brother killed, also Captains Broadfoot, Moule, Wheeler, Gordon, Swayne, Raban, Robinson, Ratray, and Salisbury. Lieutenant Sturt, of the Engineers, is dangerously wounded. The town is still in possession of the enemy, the Fort is occupied by the 44th Foot, the three Regiments of Native Infantry in a walled cantonment, but by no means a strong place. General Sale is at Jellalabad without ammunition or food, but the former has been sent to him by General Avitabile, tho' God knows if the Seik Troops will ever arrive with it, as all the Khyburees are up in arms, in fact, the whole country. The Buffs and the 19th Native Infantry leave this as soon as they can march, and H. M.'s. 9th Foot and a corps of Native Infantry also proceed from Meerut."

¶ We have received a verbatim copy of the above from Kurnoul, of date Nov. 26.—*Ed. B. Times.*

CALCUTTA.

AFFAIRS AT CABOOL.

(From the *Englishman*, December 5.)

We are very sorry to say that the Peshawur report of a victory at Cabool proves to be unfounded, for by advices from the latter place itself, dated the 18th instant, no mention is made of any such circumstance, nor do they appear to have had any recent fighting, and lamentable to say, the force still continued divided between the Bala Hissar and the Cantonment. We deeply grieve to find also that the gallant little Goorkah corps in Kohistan has been annihilated, but captain Pottinger and another officer had reached Cabool. The Envoy cries out to pour troops into the country, forgetting that it is not so easy for them to reach him: but our four sepoy corps now on the way there, are marching through the Punjab in the highest spirits. Writing late at night, we have no time for further comment.

By a letter from Candahar, of the 15th ultimo, we find that positively 'M'Larne's brigade marches tomorrow,' that is, as we may here say, that it marched on the 16th of last month, and our further information from that quarter leads us to the, we feel confident, correct conclusion that General Nott was very averse to the measure, and only executed it in consequence of General Elphinstone's orders—a concoction, we presume, between the (in matters of this sort) weak heads of himself and the Envoy. In his disapproval of the movement, which is decidedly a false one, General Nott manifests a considerable military judgment; but in allowing it to have been made, we hesitate not to say that he has lost one of those opportunities of proving his superiority to ordinary capacities, which is rarely afforded to any man even once in a life-time, and which the great majority of men never are afforded at all. He had the homely but emphatic alternative of 'making a spoon or spoiling a horn,' and had he disobeyed the order—the horn would not have been spoiled. We must now hope for the next best thing, which is that something may occur to induce him to recall the Brigade ere it has got many marches on its way to Cabool.

(From the *Englishman* Dec. 16.)

We did not think it necessary to comment on the report of a victory having been gained over the rebels at Cabool, which reached Government on Monday from Peshawur, because though at the first blush we did not consider it improbable, still it was but a rumour, and on further reflection the circumstance of no kind of written account having been received from the Envoy caused us to doubt the truth of the story, as we considered that a victory would have occasioned at least a temporary confusion among the enemy, and that one of the several messengers who would have been despatched with the good news would have succeeded in reaching capt. Mackeson or General Sale. Very sorry were we, indeed, to find from our Tuesday's information, that our view of the case was confirmed; for such prolonged inactivity on the side of our force has in it much from which ill-management is to be inferred, and also something of the effect of positive triumph on the side of an enemy who can compel us to such passiveness. We have before now expressed our opinion of the injudicious manner in which our troops were weakened by being divided between the Cantonment and the Bala Hissar, and on the little co-operation which all along appears to have taken place between them, and we again record our judgment that there would be greater military skill evinced by a concentration of the force in the Cantonment, which would enable it to act more decidedly on the offensive, and thus shake the confidence of, and strike

terror into, the besiegers; than there is in maintaining the present divided system with actually paralyses a large proportion of the forces. There may be obstacles thrown in the way of concentration by the silly obstinacy of the Shah, and the weak compliance of the Envoy with his wishes; but these are the Gordian knots (and several of them have been tied in these late untoward events) which a resolute sword would cut in two, instead of letting weak hands fumble, away and waste precious time to unravel them, and we feel certain that if General Elphinstone were an able and vigorous man, he would in the event of any such impediments to proper military action in such a crisis, assume the whole power, and issue his orders to the king the same as to any private soldier; for the emergency is one in which the friebbling of mere court etiquette, or mere diplomatic trimming, is just folly and impolicy. But instead of adopting measures which, as a General, he has the means of adopting with his troops upon the spot, we find him committing the gross blunders (in connexion with the Envoy) of now calling on Sale to return, and now on Nott to send a reinforcement,—movements which can only tend to the detriment, if not to wholly compromise, our cause elsewhere, without the probability of their producing any benefit to the force at the capital—and in short doing whatever betrays unfitness to cope with the adverse circumstances in which he is, in a military sense, involved. It is deplorable to find valuable lives and valuable interests dependant on the resources of such political professional mediocrity as is now charged with the chief care of our cause in Central Asia,—but the lament is in vain, for there cannot at present be any remedy applied. It is impossible not to feel very uneasy about the Candahar detached brigade, as well as regarding the corps at Ghuzni; for we apprehend they are placed in a situation from which mere skill may not suffice to extricate them, and in which even devoted courage cannot long sustain them. McLaren is a good officer and was brought up in a good school, and the best that can be done in the circumstances we make no doubt he will effect; but the best will avail little in the midst of a hostile country, in the winter season, cut off from supplies, and surrounded by active and elated enemies. As to Ghuzni, we have no notion as to what extent it is provisioned, but at any rate one corps is too small a garrison, save for mere peace duties, and the people of the town we presume are hostile. If Colonel Palmer remain there till he is blockaded by the insurgents, our opinion is that he will be beaten before he can be relieved; so that altogether we cannot reasonably take any but a gloomy view of the whole case, upon the information we possess, though, as we have already said, we feel perfectly confident of the ultimate result.

(From the Englishman, Dec. 20.)

We have seen a letter from Jellalabad of the 26th November. It mentions that they write in good spirits from Cabul, (November 18th,) although several are added to the list of deaths whose names have not, we think, appeared in any public print as yet. Capt. Macrae of H. M.'s 44th, Lieut. Rose, and Lieut. Westmacott, (37th) are in the list now given by our correspondent. They have three months supplies at Cabul, and feel confident of being able to hold their own until troops arrive from India; but we fear that three months' supplies (from the middle of November) would not suffice. At Jellalabad, the cantonments and Sir W. Macnaghten's house had been completely destroyed by the insurgents. Nevertheless things wore a favorable aspect. All the troops, camp followers and cattle were comfortable in the Balla Hissar, (a wretched mud fort adjoining the town,) and in the town itself. The brigade had been hard at work at the defences, and there was no doubt existing of its being able to maintain its position until the enemy abandoned the blockade or succours might arrive. Two sorties had been made (as already stated) with good effect, and for some days previous to the 26th, the troops had not been molested. Azaf Khan and Gool Mahomed were still at Bala Bagh with 1000 followers but were very quiet.

THE UNION BANK.

(From the Englishman, Dec. 20.)

There was a run upon the UNION BANK yesterday owing to a ridiculous report of the insolvency of the Bank raised by a Mahajan who applied for the payment of a draft on Saturday evening after hours!—The officers of the Bank were actively engaged paying away up to the latest hour yesterday, and as there was a sufficiency in the chest to pay liabilities over and over again, we take it for granted that, by this time, the constituents of the institution are pretty well satisfied of the absurdity of crediting for a moment the rumours raised by folly and propagated by malice.

BOMBAY.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

Passes granted up to the 1st instant ..	chests	49
Ditto ditto this day.. .. .	"	10
Total..		59

INDORE.		
Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1840 | 41	chests	18
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841-42, up to the 26th Nov. 1841	"	4235
Total..		4,253
IMPORTED.		
Balance of former year's importation ..	chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November to the 7th instant	"	635
Total..		2,635
EXPORTED.		
From the 27th Oct. to the 30th Nov. 1841, chests		2000
Ditto from 1st to the 7th instant	"	10
Total..		855
W. ESCOMBE, Actg. Opium Agent, Bombay, 8th Dec. 1841.— <i>Bombay Courier.</i>		

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!"
(Proverb)

"Please yir honor it war the Beer wot done it"
(Mornings at Bowstreet.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—There is a letter under the signature of Gauntlet in your Cotemporary's paper of Tuesday, relating to one of the greatest achievements of modern times, to wit, the second Battle of the Barrier, which requires a word from "authority." It is a rule in all civilized warfare, whether of the sword or pen, to respect the fair sex; and the writer in question has additional claims to tenderness, from the letter shewing, by internal evidence, that it is the production of an elderly female "much bemused with beer." The free use of those dangerous weapons the tongue and the pen has always been conceded to ladies in general; and may be considered the especial privilege of respectable old ladies in this predicament, but as their high authority, Mrs. Malaprop, in her advice to Lydia, lays it down as a law that "LYING does not become a young woman," I may be allowed to infer that it is not allowable in an old one; and I am sorry to be compelled to tell our antient friend that she has "said the thing which is not." All the noble knights engaged in that celebrated "passage of arms" did ride through the scene of their glory the following evening, "armed at all points," and have continued to do so since. In fact, the object of their great undertaking having been rather of the "utilitarian order", than the attainment of glory and renown attendant on deeds of arms, the destruction of the barricades was immediately followed up by maintaining possession of the disputed territory; and I venture to hope our respectable friend may resume her walks without fear of molestation. If in addition to this friendly hint, I might be allowed to add one word of advice, it would be to call her attention to the mottoes prefixed to this paper; to suggest especially her eschewing in literature the "comic line" and a too free use of "Hodgson;" the following, of which prescription, coupled with a total abstinence of those dangerous articles, pen, ink and paper, and a copious administration of watergruel, it is to be devoutly hoped, may drive away the foul fiend which has betrayed her into a composition exhibiting "the melancholy madness of poetry without the inspiration."

THE GHOST OF SCROGGINS.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 26th Feby. 1842.

On the 18th instant, too late for our last week's paper, arrived the *Red Rover*, from Calcutta 8th January, with a portion of the November overland mail, and was followed a few days after by the *John Brightman*, bringing most of the papers and letters by that mail. We have by them received Calcutta papers to the 7th and Singapore papers to 20th Jan., and made copious extracts of Europe and Indian news. The former present little of interest, except it be the acquittal of Mr. McLeod, who was able to establish a strong alibi. A great proportion of the tower was destroyed by fire; 200,000 stand of arms were burned, and many naval and military trophies. The loss is by some estimated at a million pounds. From India the news from Afghanistan is of a very unfavorable nature: for particulars we refer to our extracts. The first opium sale went off with some spirit as follows:
Patna 4000 chests, highest 800, lowest 715, av. 787½.
Benares 1500 " " 780, " 760, " 764½.
It shortly afterwards advanced 805 for Patna and 790 for Benares.

Thirteen transports had been taken up by the

Bengal government conditionally, to be discharged after Feb., if not wanted, by paying two months time.

It will be seen from our extracts that hopes are held out to the opium scrip holders that a part payment may probably be made them out of the Canton ransom money, of which another portion is to be prize money to the army and navy engaged in the attack on Canton.

The 37th Regt. Mairas N. I. and the Bengal Volunteers are immediately to leave Hongkong for their respective Presidencies.

We have received the 8th number of the Hongkong Gazette just in time to extract from it Sir Henry Pottinger's memorandum declaring Hongkong, and Chusan free ports pending H. M. pleasure, and inviting shipping to Kolangsoo. It will also be seen that Capt. J. Ricketts has been appointed agent for the British government in Macao, and that the establishment of H. M. Superintendent is forthwith to be removed to Hongkong. Sir Henry and suite will leave this for Hongkong in the Steamer *Arindus* to-morrow morning.

We are obliged to an "Idler in Hongkong" for another paper, and hope that he will continue his valuable communications, which will tend greatly to keep our readers and us *in the fall* of what is going on there.

We have during the week had no news from Canton; nor from Chusan and Amoy.

Our readers will find with pleasure among our extracts that honors have been conferred on many officers in the Army and Navy, and that many promotions have been made in the latter, as a reward for the movement upon Canton.

HONGKONG.—We have to apologize to our readers for the delay of 24 hours in the publication of our paper, occasioned by our having, during the week, paid a visit to Hongkong, whence we returned too late, considering that during our absence the November mail had arrived, and that the important events in Afghanistan, required copious extracts to be made, for the issue of the paper in its regular time; an inconvenience which we hope will be compensated to our readers, by our now being personally acquainted with the new settlement of Hongkong, the rising importance of which must naturally cause frequent mention of it to be made in our columns, and we shall no longer, comparatively, be liable to much error, when in future offering our remarks.

Although to our local readers a description of Hongkong may be of little interest, most of them having either been there lately, or compelled to live in Hongkong Bay on board their ships, after Lin forced them to leave Macao, in August 1839 yet to those at a distance, a slight outline of its most striking points, as far as our observation of a few days enabled us to make, may not be unacceptable.

The projected town of Hongkong extends along the shore of the bay in a direction almost due east to west, about four miles, the last now occupied point to the east being the peninsula on which Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. are building, and to the west a barrack now occupied by the Bengal Volunteers. These two extreme points of the town are connected by a road, the cutting of which, from the inequality of ground must have been a work of considerable labour, but which from the convenience it affords the settlers amply repays the trouble and expence. This road is so cut as to leave generally enough space between it and the water, for the erection of godowns, and this space has been parcelled out into water frontage lots, of 100 feet frontage each, and many of them were last July disposed of to merchants at auction for a certain annual quitrent, while the government reserved a great proportion for their own purposes. Great bustle and preparation is at present observable on these water-frontage lots; on five or six of them substantial godowns, built of brick, with a foundation of granite, which of a good quality abounds everywhere on the island, have already been erected; whilst almost on all the others belonging to private individuals the ground is levelled, foundations for building are being laid, and piers of granite run out into the water for the greater convenience of landing goods. One of the largest warehouses as yet erected, has lately been purchased by government. On one part of the road the space between it and the water

is occupied by one of the Chinese bazaars, which still chiefly consists of marshes but brick buildings are fast rising, and we doubt not that in a very short time no others will be seen there, since the great danger from fire will suggest to the occupants the greater economy of substantial buildings, even were the authorities not to interfere.

The ground immediately contiguous to the road on the other side away from the water is divided into what are called town lots, and their number and depth along the road varies according to the nature of the ground, which sometime, rises abruptly, not affording building rooms, whilst at other places, buildings may be erected a considerable distance in land. On these townlots several dwelling houses have already been erected, and the applications for lots, particularly from the Chinese, are very numerous. Two streets forming a bazaar, built of brick houses are in a state of great forwardness; these houses, generally, we believe, 15 feet street frontage and about 35 feet deep, pay an annual groundrent of five dollars each, and other town lots pay the same in proportion to their size. The prices realized for the water-frontage lots are much higher, and those apportioned since the public sale, are to pay quitrent in proportion to the prices realized at that sale.

Beyond the townlots, are the suburban lots, and these, we imagine, extend over the whole island; their value is much less, and will of course be governed by circumstances.

The government buildings consist at present of a Magistracy, a large and convenient brick building, just finished; the post office, record and land office, the jail, and several other small brick buildings, some warehouses, and several barracks either finished or building.

We have thus given in a few words an imperfect outline of the town of Hongkong, and from what we have said, it will be seen that a very large sum of money must already have been laid out by government and private individuals, of course under the conviction that Hongkong will remain a permanent possession of the British Crown; no orders from the government concerning it are however as yet understood to have been received by the British authorities in China; and although we firmly believe that it will never be restored to the Chinese, yet the uncertainty on this head has considerably retarded the success of the establishment, which cannot however fail it in the end. Its situation for mercantile purposes is admirable; it skirts along a magnificent bay, in which ships of all sizes and numbers may find shelter at all time, and although in July last year the typhoons did considerable damage, all the ships that had paid due attention to the signs of the weather, and taken the necessary precautions escaped unhurt. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton river, and cannot, as long at least as the present difficulties last, fail to attract a great portion of the trade of Canton; it is within a few days sail as the monsoon may be, from the mercantile province of Fuhkeen, several of whose junks have already gone there, and there is little doubt that a considerable trade would already at this moment be carrying on, had not that most in judicious measure of seizing the junks, and condemning them as prizes, driven for the present all commerce away; and although, since the Plenipotentiary's return from the northward, orders in future not to molest Chinese trading vessels have been given and to restore such as had not at the time of his arrival been sold, yet it will be some time ere confidence can be restored. Just now, whilst the trade at Canton continues open and unmolested, that carried on at Hongkong is of little consequence, and chiefly confined to Opium, and here and there a few manufactured goods may be disposed of, or a little tea and cassia purchased. The trade now carried on by the Chinese population is with the exception of salt, of which already Hongkong is said to have become a depot, chiefly confined to their immediate wants. This population, composed of mechanics, shopkeepers, and labourers has, we think been overrated at 15,000. We are aware that without a census it is almost impossible to arrive at numbers with any degree of correctness, yet we should think little more than half that number to be nearer the truth.

If, however, in a mercantile view, the situation of Hongkong be so very desirable, considering it as a place of residence, its locality offers many drawbacks to its other advantages. It stretches as before said along the bay from east to west, with a southern aspect; it is consequently open to the piercing northwinds in winter; whilst in summer the very

high hills which rise abruptly immediately behind it and behind which the setting sun now disappears to the Hongkongians before four o'clock, preclude the possibility of its being cooled by the southerly winds, prevailing during the south west monsoon. It must therefore be very cold in winter, and almost insufferably hot in summer. We have hardly yet obtained sufficient experience to know whether this formation will be favorable to health or otherwise; the latter may be apprehended, and indeed a good deal of fever prevailed during the warm season and till late last year, but there were several causes then besides the climate to account for its appearance. At the time of our visit the place was perfectly healthy. A great advantage is its being so well supplied with very fine water. Wherever wells have been dug, water has been found of good quality at a small depth; and in a well lately dug behind the magistracy, although at a considerable elevation, water was found at the inconsiderable depth of 8 feet. Besides the wells there are numbers of rivulets, which give a sufficient supply at all seasons.

The road running through the town of Hongkong is continued all through the island to its southern coast, where it ends at Tytam bay, at the village of Cheekchuen. It is a work of great labor, for during its whole extent of about 8 or 9 miles, it is cut into the sides of hills, or leads over ravines, and manifests considerable engineering skill, not however wholly ascribable to the English engineer, as some part of it had already been made by the Chinese, and has only been improved and enlarged at present. The interior of the island presents scenes as wild as can be; it is with the exception of a few small valleys, from which the industrious Chinese reap scanty crops of rice and wheat, nothing but a wild jumble of hills, that generally seem to rise in an angle of about 45 degrees, and in many instances are even much steeper. They are covered with a scanty vegetation of brushwood and fern, and stunted trees may be found here and there, although where there is any cultivation, fruit and other trees seem to thrive well. It would be therefore a work of immense expense, if at all feasible, to make the road fit for carriages; at present, with the exception of a few spots, gullies over which the bridges have not been completed, a horse may be rode to Tytam bay. This bay, near which and the village of Cheekchuen there is plenty of ground for building a considerable town, is as far as regards climate, much more favorably situated than Hongkong. It is sheltered from the north, and open to the south winds, but unfortunately the bay though capacious, is not sufficiently sheltered from the southwinds, to allow of ships anchoring there during the south monsoon. Another place, Cheekpewan to the southwest of the Island, is said to offer a situation for a settlement more favorable than either Hongkong or Tytam bay; but the shortness of our visit did not permit us to go there. At Cheekchuen one barrack for 36 men, and an officer's house is already completed, and the foundations for an other barrack of the same sature laid down.

THE IDLER IN HONGKONG.

N.º 2.

As promised in my last, I now send you some remarks on our fortifications &c. Beginning eastward of our projected town, you will find a Fort is now building on Kellett's Island, which was intended, but certainly does not command the Lei moon passage. The value of this fort will be only estimated, when I say that it is regarded with a contemptuous smile of derision by the competent authorities of Hongkong; who have christened it "Gough's Folly" and who confidently averred that the arrival of the Plenipotentiary would be the signal for the abandonment of the work. The reason now alleged for its prosecution is, that a contract had previously been made for its completion; so completed it will be, and thus heedlessly are the public funds wasted, for it is now found that the point beyond must also be fortified, as a work there would command the Lei moon passage, and thus protect one of the entrances to the harbour. It is rumoured that fortifying Kellett's Island, is a pet project of Sir Hugh Gough's; whose prepossessions in this respect are shared by our Lieutenant Governor and by no one else.

A casual observer would say that this fort, was specially constructed to protect the magnificent establishment of an eminent firm, which is proposed to be erected on the point immediately contiguous. I know not whether Sir Hugh Gough be an Irish

man, but certainly this erection is a practical bull, as he ought to have built, not a fort, but a magazine, in such a position. In reference to a similar blunder the witty Dean of St. Patrick's, extemporised as follows:—

"A solid proof of Irish sense,

Here Irish wit is seen,

For where the fools have built the Fort,

They should have built their magazine."

But to resume. Going westward we encounter a half moon battery or platform, which is to mount some half dozen heavy guns on carriages. This work is in front of the barracks, now occupied by the 37th native Infantry, and a similar one is constructing, at the extreme west of the town, to protect the barracks there, and at which are stationed the Bengal Volunteers.

The battery eastward is dignified Pottinger, whether commemorative of the Plenipotentiary's rapid advance, and glorious successes in the north, or his speedy and prudent return to the south, we have not yet discovered. We would venture to suggest that the battery westward should be named Ochterlony, in compliment to the talented superintending engineer officer of that name who, on all and every occasion, has most unequivocally shown his thorough identification with the best interests of Hongkong.

With regard to the barracks now occupied by European troops, and so much complained of, it is but justice to Captain Mylius (the land officer, and director of public works to-day, they were originally built, and intended for sepoys, and in point of convenience are fully equal to any similar erection in India. That barracks adapted to European troops, with proper officers quarters, have not been erected, is not the fault of Captain Mylius, as from his professional reputation, coupled with the enormous charge of the transport service, he could not fail to have pointed out to the authorities the expediency of this measure. And we are assured that fully 140,000 dollars have thus been misapplied, during the last four or five months; a sum fully adequate to the construction, in the best manner, of all requisite barracks, commissariat godowns, &c. &c.

We shall be grievously deceived if some very stringent queries are not put in St. Stephens touching this matter; as also about the seizure of the junks, flogging of China men, Ningpo prize money, and other matters which shall be at present nameless—such interrogatories, will, we are afraid, place some of our magnates in no very enviable position at home; where, we defy them to be able

To prove by reason, in reason's despite,

That white is black and black, is white.

That right is wrong and wrong, is right.

We believe that orders have at last been given by the Plenipotentiary for the disembarkation of the troops, paying off of the transports, and erection of barracks. If so, then his visit to Hongkong will not be altogether useless.

The barracks on the other side of the Island are situated at Chek chen, and seem admirably adapted for the purpose, and every way creditable to the judgement of captain Mylius, who, we are sorry to hear, is soon to leave this to join his regiment in the north, and whose departure will be much regretted; as to an unifying zeal and industry, he surpasses far more intelligence and businesslike attention than is ordinarily found in a temporary occupant of a colonial office.

It is not yet known who is to be his successor in an office the importance of which cannot be over estimated, whether we regard the health, comfort or prosperity of the future Colony.

The intended town of Hongkong should be one of the most salubrious in the world, and, as respects the health of its inhabitants, no site more eligible, provided proper local regulations be made and enforced by the authorities: in respect of whose duties, we shall not (if asked what they are) reply as the present premier, Sir Robert Peel, did viz: "It will be time enough to offer advice when it is asked of us in office" but we shall most patriotically inform them what to do and how to do it, that is, if we are not better employed.

Before concluding, we are compelled to remark that the deepest dissatisfaction is felt by the Hongkongians, at the ominous silence of the Plenipotentiary, relative to the permanent occupation of the Island. In many, perhaps in most cases, silence is wisdom, and the well known aversion of the colonial office at home to new settlements, on the score of expense, is as regards Hongkong deemed no valid excuse for the dogged taciturnity, and which, if persisted in will cause us to ask "what does he

in the south when he should serve his sovereign in the north!"

We should ourselves say, from some consideration of the matter, that Hongkong as a Free Port and without any exclusive rights or privileges could not fail (except under the most deplorably inefficient government) to pay *ab origine* all the expenses of the necessary establishments and officials which are now, or may hereafter be required, thus costing John Bull not a farthing. And we would further add, that *only* the dominance of the most egregious ignorance of the true principles of political economy, and modern colonization can prevent Hongkong from becoming, other than a self sustaining colony, and one of the most important commercial entrepôts in the east.

(From the Hongkong Gazette of 26th Feby.)

The following proclamation issued on the 14th day of December last, by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, is now published for general information.

PROCLAMATION.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiary, &c., of Her Britannic Majesty, publicly notified, by a Proclamation, dated on the sixth day of October last, that the city of Tanghai, and the island of Chusan, and its dependencies, would not be restored to the Emperor's authority until the demands of England against China should, not only be acceded to, but carried into complete execution; and the inhabitants were therefore invited to resume their usual occupations and trades, under the assurance of being protected and kindly treated, so long as they should conduct themselves as peaceable and obedient subjects to the existing government.

It has been lately brought to the notice of the undersigned, Plenipotentiary, &c., that some of the inhabitants of the above named city of Tanghai as well of other places, are laboring under a feeling of apprehension, that they will hereafter be punished by the Imperial government and the mandarins, for having returned to reside under the authority of the British government, and also for having held intercourse, and dealt with its officers and its subjects. It therefore seems to be expedient and necessary, to adopt measures to allay and remove the above described feeling of apprehension and with that view, the undersigned, Plenipotentiary, &c., hereby further announces, that (if they ever are restored) one of the stipulations on which the restoration of the said city and island, and its dependencies, is to depend, will be, that the Emperor shall, under His Imperial sign manual, confirm and promulgate an edict of amnesty and indemnity to all and every one of the subjects of China, on account of his or their residing under, or holding intercourse and dealings with, the British government, its officers and subjects.

This proclamation is now issued for general information, and the special assurance of all persons whom it may concern.

God save the Queen of England,
Dated at Ningpo on the 14th day of December, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

PROCLAMATION.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Minister Extraordinary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects, in China, deems it advisable to notify, that pending the receipt of the Queen's Gracious and Royal Pleasure, the harbours of Hongkong and Tanghai (Chusan) and their Dependencies, shall be considered "Free Ports," and that no manner of Customs, Port Duties, or any other Charges, shall be levied in the said Ports, on any ships or vessels of whatever Nation, or sailing under whatever Flag, that may enter those Ports, or on their cargoes.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. further notifies, that every facility for landing and disposing of merchandise, as well as ample protection under all ordinary circumstances, will be afforded to all ships and vessels, of whatever Flag or Nation, that may visit the anchorage of Koolangsoo in the harbor of Amoy, and likewise that, in the improbable event of H. M.'s Forces being withdrawn from the Island in question, a sufficient period will be allowed for all merchants and others to remove their Goods, as well as to adjust their accounts.

God save the Queen of England.
Dated at Hongkong, on the 16th day of February, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Ibid.

NOTIFICATION.

Various applications having been made for sailing letters for the protection of British-owned vessels not entitled to the privileges of British Registry:

Notice is hereby given that such sailing letters will be furnished to any vessels bona fide British property, but not entitled to Registry, on application and proof of property, at the office of the Superintendents of British trade in China. A fee of five dollars will be charged on every sailing letter furnished to any vessel.

By order,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

bid.

NOTIFICATION.

Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent of trade &c., &c., in China, being about to remove his establishments from Macao to Hongkong. It is hereby notified that JOHN RICKETT, Esq. has been appointed government agent at the former place, with authority to open all mails that may come to the address of the post-master or other British functionary, to make up packets of letters sent to him for dispatch on the departure of vessels, of which the government agent will in all ordinary cases give due notice, and to be the medium of transmitting references and communications which Her Britannic Majesty's subjects residing at or visiting Macao or others, may wish to have sent to the Chief Superintendent or his Deputy at Hongkong.

It is further hereby notified that it is the intention of the Chief Superintendent, &c., to address letters by the earliest opportunity to the governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Singapore, as well as to Her Majesty's Post master General in London, suggesting that letters intended for and specially addressed to Macao or Canton, shall as far as possible, be henceforward made up in separate packets, whilst the great bulk of the correspondence will, as heretofore, be forwarded in the mails generally addressed China, and which latter it is proposed, shall only be opened and assorted at the post office at Hongkong, so soon as the arrangements now contemplated have been carried into effect.

All merchants, and others interested in the above described arrangements, are requested to note the same, and recommended to instruct their agents and correspondents in Europe, India, and elsewhere accordingly.

By order,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Macao, 25th February, 1842 *Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

- Feby.
18. (B.) *Red Rover*, Wright, Calcutta and Sing
19. *Reitance*, Green, Bombay, and Singapore.
21. H. M. S. *Nimrod*, Glassey, Manila.
21. H. C. St. *Ariadne*, Robert, do.
22. (B.) *Priorus*, Triggs, Singapore.
22. *John Brightman*, Viall, Calcutta and Sing.
24. *Palatine*, —, Bombay.

SAILED

- Feby.
19. H. M. S. *Clio*, Troubridge, Chusan.
20. (B.) *Prince George*, Grant, Singapore
22. *Isabella Anna*, Thompson, Sydney.
22. *Persian*, Millman, Sydney.
22. *Mermaid*, Gill, Singapore.
24. *Bomanjee Hormusjee*, Page, Sing. & Cal.
24. *British Isle*, Graham, South America.
26. *Earl Grey*, Mollison, London.
25. *Hero of Valour*, Jackson, Singapore.
26. *Wm. Metcalfe*, Phillips, Singapore.

PASSENGER PER

Earl Grey, Mrs Mercer, Mr. Henry Wright, and Mr. H. Constable.

Under Despatch, — *Chisachan* for Singapore on the 28th; *Abderton* for Bombay on the 4th March; *John Cooper*, for Chusan the 28th February.

The *Viscount Melbourne*, from Calcutta and Singapore was lost on the Luconia shoal; crew and passengers saved.

Ships from China arrived in England.
Oct. 9, Orleans, Downs; Clifford, Downs; 11th. Eliza, Downs; Charlotte, do.; 1st. Adem, Lpool; 25th. Julius Caesar, Downs; Laidmans, Lpool; Minerva, Greenock.

Ships for China sailed from England.
Oct. 21, Queen Mab, Ainley, Lpool; 30th John Horton, Cunningham, Lpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED

- From England, — *Ann Birdson*, Lady Leith, Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway, Mercury, Anna Eliza, D. J. J. Queen Mab, Borussia, John Horton, Abbot's Reading.
From Calcutta, — *Ariel*, Rob Roy, Moulmein, Poppy, Cowasjee Family.
From Bombay, — *Saphira*, Circassian, Anonyma, James Bonman, Castle Huntly, Sirabane, Chusan, Wild Irish Girl.
From Singapore — *John Cree*, Ardusier.

LATEST DATES,

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ENGLAND, 4th Nov | SINGAPORE, 29th Jan. |
| UNITED STATES, Oct. 15. | MANILA, 14th Jan. |
| CALCUTTA, 8th Jan. | AMOY, 29th January. |
| BOMBAY, 28th Dec. | CHUSAN, 3d Feby. |
| JAVA, 5th January, | |

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	—	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra, Packet	—	Hill,	"
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	"
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ann,	—	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Abderton,	—	Carl,	Turner and Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	"
*Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	286	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canton,	—	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cadet,	500	Curling,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Coriella,	378	Cawket,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Gacique,	171	Jones,	J. Fearon.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Forth,	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Ganges,	—	—	"
Guisachan,	444	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gib Henderson	427	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hannah & Co.,	—	Porter,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Brightman	—	Viall,	W. H. Harton.
John Cooper,	—	Salmon,	Turner & Co.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Maclellan	—	—	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rustonjee.
*Louisa Baillie,	—	Sealan,	Macvicar and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Oriza,	—	Ager,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Pras. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Pelorus,	328	Triggs,	A. A. de Mello.
Palatine,	—	—	"
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Red Rover,	—	Wright,	"
*Reliance,	—	Green,	"
Sovereign,	—	Chard,	"
Snipe,	—	Morton,	"
Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.

AMERICAN.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|---------------------|
| *Lema, | — | Endicot, | Russell and Co. |
| *Cynthia, | — | Johnson, | Capt. Johnson. |
| Henry Pratt, | — | Rogers, | J. D. Sword and Co. |
| *Luconia, | — | Barlow, | W. A. Lawrence. |
| *Cayusa, | — | Bissel, | W. A. Lawrence. |
| *Coromado, | — | Scudder, | Russell and Co. |
| O-of Wsk, | — | Meacon, | Wetmore and Co. |
| Ianthie, | — | — | " |

DUTCH.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|--------------|
| Anna Augustina | — | Smith, | Reynvaan Co. |
|----------------|---|--------|--------------|

PERUVIAN.

- | | | | |
|------|---|----------|-----------------|
| Ann, | — | Riestro, | Russell and Co. |
|------|---|----------|-----------------|

* at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Maira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Maira," Hongkong. Pay Office,
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas, em sommas de não menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honravel Governador General da India em Cuncelho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de Duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas (Patacas Macanassas a par) se recebem no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Maira" em Hongkong, ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Ca, em Macao, athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 de April proximo futuro.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Ajudante do Pagador.

"Navio "Maira" em Hongkong Escripatoria,
da Pagadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

PUBLIC ACTION.

On Tuesday the 8th Instant at A. M. at Mignel Peres' Ware House, (next door to Mr. Wm. Scott's residence) the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern to the highest Bidder, a quantity of damaged CAMLETS and LONG ELLS landed from the brig "Pelorus." J. DOS REMEDIOS.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in next week, (of which notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. A. DE MELLO Esq., positively to the highest bidder:

- 50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
- 25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
- 25 one do. do. Pale French Brandy,
- 25 four do. do. English do.
- 20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry,
- 200 do. Gin,
- 50 Kegs of white and Black Paints.

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, offering at the same time a chance to those who may require to secure a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

Any quantity (not under one case) may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average Auction price will be charged for the same.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and fast sailing three masted British schooner.

The GOVERNOR DOHERTY, of 157 tons or thereabouts. With all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a large quantity of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Tyne, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

NOTICE—The sale by Auction of the Barque CAICOUR, advertized for Tuesday the 8th inst., is postponed until further notice.

W. LANE,
Auctioneer,

CIRCULAR—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & HOW, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE—Mr. ALFRED WILKINSON, and Mr. JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, are authorized to sign, by procuration, for our firm.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 29th November, 1841.

NOTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, per cent returnable on the premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

BELL & Co.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to IGNACIO PIRES PEREIRA; or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good British Barque HYGEIA of 377 tons built in; and 600 tons (of 50 feet CAPACITY.) E. 1. at Lloyds 11 Sept. 1843, copper in very good order Spars and Rigging mostly new within three years, and in fine order.—Has a patent windlass, 3 large anchors, and 2 chain cables, and is otherwise well found in every respect; and can be sent to sea without any expense.—For terms apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE JOHN BRIGHTMAN, VIAL, in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

FOR CHARTER EITHER IN CHINA OR TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Brig "PELORUS" 325 tons is a first rate sailer, and carries from 350 to 400 tons. For Particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

or to Capt. TRIGGS on board.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A I British Barque "ARETHUSA" 214 Tons Register Capt. CHRISTIAN, is ready to receive Cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Continent.

Macao, 17th February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Brig "BETSEY SARAH," Capt. S. HURTON, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, 18th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.



THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE new Ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. I. for 12 years, J. SNIPER Commander, now loading at Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 12th January, 1842.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.



WANTED—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS on LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS and American Pine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland GIN in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE—SHERRY in Butts and Hids., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hids. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Bailie*,

PERFUMERY—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder,—an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambos's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT, LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 44 superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.** Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COBBETT & Co's. Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "Foam." Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.** Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by **C. V. GILLESPIE.** 46 Queens Road. Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES—BEEF and PORK in casks and casks, Cod Fish, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, Manila ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by **C. V. GILLESPIE.** 46 Queens Road. Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE. A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co. BEER in bbls and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels. Apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS** Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The Brick and Mat GARDENS on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOWMAN Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to **FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE** Macao, or **C. V. GILLESPIE**, Hongkong. Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE. Just arrived ex: "Mermaid." 1500 Dozen very superior BASS and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and LASCAR RICE, EUROPE PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & RUSSIAN CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts. Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of **A. A. DE MELLO.** Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG. A quantity of TIMBER and PLANES fit for ship and House building. also SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do. daily expected from Manila. Apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** or to **CAPT. MORGAN,** General Ward, at Hongkong, Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF and ANCHER & apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.** Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.** CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6 27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1 27 " do. do. " 7 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. White Duck. White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE. The lastest resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents. THE LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING. Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1. Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 5. Letter paper size . . . \$ 3. Other work in proportion. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Of Ships . . . \$ 5. Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1. for 3 months . . . \$ 6. Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS. Of Subscription to the Canton Press. For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12 For six Months . . . \$ 7 For three " . . . \$ 4 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Latest Europe News.

By the November Overland Mail.

DUBLIN.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

After the election of Daniel O'Connell as Lord Mayor yesterday, he addressed the assembly. I give extracts from the important parts of his speech:—

The Right Hon the Lord Mayor said—I am proud indeed of the honour which has thus been conferred upon me—(great cheering), and all I fear is that I may be supposed to be guilty of partiality in permitting that ebullition of feeling—"no, no," from the opposition benches). I am glad to see the kindness and generosity with which you have received my contradiction of the apprehension of my being considered partial; however, if I am guilty of partiality now it is at all events my first fault—(a laugh), and I hope it will be my last (laughter). No man ever accepted the office which I now hold—that high and important office, with a deeper sense of the duties of it than I do—its obligations. its practical utility even in the details of working out its operations, and above all the importance of the example of unanimity which I trust we will give to the country at large—the practical proof I hope we shall give that Irishmen, although differing in religion and in other respects, can act together quietly, honestly, and wisely, for the benefit of their common country—(hear, hear). It shall be my most anxious desire to endeavour by my conduct to palliate, if not to justify the eulogium which have been bestowed on me by the gentlemen who proposed and seconded my nomination to-day, and to show those who would have voted against me, if a division had taken place, that they were wrong in the opinions they entertained respecting me—(hear, hear). The honour of being elevated to fill the office of Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. I was certainly most anxious to aspire to. It having been conferred without a division renders it more precious to me—(loud cheers), and I confess that I do feel very considerable gratification at my success, particularly when I reflect upon the rank and station of the hon. gentleman who was proposed to be my rival—(hear, hear), a gentleman who could not be exceeded in integrity and honour—(hear, hear), but your choice has fallen on myself, and I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have conferred on me. I have also to thank Mr. Alderman Butt most heartily for the manner in which he has opened the opposition; he has feelings which, as long as he cherishes them, he has a perfect right to express freely; but he has given expression to them to-day in phraseology the most mitigated and in terms the most inoffensive that could be—(hear, hear). Indeed it shall be my pride to imitate that good feeling which he has evinced here to-day—(cheers), and if I shall be able to do so, then I hope I shall have but little difficulty in working out my intentions in reference to this assembly. With regard to the present officers, there were some of them entitled to compensation which of course would be imperative upon the corporation to give. One of them was Mr. Dickenson. Four of them were the four junior Aldermen who were entitled to compensation. He believed the assembly were disposed to be as saving as possible of the public money, though he was one of those who thought that it was highly unjust, first to make a man quit all other pursuits and give himself up to one, and then turn him out when he was not able to apply himself to any other line of business. It was never his feeling to do that. Even if the act of Parliament

were not mandatory upon the assembly, he was sure they would feel it incumbent upon them to compensate those officers of a certain standing who would be removed. Whoever were removed should be compensated. It would in the first place be incumbent upon the assembly to appoint a committee who would report what officers are removable, and what compensation should be given to them. He was not at all surprised that those who had been hitherto excluded from those, not spoils, but public advantages, he would call them—(a laugh)—should be anxious to participate in them now. That was not at all surprising—it was quite natural—(hear, hear), from the radical benches—but then all removals and changes must be made with perfect justice to those removed. He would not be a party to anything else, and he was sure he but echoed the sentiments of every person in the assembly when he expressed that opinion—(hear, hear). There are two principles to be carried out under the Municipal Reform Act—one is the publicity of all the proceedings of the corporation, and the other is particular economy in every thing they do—(hear, hear). He was sorry to say that great distress, approaching to famine, prevailed in the south of Ireland. If that were the case, men of every creed and denomination should join in relieving it; and should he be called upon to convene meetings of his fellow citizens, he would do so with the most perfect confidence that no motive would actuate them but that of charity. As chief magistrate he would call meetings for charitable purposes whenever it was necessary; but he never would convene political meetings. He did not intend, as Lord Mayor, to call meetings except for charitable purposes—(hear, hear). He had then stated in detail all the objects to which the attention of the assembly should be directed, and he would next proceed to regulate the precedence of the Aldermen and Councillors who had the same number of votes. He would leave the chair with the utmost anxiety that the slightest trace of party feeling should not be seen in his conduct; it should be his anxious desire to reduce taxation, to encourage trade and domestic manufactures, and, above all things, to preserve the liberties of the people—(cheers).

Sir John Power and Mr. McKenna were then elected Aldermen.

After some further routine business, his lordship proceeded to the room formerly appropriated to the late Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and addressed the immense assemblage of persons who thronged the streets and were anxious to get a glimpse of his lordship. No language could convey an idea of the cheering and tumult which prevailed during his address. It was impossible to catch a syllable of his lordship's observations. He then left the room, and was attended to his private carriage by a number of persons. Mr. O'Neill Daunt accompanied his lordship. Mr. Thomas Reynolds sat in the coachman's seat, and Mr. Atkins, Mr. Ray, Mr. Crean, and Mr. Rawrenson occupied the dickey. The crowd pursued the vehicle as it was driven in the direction of Stephen's green.

The streets were densely crowded during the entire day in the neighbourhood of the castle, College-green, and the City Assembly House. After the election had terminated the mob went to College-green, and commenced throwing the newly-laid down shingle at the statue of King William III. The shutters had to be put up for the protection of the shop windows. The police force was quick get into requisition, and further annoyance of this kind put an end to. The entrance to the university was closed, and those inside had to depart through the back gate in Brunswick-street. After nightfall all noise and apprehended disturbance had ceased.

STATE OF PARTIES IN SPAIN.

(From the Morning Herald, November 3.)

Some communications have reached us from a source, to which we are accustomed to attach the highest confidence, wherein we find it alleged that the position of Espartero and the real state of political parties in Spain are very inaccurately appreciated by a majority of the "British public at this moment." We apprehend that there is no doubt of the continued existence and vigorous prosecution of a negotiation which has been for some time pending between the two extreme parties in that distracted country,—the Moderados and the Carlistas. How irreconcilably soever their political principles may have been heretofore opposed, they have always concurred in a common feeling of strong dislike and opposition to Espartero. The recent abortive attempt of Christina, wicked in its scheme and precipitate in its

execution, has completely dismembered the section which was well disposed to favour her pretensions until their own connections and leaders were offered up, a precious but fruitless sacrifice to projects not less guilty, we fear, than annulled, and is at this moment, we are told, submitted to the leaders of the parties in question; and it turns upon these conditions: 1. That Don Carlos shall formally abdicate his pretensions to the throne in favour of his son; 2. That this young Prince shall espouse Isabella II.

The relations of Portugal with Spain, too, which appear at present so distrustfully and even angrily maintained, may be fanned soon to assume new features of European interest. Some of our readers may have heard of the wide diffusion and growing influence of a secret society which has long been in active operation, throwing out subordinate lodges and communities of a similar character and operating to the same common point, the establishment of a republican form of government in Spain. We think we may assure the public that important discoveries have, very recently indeed, been made in Portugal, from which it would appear that the parent society has largely diffused its branch members, for effecting the enlarged project of incorporating Portugal with Spain, in the most extensive of European republics (since that of France at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century) under the imposing title of New Iberia. How it may be proposed so to overcome the extremely active principles of repulsion which at present subsist in all their vizour between the hardy natives of both countries throughout their respective frontiers and frontier provinces, has not been explained to us. We confess as the result of our own personal knowledge and observation, in those regions, of the marked differences moral and physical, of temperament and genius, between the two races, we are at a loss to understand by what process of political amalgamation it can be hoped to unite two families of the European stock, so singularly distinguished the one from the other, by permanent national features, into one nation. We give these rumours, without offering any opinion on the matters to which they relate, precisely as they have reached us.

PRECIS.

(From the London Mail, November 4.)

Oct. 26.—From the results of the census which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year, amounts to upwards of 27,000,000 souls. The return for the three kingdoms, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows:—

England and Wales.. . . .	15,901,281
Scotland	2,624,586
Ireland	8,205,382
Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man	124,078

Total.. 26,856,028

This is exclusive of the army and navy, of merchant seamen afloat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under roof on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes, the population may safely be taken at 27,000,000; which is an increase of about 2,000,000, since 1831. If to this is added the population of the colonies dependent on the country, it will be found that the subjects of the British crown are more numerous than that of any other civilised monarchy or republic on the face of the globe. An office communication has been made from the treasury to the bank, that of 80,000l. Exchequer bills sent up yesterday, the result of the funding operation, the whole are spurious and have been impounded. It is now established clearly that there are fictitious bills in circulation to a very large amount, 350,000l., but the full extent it is as yet impossible to estimate, and which are forgeries. This remark applies, however, to the signature only. The paper on which they are printed and the type used, which are both peculiar in their kind, are the same as those issued by the government. This is a circumstance which may prove fortunate to the holders in fixing a liability upon the treasury; in fact the opinion rapidly gains ground to day, that if resisted, the parties, if shown to be innocent holders, will have their legal remedy against the government.—The greatest activity prevails in the dockyard at Chat-ham, in preparing the ships for sea which are already in commission, and getting ready others. Nearly all the men are withdrawn from the slips to work in the docks, which contain at present the *Thalia*, 42 guns; the *Castor*, 36; the *Wolverine*, 16; and the *Eagle* 50; this last, a very fine ship, is spoken of as the next for commission. The *Lyre* and the *Harlequin* are ready for sailing, and only detained by the contrary wind. The *Isis* frigate is to sail for Liverpool, there to complete her manning: her ultimate destination is said to be China, unless a declaration of war with America should render a naval armament necessary in that quarter.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

BREVET.—To be Lieut.-Cols. in the Army.—Major T. Stephens, of the 49th Foot; Brevet-Major J. Knowles, of the Royal Artillery; Brevet Major S. B. Ellis, of the Royal Marines.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. J. J. Sargent, of the 18th Foot; Capt. J. B. Gough, of the 3rd Light Dragoons; Capt. J. Gattian, of the 18th Foot.

To be Lieut.-Cols. in the East Indies only.—Major Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry; Major Francis Spencer Hawkins, of the 38th Bengal Native Infantry. May 26 h.

To be Majors in the East Indies only.—Capt. D. Duff, of the 37th Madras Native Infantry; Capt. G. A. Mee, of the 58th Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. P. Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery; Capt. H. Moore, of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry. May 26th.

55th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Oldham Gurney Rogers, to be Lieutenant, by p. v. Warren who retires; Leslie Skynner, Gent., to be Ensign, by p. v. Rogers.

EGYPT.

Alexandria 18th November, 1841.—H. B. M.'s Steamer the *Medea*, commanded by Warden, whose term of *en station* at this port had expired upwards of 3 weeks, started on the 19th Oct., under canvas for Malta. The *Gorgon* Steam Frigate are ved to relieve her several days previous, having touched at Beyrout en route. It is the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to keep a vessel stationed in this port so long as the French have one; at present their's is the *Cornaline* Frigate. The French Government, we understand, will shortly run a French Government steamer twice a month between this and the coast of Sciria, where their correspondence increases and appears to be important to the Government. It had been hoped that the P. and O. Company would have ere this placed one of their smaller Steamers on, instead of as at present the sailing Government packet "*Eneide*." We doubt not but that Captain Englede who had made a stay of one month in Egypt will have represented the propriety of the Company's so doing.

The "*Nile*" Steamer, belonging to H. H. the Pasha of Egypt, sailed on the 20th ult., having performed 5 days quarantine in this harbour previous to her departure. She had on board H. E. Tefvig Bey (Envoy of the Sublime Porte and private secretary to the Sultan) H. E. Mustafa Bey, so long a resident here, sent by the Porte to assist Col. E. Napier in the pursuit of his mission respecting the restoration of the Seria Troops in the Pasha's service, was also passenger in this vessel. The Pasha remitted by this opportunity Talari Effectivi Sp. Drs. 250,000—equal in British currency to £50,000, besides the Sp. Drs. 15,000 he made a present for the expenses of his voyage! to H. E. Tefvig Bey. The crew of this Steamer were equipped *Alla Starabadiou*. The Nile arrived at Constantinople on the 26th ultimo, from whence she has not yet returned. The Russian Consul General, Count Kramer, started for Cairo, as also did Count Rohan de Chabot, the French *pro tem* Consul General: Count Rohan de Chabot will shortly quit for France, as a new Consul General is expected on the 24th of this month.

At an early hour this morning, the 21st, October, the "*India mail*" per *Cleopatra* reached Alexandria. Along with it came a despatch from Commodore Bremer to the Officer in charge of mails on board the *Liverpool* to stop the steamer *four and twenty* hours, while a similar one came post haste to the Hon. E. C.'s Agent. The Commodore however, soon followed, and then came another on the part of Captain C. Elliot from Col. Barnett, our Consul General in Cairo, stating that Captain E. was the bearer of most important dispatches for H. M.'s Government. This was a little too much—as the passengers with the exception of Col and Mrs. James, were on board—besides the mails had also been upwards of 30 hours in the vessel. The *Liverpool* not under weigh in time to save her safe exit out of the harbour before sunset. In doing so she was stopped to receive on board the hero of the Bogue and his lady.

Capt. Englede then resigned the command of this fine vessel to Commander Cowper (formerly a mate in H. M.'s service) receiving eleven guns and three hearty cheers from the men on the rigging. Col. James and lady lost their passage chiefly on their own account and from no neglect of Hill and Co. for this gentleman wished to take it more leisurely. Col. James proceeds home in the *Oriental*.

The last of the Serian Troops below Cairo and in Cairo, were shipped off to day, the total amount of the number shipped amounts to 8,518. There are more in Egypt, amounting to as many as have already been shipped, but no appearance of the Pasha being willing to give them up. There are also some in the fleet. It is currently believed now that 5 ships of the line will be laid up in ordinary and the crews of these ships be disbanded or sent to the Pasha's villages. Great reductions are taking place in the army; a heavy discount on all arrears due to the Europeans in the service has been made to defray the loss of material in the Syrian campaign. The navy will be the first to adopt the Turkish costume and then the army.

Mr Stoddart, our new Consul here, has been in constant correspondence with H. E. Bogous Bey respecting the freedom of trade, while Col. Barnett in Cairo has been equally active in pointing out to the Pasha the necessity of destroying all monopolies—and also that boats constructed by Europeans for the purpose of navigating the river Nile and the Manoudie Canal, should

bear the respective colors of the Nations to whom they belong—against which the Pasha had issued a prohibitory notice. The Pasha however continues at his old system, and gives no sign of deviation from the "olden time."

The plague made its appearance on the 23d and 31st in this city, and it has shown itself in the village of Rossetta—and in one or two higher up. A large sale of gum took place on the 31st, and the *Oriental* is chartered to take a part of the purchase to England on account of Mons. Pastre.

(From the Canton Register, 1st March.)

MACAO, 23d February, 1842.

TO HENRY WRIGHT, E-q.

Dear Sir,—After a residence in China of upwards of 17 years, you are now on the eve of revisiting your native country, and we should be justly open to the imputation of ingratitude were we to permit you to leave these shores without conveying to you the expressions of the mingled emotions of pleasure and regret with which we contemplate a separation that as regards the great majority of us, may, from the nature of our social and political institutions, contain no germs of any renewal of our intercourse. That intercourse, we need hardly say, has, to this painful moment, been one of unalloyed satisfaction to us; and though we cannot but rejoice for your own sake, at the prospect now before you, of a happy reunion with the friends and associates of your earlier years and predilections, we find it impossible to refrain from telling you how sincerely we deplore the loss of one, whose sympathies have been so frequently awakened for our advantage. Your benevolence, in truth, has not been satisfied with merely speculative tendencies, but its characteristics have been invariably substantial and practical. In circumstances of difficulty, you have listened to us with the patience of a tried friend, and you have counselled and assisted us with equal sagacity and liberality, though the presence of superior claims upon your attention and resources might have supplied reasonable grounds for the avoidance of all consideration of the many appeals we have had occasion to address to the clear energies of your mind, or the warm impulses of your heart. It would ill become us, therefore, to allow you to pass from amongst us without declaring the sentiments of attachment with which we are animated towards you, and though those feelings may be concentrated in our hearts by a moral endurance, we desire to perpetuate them in your own remembrance by some testimonial illustrative of the scene and subjects of your philanthropy. With this view, we have concerted arrangements with Messrs. Magnus, Smiths and Co. for presenting a piece of plate to you in your names, on your arrival in England; and we intreat you to receive it, and preserve it in your family, as a sincere though inadequate memento of our affectionate esteem, and of our deep appreciation of your numerous good offices to us.

Cordially wishing you a prosperous voyage to England, and a joyous meeting with all dear to you, we respectfully bid you farewell, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obdt. & humble servants,

Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.
Curnjee Rustomjee Patel.
Dhanjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Cama.
Framjee Heerjee.
Eduljee Fardoojee.
Dadaboy Byramjee.
Dadaboy Burjee.
Manackjee Burjee.
Nasserwanjee Dorabjee.
Hormusjee Framjee.
Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
Pestonjee Merwanjee.
Cowasjee Saporjee.
Pestonjee Rustomjee Shroff.
Manackjee Bomanjee.
Dinshaw Fardoojee.
Curnjee Dadaboy.
Mahomethboy Allooiboy.
Shimjee Canjee & Dawood Jetha.
Merwanjee Eduljee.
Merwanjee Dadaboy.
Gumajee Gordom Mahwanjee.
Ruttonjee Hormusjee Cama.
Bomanjee Eduljee Shroff.
Soojee Viaram.
Peerbhoy Jacob.
Pallanjee Nasserwanjee.
Byramjee Rustomjee.
Jamsetjee Eduljee.
Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Cowasjee Framjee.
Pallanjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Shreffkan Canjee.
Valooiboy Doorgajee.

To Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy,
Curnjee Rustomjee Patel,
Dhanjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Cama,
Framjee Heerjee,

Eduljee Furdoojee,
Dadabhoj Byramjee,
Dinshaw Furdoojee,
Manackjee Burjorjee,
Hornajee Franjee,
Cornsajee Saporjee Tabac,
Dadabhoj Burjorjee, &c.
&c. &c.

Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of much pride and satisfaction that I have received your address on the occasion of my leaving this country.

After a residence of many years, it is pleasing to retire with the approbation of my surrounding friends, and particularly to think that I enjoy the friendship and good-will of such a numerous respectable body of Parsee merchants, with whom I have had so long an intercourse.

Permit me to say that much of the merit you attach to my conduct, has been aided by the friendly feeling of those with whom I have had the good fortune of being associated, and who will, I am sure, ever feel the same considerations, so essential to mercantile success.

The token you have given me of your warm regard, has my esteem, and will call to my recollection many events of days gone past, and will cherish the hope, which I shall ever retain, that every prosperity may attend you commercial pursuits, and all happiness accompany you, on your withdrawal from active life, to join the society of your families and friends. I remain,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HENRY WRIGHT.

Macao, 23d February, 1842.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—It is probably scarce worth while to pursue, an investigation and occupy the time of "my pensive public" by further attempts to discover whether the productions of *Gauntlet* and *Perdu*, (the latter name being interpreted is supposed to signify "the lost sheep") derive their existence from two unfledged boys or one old woman; but I may be allowed to him, that the *ex Cathedra* style in which the "lost mutton," a self-constituted lucus a non lucendo representative of the "thinking public," pronounces judgment on my ghostly advice to his supposed twin brother, is, as Sam Weller would say, "rather strong." If, as seems to be asserted, the real Simon Pures are two young gentlemen in frocks and trowsers, it is to be hoped their nurses will stop their bread and butter till they learn to behave themselves with more propriety to their elders, not forgetting, in case of need, the wholesome advice of Solomon for the management of precocious but unruly genius.

The object of the "Ghost rising" was principally to assert a fact, which amidst all the mawkish fourth form eloquence of the first writer was likely to be overlooked, viz. that the proceeding of the "belligerents" was simply to keep open a road, "which the Chinese were evidently about to close and to deny the story of their having been afraid to go there afterwards. The real truth is as I before stated; and it is so abundantly notorious, that nothing but folly or knavery could have attempted to construe one or two accidental absences into a general defection.

It is quite competent to the timid young gentlemen, or frightened old ladies, to keep their valuable persons out of the way of mischief by confining their perambulations to the walks recognized in the "autient Régime"; but if, with unhappy perversity, they persist in trying to profit by a proceeding which they so vehemently denounce, and by trespassing on forbidden ground, and thus running their noses into the danger, should get their sconces cracked for their pains, it remains to be hoped that the thinking public will by this means have the comfort of clearing up a point on which their literary productions, and Quixotic defence of those whom they poetically describe, as the "sons of Han" may at present leave some doubt:—to wit—"Whether the honest gentlemen have brains."

The public are probably as tired of the controversy as the writer; and therefore, in the words of the "great master"

THE GHOST—VANISHES.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th March 1842.

We have had no arrivals whatever during the week and no new occurrences of interest in or from any quarter. Nothing has interrupted the quiet at Canton, business continues extremely dull there, and can hardly be said to have yet been resumed since the new year holidays. A disposition among the populace

to insult foreigners when walking in the backstreets has been for some time manifested, and the last letters from Canton mention it to have lately increased, so that any single foreigner, whom his occasional may call to those parts, is pretty certain of being insulted.

Our readers will find that an "Idler in Hongkong" has favored us with another communication, and although we wish not to be understood to subscribe to all of his opinions, yet we doubt not that our readers will derive the benefit from his pen of being kept au fait of what is going on at Hongkong, and of becoming better acquainted with men and things there. We have, however, during the week received a communication from a highly respectable source of which the following is an extract:—"No body knows positively here, as far as I am aware, that the project of erecting a fort on Kellett's Island is 'a pet one of Sir Hugh Gough's' and it is therefore unjust as well as improper to style it by so offensive a cognomen as that which the Idler (in his N° 2.) furnishes for the purpose—"Gough's Folly." The fort is to be condemned for certain reasons which I need not take up your time with, but for none which the Idler seems to consider so absurd, and the way in which he handles the subject, altogether will satisfy any military reader that he is quite ignorant of the nature of "forts" and "platforms" and "guns upon carriages," which he so strangely mixes up together."

We have great respect for the professional knowledge of this last correspondent; but in calling the fort in question "Gough's Folly" we really believe the Idler in Hongkong could have meant no disrespect to the gallant Commander-in-Chief, as we certainly at the time of allowing it to appear in our columns were not conscious that the expression was at all reprehensible "in China" where, from the peculiar pronunciation of English words by the natives, it has long been the practice in conversation and even in writing to call every fort "a folly"—witness Dutch folly, French folly, Napier's folly, Howqua's folly, &c. &c. We hope therefore that our correspondent will acquit the Idler as well as ourselves of any intention that the objectionable appellation given to the Fort on Kellett's island, should be an "offensive cognomen."

It is with much pleasure, we insert above the address from the Parsee merchants to HENRY WRIGHT, Esq. on the occasion of his returning home, after a residence in China of about 17 years and after having been actively engaged in the China trade during a period of nearly 40 years; Mr. Wright having first arrived in China as purser in the service of the Hon E. I. Company in the year 1804, since which time until his final settlement here, he continued in the same employ. After having been confidential assistant of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. several years, he became a partner in their house eight or nine years since. Mr. Wright embarked for London on the 24th of last month in the *Earl Grey*, Capt. Mollison, and we are confident carries with him the best wishes of all members of the community, whose esteem and respect he has earned by his many amiable qualities and his assiduous and constant attendance to business.

PIRACY.—We have of late several times had occasion to mention the frequent piracies committed in and near the Canton river, and we are sorry to learn from native informants that the Pirates are continually increasing in daring and numbers, and no longer confine their depredations to vessels on the river, but land and attack houses and even villages. About three weeks since the crews from a flotilla consisting of four large boats, landed in the villages of Bongkong and Syheu, about 3 or 4 miles below Hampoa, and there openly attacked the pawnbroker's shops, from which they carried away everything, and obtained booty in money and effects to a very considerable amount. On this occasion the soldiery and police considered the pirates too formidable to attack them, but on reembarquing, two of their party were cut off, and taken prisoners before the mandarins. During two days they steadily refused to answer any questions ending to compromise their companions, but their tortures being increased by degrees, their fortitude at length gave way, and it is said the magistrate is in full possession of all particulars which may probably lead to the apprehension of some of the parties, and possibly to the recovery of the property.

Arrivals from the east coast describe the coast of Canton and Fokien provinces as likewise swarming with pirates. It is impossible to say what disorganisation this country may yet be thrown into before the question between its government and that of England is finally settled. There are even ru-

mours now of seditions having broken out at Peking, and conspiracies to change the present dynasty are spoken of—it must however be confessed that as yet these rumours are of the vaguest kind, and probably not deserving much notice.

The attack which after the arrival of reinforcements, by H. M. S. Cornwallis, it was expected would forthwith be made on Hang-chow, is, it is said, for the present deferred by Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, owing to strong detachments of Chinese troops having again collected in the neighbourhood of Yuyaou, which the commander in chief intends to disperse before making the intended movement on the capital of Chekiang.

We know not what credit is due to the reports which are generally spread, and which have not been traced to any satisfactory source so as to deserve full credit, of the presence at this moment in Canton of a number of Europeans, now said to be Russian officers come from Peking, who are, teaching the Chinese the art of fortification, of military tactics, and instructing them in the use of artillery. We merely give the report as we received it—one of the officers is said to hold the Chinese military rank of Kwang-heep, which is the title of the commandant of the garrison of Canton. Several rumours have of late been spread that the Chinese were again fortifying the Bogue; those that have latest passed through it, observed no indication of this. We believe there is no intention at present of sending the two steamers up the river to reconnoitre, as was stated last week would be done.

THE IDLER IN HONGKONG.

N° 3.

The complimentary but unmerited remarks in respect of my lazy mews, and idle jottings encourage me to send you some more; and if I should fail to amuse your readers, believe me, I fail not to amuse myself which is a grand desideratum with the Idler in Hongkong.

The great event of the week in our microcosm, was a banquet afloat given to our Functionaries on Tuesday last; and I am told the viands and wines, as is uniformly the case, were worthy of the gallant host, and gave unmixed satisfaction to the guests. It would be an outrage on the acknowledged rights of such generous hospitality, to repeat even one of the many good things, which were ushered into the world under such kindly auspices. Suffice it to say, that our officials, (to whom such an event has now become a novelty) discharged their several duties, with a devotedness of purpose, and determination of action, beyond all praise: for let me tell you, if ignorant of *Ethics* and *Aesthetics*, they are truly great at *Dietetics*, and if they should be unlearned in political economy, they are yet very profound in the nobler science of *Gastronomy* and *Manducation*. It is needless to say that the guests took their departure well satisfied with themselves, and every body else, and the functionaries were landed at the wharf facing Laptrap's Dram Shop (O profanum Vulgus) misnamed the Victoria Hotel.

I may mention that recently the same salon was the scene of a drunken debauch, stimulated by the presence of beauty both frail and fair; and the rivalry of two embryo heroes for the monopoly of the smiles of a celestial nymph "the cynosure of wandering eyes" led to an affair of honor, as such really despicable rencontres are nicknamed by the worldlings. Two shots were exchanged, but without injury to the persons brave, but certainly brainless Quixotes.

I find Mr. Editor you paid us a visit last week, should have been glad to have made your acquaintance, and could have furnished you with some *facts vivâ voce*, which you could have used à discrétion.

No doubt you were furnished with full particulars of the outbreak we had among the Chinese and the serious conflict that ensued—as an eye witness I may say that the principal positions, like Ligny and Quatre Bras, were contested with the most obstinate severity; taken and retaken several times. "The main columns of the combatants were armed with Swords, Spears, Half Moons, Tridents, and Bamboos, flanked by a numerous light artillery of stones and brickbats. I need not add that the Chinese police was driven back, but at the sight of a few soldiers and the English policemen, to adopt the classic language of the circular in yours of 5th ult. The enemy decamped across the hills. Had they only stood to allow her majesty's forces to close with them, not a man could have escaped; but their local knowledge of the roads, gave them a decided advantage over their pursuers in their flight."

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

You have perhaps not seen a translation of the very interesting despatch, sent by Mr. Kew Yung the carpenter to his old pal and timehonored, companion in arms, Mr. Clun Leang of Whampoa describing this desperate engagement; I have only room for the last paragraph: "It affords your bellipotentmessmate extreme gratification to add that not a single casualty occurred during these movements. Mr. Wan Shing of 'Lowpan's' shop was struck on the foot by a spent Brick Bat, but fortunately escaped with a slight contusion."

Some of your critical readers may civil and remark, my version is verbatim et literatim that adopted by a distinguished personage in his ever memorable circular. I reply, like produces like, and philologists say, that many translations to be faithful must be literal, and if so, analogies would some times startle us did we not know our mental idiosyncracies should be estimated as such, and as such only.

If other evidence were wanted to remove a lingering doubt as to the accuracy of my translation, I would gladly refer the matter to the interpreters of the expedition (whose merits are becoming appreciated in England) and who, seeing said circular is neither correct nor idiomatic English, would I am sure confirm my version and pronounce the verbiage used in the circular to be a literal translation of the Chinese phraseology and circumlocution which has obtained with them from time immemorial—Query—Did they write it? "*C'est bien drôle*" as the French would say of the *Proclamation* cited from the Hongkong Gazette in your last number, and unaffectedly speaking it must be held inexpressibly ludicrous by the Chinese, to see it promulgated by their great Emperor "*shall* under his Imperial sign manual" do so and so—mark, they are important words uttered by important persons by whose joint obstric instrumentalitly they have been given to the world. As a practical politician I ask will such, can such conditions be hereafter enforced and ratified? The presumption is preposterous. How many times in our diplomatic annals have we promised the same and how rarely have we been able to fulfil such stipulations, vide Genoa in 1814, and Naples where Nelson was compelled to forfeit his pledged word and surrender to death the noble Caraccioli, as did the Duke of Wellington Marshal Ney. This is held to be a blot on Nelson's and on Wellington's fame; and the character for national perfidy which the English have unfortunately acquired among foreigners, is mainly referable to having made similar indiscreet promises to those now under my animadversion. The proclamation alluded to, is dated Ningpo the 14th Dec. 1841, and appeared in the Hongkong Gazette of the 26th Feb. I presume it was published in Chinese, or else another blunder is added to the already crowded list concomitant on the China war. If there be a Chinese original and there must be, for the proclamation to be of the slightest value, its issue should not have been so long delayed in Hongkong (some ten weeks since it was published at Ningpo) and it ought to have been placarded and distributed in the Chinese bazaars.

At some pains I explained this valuable document to one of our aborigines, whose grinning exclamation was "*Hei ya, muk tow se koan*," which most of your readers know means—Oh yes, it is a wooden headed affair. Should my native friend in his sentiments, fairly represent the native feeling generally, the philan thro; iist need not shudder at the probable atrocities which might ensue on the restoration of peace to our Chinese auxiliaries, arising from these impracticable and, hence, delusive promises.

Having paid some attention to the science of politics and international law. I would venture respectfully to tell even so old a political as his Excellency that the energetic saxon "*Shall*" can never be properly used unless backed with coercive powers, if necessary, to make that "*Shall*" a reality, an entity; all else is bombast and froth unworthy the merest tyro in diplomacy. Were I disposed to force a bad pun, I might say that the predilection H. E. manifests for the potential word is solely because he is the *Pleni-Potentiary* and moreover assumes in China full power over the Queen's subjects and the Queen's English. As a Briton I fervently pray he may never be reduced to use other than the imperative mood whilst he is in China, although better informed persons than myself confidently say he will soon adopt the subjunctive mood, and seek refuge in the imperfect tense.

(From the Hongkong Gazette of 26th Feb.)

February 15th, 1842.

Mr. G. H. SKEAD, Master in the Royal Navy, has been nominated Harbour-master and Marine Magistrate at Chusan.

The following commission granted to Mr. Skead, on the 1st of December 1841, is now published for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

To Mr. G. H. SKEAD, MASTER, R. N.

By virtue of the Power and Authority vested in me, as Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, I do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Harbour-master and Marine Magistrate of the port and harbours of the island of Chusan and its dependencies, and to perform all such duties as may appertain to the said offices, in conformity with the regulations laid down for the port of Hongkong, and published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 31st of July, 1841, and for so doing, this shall be to you, and to all concerned, sufficient warrant and authority.

Given under my hand and seal, at Ningpo, on the 1st day of December, in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True copy.) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

February 15th, 1842.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. G. H. Skead as Harbour-master and Marine Magistrate at Chusan, the following additional Regulation, framed for the guidance of that officer, is now published for general information, and the said Regulation is further hereby declared to be applicable in its full force to the harbour of Hongkong.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., H. M. Plenipotentiary, &c.

Regulation for the guidance of the Marine Magistrate at Chusan, in addition to those laid down in the Hongkong Gazette, No. 6, of the 31st of July, 1841.

Upon complaint on oath, or solemn declaration, made by the master, or other person in charge, of any merchant ship or vessel, in any port or harbour of Chusan or its dependencies, against any seaman or seamen, mariner, or mariners, for insubordination or refusal to work, or inciting, or attempting to incite, any other person or persons on board any ship or vessel as aforesaid to the commission of any such offences, it shall be lawful for the Marine Magistrate of the port of Chusan to summon the party or parties so charged before him, or, should he think it necessary, to have them apprehended and brought before him; and the said Marine Magistrate shall then inquire into the matter of such complaint, and upon full proof thereof, by sufficient evidence, or on the voluntary confession or admission of the party or parties so charged, it shall be lawful for the said Marine Magistrate to commit the offender or offenders, to any jail or prison in the island of Chusan, for a period not exceeding fourteen days, with or without hard labor, or to fine such offender or offenders (according to the degree of his or their guilt) in any sum not exceeding five pounds sterling (£5), or both, should the gravity of the case call for the punishment.

Dated on board H. M.'s ship *Blenheim*, in Chusan harbour, this 22d day of January, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c.

(True copy.) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

**H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUSAN CHINHAIE AND NINGPO.**

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief: Capt. Richards,

Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchier, C. B.

Pelican 18—comdr. Napier,

Hyacinth 18— " G. Goldsmith,

Modeste 18— " Watson,

Columbine 18— " Morshead,

Clio 16— " E. Troubridge,

Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland,

Lady Bentinck, surveying vessel comdr. R. Collinson,

Troopship Jupiter mr. comr. R. Fulton,

H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall,

" Queen mr. comr. W. Warden,

" Phlegesthon lieut. McClevery,

" Sesostris comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B.

Pylades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent)

Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter,

Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Blenheim 72—captain Sir Thomas Herbert K.

Senior Commanding Officer.

Herald 26— " J. Nias,

Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse,

Cruiser 18—comdr. J. Pearce,

Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood,

Young Hebe 4— " Wood,

H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comr. Ross,

" Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March, ARRIVED
None.
SAILED
Feb'y.
19. (B.) *John Campbell*, Whyte, Manila.
27. (P.) *Angelica*, Barros, Singapore and Penang.
28. (B.) *Guisachan*, Every, Singapore.

March,
1. " *John Cooper*, Salmon, Chusan.
4. " *Gilbert Henderson*, Tweedie, Siam.
6. " *Lady Grant*, McGregor, Singapore.
4. (D.) *Anna Augustina*, Smith, Manila & Batavia.
5. (B.) *Louisa Baillie*, Scanlan, London.
6. " *Abberton*, Cat, Bombay.
The *Cordelia*, for Liverpool, and *John Bibby*, for London, under immediate despatch. The *Tartar*, for Ceylon on the 8th.

The *John Adams* and *Futlay Salam* transports came into the roads from Hongkong yesterday, and will probably sail in the course of the day for Singapore and Calcutta, with the Bengal Volunteers.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson*, *Lady Leith Prima Donna*, *Robert Whiteaway*, *Mercury*, *Anna Eliza*, *Dunecol*, *Queen Mab*, *Borrasia*, *John Horton*, *Abbot's Reading*.
From Calcutta,—*Ariel*, *Rob Roy*, *Moulmein*, *Poppy*, *Cowajee Family*.
From Bombay,—*Saphira*, *Circassian*, *Anonyma*, *James Boorman*, *Cattle Huntly*, *Strabane*, *Chusan*, *Wild Irish Girl*.
From Singapore—*John Cree*, *Ardascer*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Nov.	SINGAPORE, 29th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 15.	MANILA, 14th Jany.
CALCUTTA, 8th Jany.	AMOY, 29th January.
BOMBAY, 28th Dec.	CHUSAN, 3d Feby.
JAVA, 5th January,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arno,	—	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	—	Hill,	"
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	"
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ann,	—	Macpinc,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	Turner and Co.
*Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canton,	—	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cadet,	500	Curling,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cordelia,	378	Cawkett,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Porth,	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Ganges,	—	—	—
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hannah Ker,	—	Potter,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
John Brightman	—	Vinill,	W. H. Harton.
John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Maclellan	—	—	—
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orix,	—	Ager,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Prss. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Pelorus,	325	Triggs,	A. A. de Mello.
Palatine,	507	Gardner,	Eox Rawson and Co.
Potenate,	344	Ramsey,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Regular,	389	Hudd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Red Rover,	—	Wright,	"
*Reliance,	—	Green,	"
Sovereign,	—	Clard,	"
Snipe,	—	Morton,	"
Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cythia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sward and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
Olof Wyk,	—	Meecon,	Wetmore and Co.
Ianthé,	—	—	—

PERUVIAN.

Ann,	—	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 24.] Macao, Saturday, 12th March, 1842.

[No. 336.]

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rs. 225. Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hong kong, and at the office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira," Hongkong Pay Office,
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas, em sommas de não menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honravel Governador General da India em Concelho a 30 dias de vista, no cambio de Duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas Patacas Espanholas se recebem no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Moira," em Hongkong, ou no das Srs. Jardine Matheson & Co, em Macao, atue ao meio dia, do dia 10 de April proximo futuro.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajudante do Pagador.

"Navio "Moira" em Hongkong Escriatoria,
da Pazadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th inst, the Bark "CALCUTTA," now under British flag, of 368 tons or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Anchors and Cables, Boats, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be published hereafter; and an Inventory of the vessel's stores may be seen an application.

The "CALCUTTA," since she was dismasted in the late Typhoon, has had all necessary repairs, and no expense spared to make her a vessel as good as new: she was hove down for inspection, and the surveyors have pronounced her to be "good and staunch, and fit to perform any voyage that be required."

The vessel is to be sold absolutely to the highest bidder.

Macao, 10th March, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in next week, (if which notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. A. DEMELLO Esq., positively to the highest bidder:

- 50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
- 25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
- 25 one do. do. Pale French Brandy,
- 25 four do. do. English do.
- 20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry,
- 200 do Gin,
- 50 Kegs of white and Black Pains,

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, offering at the same time a chance to those who may require to secure a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

Any quantity (not under one case) may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average Auction price will be charged for the same.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and fast sailing three masted British schooner.

The GOVERNOR DOHERTY, of 157 tons or thereabouts. With all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a large quantity of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Tyne, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st Janu ry, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & HOW, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.
NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, per cent returnable on the premiums.

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to IGNACIO PIRES PEREIRA, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ROB ROY" Capt. BOYD will have immediate dispatch for the above ports; for freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 11th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new Clipper ARROW, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads.

Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good British Barque HYGIEIA of 377 tons burthen: and 600 tons (of 50 feet CAPACITY.) A. E. 1. at Lloyds till Sept. 1843, copper in very good order, Spars and Rigging mostly new within three years, and in fine order.—Has a patent windlass, 3 large anchors, and 2 chain cables, and is otherwise well found in every respect; and can be sent to sea without any expense.—For terms apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR CHARTER EITHER IN CHINA OR TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Brig "PELORUS" 325 tons is a first rate sailer, and carries from 350 to 400 tons. For Particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

or to Capt. TRIGGS on board.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE JOHN BRIGHTMAN, VIALI, in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Barque "ARETHUSA," 214 Tons Register Capt. CHRISTIAN, is ready to receive Cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 17th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 363 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIFFITH, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk: he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C., care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore BEAMS and American Pine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail boats; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY WINE in hogsheads, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each, Holland Gin in glass and in stone jugs, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADRIIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEARS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hums, PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hbds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex Louisa Baillie,

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemens Kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FOUR good SPARKS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long,
also **RUSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD IN SHEETS,**
CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE—CHATEAU DE ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.
MANILA SEGARS, 48 superior.
COGNAC BRANDY.
SELTZERWATER and HOCK.
HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.
RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.
Apply to
J. A. BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co's.
Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood
and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! COAL in casks and in bulk
for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in bar-
rels and casks;—OD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED
SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and
NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS,
RAVENS DUCK, MANILA ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queens Road.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS too
patent WINDLASSES by Tyznack & Co.
BEER in bbls and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE or to RENT.—The Brick and Mat Go-
downs on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOUWAN Bay
Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwell-
ing if desired. Apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Macao,
or **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allon's PALE
ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavoured
PALE FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale
SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS,
PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS,
48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS
for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR
ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, MANILA SEGARS, and
a few large rough SPARKS for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
downs of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
House building.
also
SPARKS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to **CAPT. MORGAN,**
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 @ 5
Inches, also SEIZING STUFF, & au CHER & apply
to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, I
27 " do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.
A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar,

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS.
price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITE, &c., price 60 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by Edward William, Simons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING
at the Canton Press Office continue the same as
before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 5.
Letter paper size . . . \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Of Ships . . . \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1.
" for 3 months . . . \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
For six Months . . . \$ 7
For three . . . \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Canton Register, 8th March.

LANCELOT WILKINSON, ESQ.
Hindoo Talent.

Mr Lancelot Wilkinson, the agent, died here on the
13th of November, and was followed to the tomb by
thousands, literally, thousands of lamenting natives,
amongst whom were the nabob and minister of Bhopal's.
Agra Ukhbar, Dec. 9.

Upon this notice the Eastern Star observes.—
"The above is from Belore, and the testimony it
bears to the high respect with which Mr. Wilkinson was
regarded by the natives of Bhopal, will, we are sure be
read with satisfaction by the friends of that lamented
gentleman. Mr. Wilkinson, himself an accomplished
scholar, was one of the most zealous as well as most
active labourers in the great cause of native education,
and it is something to see his exertions appreciated by
those who were the object of them."

The Friend of India, of Dec. 9th—also observes,
on the death of Mr. Wilkinson.

"He died at Sehoré on the 13th of last month. In
him government has lost one of its most eminent ser-
vants, the service, one of its brightest ornaments, and
India one of its most indefatigable benefactors. He
came out to India about seventeen years ago, and could
not therefore have been much beyond the age of thirty
five at the time of his premature death. After having
served in several minor appointments, he was nominated
political agent at Sehoré. The talents he there display-
ed in the management of public business brought him
the frequent commendations of government, and led to
the offer of a secretary's bureau at Bombay, which he,
however, declined, under an apprehension that his health
would not stand the confinement of such an office.
There can be little doubt that if his valuable life had
been prolonged, he would have attained the highest dis-
tinctions which the service can bestow."

Mr. Wilkinson was a civilian on the Bombay establish-
ment; he interested himself greatly in the cause of the
marriage of Hindoo widows, and wrote a pamphlet on
the subject; and we think it is *Duvarakanath Tagore*, who
has offered rupers 10,000 to the first couple who shall
break through the tyrannical, unnatural, and absurd
restraint—imposed by immemorial custom—on the
second marriages of Hindoo widows.

In one of his last letters to the editors of the *Friend*
of India, he thus speaks of the wonderful talents of a
Hindoo youth,—one of his pupils,—for mathematics.

You have been paying me some ill-merited compli-
ments in some of your late issues. But still the zeal
and success of your pundits has been very admirable. I
have two or three youths who are extremely anxious to
master English. One youth possesses a wonderful talent
for mathematics. He is utterly ignorant of English, but
he has lately learned our letters and numbers. I lent
him a copy of Euler's Algebra, and knowing our num-
bers and letters, he has been enabled to follow every
calculation in the book—many of which are complete
puzzles to me. He tells me what the question must be
merely from reading the equations—even in the case of
the most intricate problems of the 2d or 3d degrees.
I have taught him his own Astronomical system, in
which he is complete. If he was sent to Benares or to
Sanscrit college at Calcutta, he would soon initiate some
of the most prejudiced of his fellow snastrees, in the
mysteries of English science, and have an opportunity
of gratifying his own thirst after a knowledge of the
English language, but as yet I can hardly afford to lose
him. I had picked up a few gems before, and thought
them, as they are, unequalled by other Sanscrit scholars

elsewhere, but this youth is destined to be the centre
jewel of the necklace. My pundits are all now admirers
of English science, but they became so after years of
discussion. He got all his doubts of the truths of
the Pooranic system, &c. removed, and in a few
months, and is now all anxiety to make himself as
ripe and thorough an English as he is a Sanscrit scholar.
He is a bit of a Chemist too; can extract sulphuric and
nitric acids, &c. He is also a lithographic printer. Dr.
O'Shaughnessy would make an Hippocrates of him in a
short time, if Dr. Duff would teach him English. Three
or four lessons or so sufficed to make him *au fait* in
spherical trigonometry; and to crown all, the modest boy
has never got or demanded more than 20 rupees from
me.—I am too much noted as a friend of the vernacular,
and idly deemed, though no great Sanscrit scholar, a
blind admirer of that language, to have now the dis-
pensation of all the patronage in the educational depart-
ments. If you have any interest with any of them and
there are vacancies in the Sanscrit and vernacular de-
partments at Benares or Calcutta, you could not exercise
it in behalf of a more worthy or able man. Mr. Macleod,
who saw him lately, was enraptured by witnessing his
varied attainments, high talent and zeal. His acquire-
ments since Mr. Macleod saw him, have been almost
doubled. I was through him that the Marathi essay on
second marriages resolved me, and I find him as keen to
discern the defects of their moral and religious codes as
of their scientific systems. Even Dr. Duff himself might
exclaim that he and one or two others here *angeli forent*
si angeli essent. He is now preparing a work on Algebra
in Marathi; in this he gives all Bhascara Achary's rules
as given in his *Breja Ganita*, and he also generally
quotes the Sanscrit text to ensure the acceptance of his
work by the learned, and then he adds all that Bland,
Bridge and Euler have since made plain to us in Europe.
He writes too with so much judgment that I cannot find
a word even that I can displace to put in a better. In-
deed he is more fit to be my *gourou* (teacher) than my
shishya (scholar) in all mathematical questions.—Friend
of India, December 9.

The monument to the memory of the late gallant and
lamented Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse, R. N. C. B.
and K. B. H., has been erected in the English protestant
burying ground, under the superintendence Peter Young,
Esq.

The tomb is a square erection of about three feet each
way, on a raised platform of two steps, surmounted by
an obelisk about six feet high. On the east face of the
tomb is the following inscription:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPT SIR HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE

R. N. C. B. AND K. C. H.
OF SEASCALE IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
SENIOR OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH FLEET
IN THE CHINA SEAS,
WHO DIED ON BOARD H. M. S. BLENHEIM
AT HONGKONG
ON THE 13TH JUNE 1841,
AGED 63 YEARS.

From the effects of fever contracted during the zealous
performance of his arduous duties at the capture of
the heights of Canton in 1841.
on the west face:—

THIS MONUMENT.
WAS ERECTED IN TESTIMONY
OF
ESTEEM AND RESECT

FOR THEIR DISTINGUISHED AND LAMENTED CHIEF

BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY
COMPOSING THE CHINA EXPEDITION IN 1841.
And on the south face, Sir Le Fleming Senhouse's coat
of arms:—Or, a Popinjay proper (eitherwise per pale
argent and gu. on the first a parrot vert) crest—A Pop-
injay as in the arms, with a label in its beak, inscribed—
"Deo Gratias." Motto—Vix victis.

In recording the foregoing we must again express the
great public sorrow which was occasioned by the death
of this distinguished officer, who died at a fatal hour for
his country and at a time when his services were most
peculiarly wanted and which would most surely have
elevated him to still greater distinction.

Ningpo City, January 31st, 1842.
My dear major Ellis,—I cannot allow you to leave
the expedition without some assurance on my part, of
my regret at losing you, and of my best wishes for your
welfare.

As you have been repeatedly placed, by the naval
commander in chief, at my disposal for active operations
in the field, I have had occasion to notice the gallantry
and steadiness of your little battalion, as well as the
zeal, spirit, and judgment, with which you exercised the
command. The subsequent period of your service in the
garrisons of Ningpo and Tinghai, has only tended to
increase the satisfaction I shall always feel at having had

you, and a portion of the royal marines, under my orders, and I will beg you to convey this expression of my sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under your command.

Believe me very faithfully yours,
H. GOUGH, Lieut. General.

Major S. B. ELLIS, Royal Marines.

Latest English News.

DICKINSON OVERLAND MAIL.

From the Sing. Free Press Extra, of 14th Feb'y.

The shipping report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Brig *Anonyma*, from Bombay the 6th ult., touching at Point de Galle, which she left at daylight on the 23d ultimo. On arriving at that port she found the *Norfolk* Steamer had brought on the December Overland Mail from Bombay, and Captain Vaux having been kind enough to hand us a Ceylon *Extra* containing some scraps of intelligence, we proceed to lay the same before our readers—the most interesting item being the birth of a Prince on the 9th November.

CEYLON HERALD EXTRA.

Colombo:—Friday night, Jan'y 21, 1842

The *Seaforth* from Bombay the 15th is just in with the London News to the 4th Decr. Passengers.—Davidson, W. Thompson and—Chadwick, Esqrs.

This mail has brought us the joyful tidings of the birth of a Prince, which happy event took place at Buckingham Palace on the 9th November.

The following Officers serving in Ceylon are promoted by the Brevet consequent on the Birth of a Prince:—

95th.—A. H. Trevor, to be Lieut.-Colonel. W. H. Saunders, to be Major. Ceylon Rifles.—A. Montresor, G. T. Parke, G. A. Tranchell, P. B. Reyne, G. Cochrane, and J. W. Rogers to be Majors.

The delay in the arrival of the *Victoria* at Bombay was in consequence of the great Liverpool having met with very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay and damaged her machinery. The Mails and Passengers being brought on by the Steamer *Montrose*. Thirty passengers have been left in Egypt, as they were unable to get on.

Shipping arrival.—Nov. 30, *Margaret*, Ceylon, Downs. Dec 1, *Amity*, Ceylon, Dover.

Departures Nov. 16, *Fair Queen*, (Cousins) St. Helena and Ceylon, Portsmouth, 17, *Imaum of Muscat*, (Riches) Portsmouth, 24, *Hebe*, Younger, Downs.

ROYAL ACCOUCHEMENT.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—On the morning of the 9th November, at twelve minutes before eleven o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince; Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of the Privy Council, and the Ladies of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present. As soon as the event became known, the Tower guns thundered forth the proclamation of the royal Birth, with a hundred guns. Orders were in the first instance given that the guns in the Parks should not be fired, but they were subsequently countermanded at the desire of the Queen. Her Majesty having remarked that she had not heard the guns in honour of the birth of an heir to the throne of England, was immediately informed of the orders having been issued, whereupon the Queen remarked that the guns would not disturb her, and that it was desirable the people should not be led to think, by the observation of unnecessary silence occasioning the breach of a recognised custom, that she was in any state of danger. Her Majesty expressing a wish that the usual salute should be fired, an intimation was dispatched to the Horse Guards, and the Park guns were fired accordingly.

Shortly before one o'clock the following official bulletin was published:—"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince this morning at forty eight minutes past ten o'clock. Her Majesty and the Infant Prince are going on well." In the country every where the deepest delight was manifested at the news. The safety of the Queen was matter of warm congratulation and thankfulness, and the birth of a Prince opened a long vista of hope, which was regarded with gratitude and joy. The Infant Prince, as eldest son of the Monarch, inherits the title of Duke of Cornwall, and at once enters upon the enjoyments of the ducal revenue for his sole use. In a few days he will be created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester: George the Fourth was so created when he was seven days old, the other titles usually attributed are, Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, because they were formerly

borne by the eldest son of the Kings of Scotland. The Prince of Wales is a constituent part of the Order of the Garter; hence he becomes a Knight of the Garter as soon as he is created Prince of Wales. Some of the Prince's privileges, for obvious reasons are the same as those of the King: to compass his death, or to assail the chastity of his consort is equally high treason.

Immediately on the birth of a Prince becoming known, the event was celebrated on the instant with such impromptu modes of rejoicing as were accessible. The bells of the Metropolitan churches were set ringing, and the steeples were adorned with the Union Jack. As the news spread abroad through the country, the same demonstrations of joy were manifested. In the evening, according to ancient custom, both regal and baronial, on the birth of the heir apparent, the household of Her Majesty were plentifully regaled with "Royal Punch," of which many a bumper was quaffed to the Prince's health and long life. There were illuminations, brilliant though few, amongst the most conspicuous of which were the Reform Club, with the brilliant pyramidal lights; the Carlton, with a star and the letters "P. W."; and the Adelaide gallery from its roof "Drummond's Light."

Lieutenant Colonel George Macdonald, half pay 16th Regiment, a veteran officer of 34 years full pay service has accepted the appointment of Governor of Sierra Leone.

Nov. 24.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness Prince Albert K. G.; The Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst; the Duke of Sutherland K. G.; the Marquis of Landsdowne, K. G.; the Earl of Lincoln; the Earl of Shrewsbury; the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.; Lord John Russell; Lord Francis Egerton; Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.; Viscount Melbourne; Charles Shaw Lefevre; Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.; Henry Gally Knight, Esq.; Benjamin Hawes, Junr., Esq.; Henry Hallam, Esq.; Samuel Rogers, Esq.; George Vivian, Esq.; and Thomas Wyse, Esq.; Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the best mode of promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom.

Nov. 27.—The Earl of Harewood died suddenly near Bramham on the 25th while on his way home from hunting. His Lordship was in his 74th year, having been born in December 1767.

Sir Francis Chantrey the celebrated sculptor, died on the night of the 25th, at his residence in Eaton Square. Sir Francis, who had for many years suffered from a disease of the heart, was seized with an oppression on the chest in the early part of the evening.

Dec. 3rd.—The gradual course of the Queen Dowager's improvement has not it seems, been impeded; and the daily progress made by her Majesty in convalescence gives rise to well founded hopes, that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, her Majesty will gradually recover. The following bulletin is most satisfactory, for the gratifying information it conveys, that in consequence of the improvement which has taken place in the Queen Dowager's health, it is not deemed necessary to issue another bulletin "under the continuance of the present favourable symptoms."—"The improvement of the Queen Dowager's health, as announced in the last bulletin, has continued up to the present time, and there is every reasonable prospect of her Majesty's gradual recovery. Davies, M. D."

SCOTLAND.

The Right Hon'ble Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, died at Paris, where his Lordship had of late years resided on account of his health, on November the 14.

Died at Tulloch Farm, five miles west of Inverary, Duncan Munro, in the 108th years of his age, the eldest tenant upon the Argyll estate, he and his forefathers have possessed the same farm above three hundred years. The number of persons depending on public charity for existence in the town of Paisley, and other places in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire, amounts to 10,670.

IRELAND.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Edward Pennefather, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and is succeeded by Mr. J. D. Jackson, the Serjeanty vacant by the promotion of Mr. Jackson, which it was thought would be given to Mr. West; has been conferred on Mr. Warren Q. C. Dr. Lefroy is a baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Baron Foster, who takes his seat in the Common Pleas.

The Right Hon. Daniell O'Connell Lord Mayor

of Dublin, has been appointed by the Master of the Rolls, sequestrator of the property and effects in dispute between the old and new Corporation.

On the Sunday after his election, Lord Mayor O'Connell went to mass, in procession. The streets were crowded with spectators. Arrived at the porch of the church, in compliance with a Law which forbids the Lord Mayor to "resort" to the mass in official costume, Mr. O'Connell doffed his robes, resuming them again when going out.

Mrs. Fitzsimon, daughter to the Mayor of Dublin, will discharge the duties of Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House, during the Majority of her illustrious father.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Ellenborough embarked at Plymouth on the 7th of November, on board the *Cambrian*, 36 Capt. A. D. Chads, and sailed immediately for India.

The belief now seems to be, that Sir R. Jenkins will be the new Governor of Madras.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 4. The Queen is sufficiently recovered to resume her daily drives in the Park. The Infant Prince is quite well. In the state of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, there is a slow but uninterrupted progress towards improvement.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K. G., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Roxburgh, in the room of the Marquis of Lothian deceased.

Mr. Bishop, the composer, has been elected Professor of Music to the University of Edinburgh. The other candidates were Mr. Davidson, Mr. Graham and Dr. Wesley.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

90th.—W. Davies, gent to be ens. by p. v. the Hon J. Tucker who retires.

93.—George Hicks, gent to be ens. by p. v. Craigie, from in 7th foot.

90th.—Lieutenant J. D. G. Tulloch to be Captain without p. v. Suckling, deceased Aug. 22. Lieut. T. Webb to be Capt. without p. v. Tulloch whose prom on Sept. 3d has been cancelled, Sept. 2; ens. H. A. Evatt to be Lieut. v. Tulloch, Aug. 22; ens. P. Onslow, gent to be ens. without p.

95th.—W. Brydges, gent to be ens. by p. v. Venour, prom in 18th foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—W. Werge, gent to be Sec. Lieutenant by p. v. Bourne, prom in 7th foot.

Hospital Staff.—To be Staff Surg. of the second class—Assist Surg. J. H. Sinclair, M. D., from 55th foot; Assist Surg. P. Robertson, from the Staff; G. Rumley, M. D., from the Ceylon Rifle Regt July 2d.

95.—Lieut. C. H. Godby from 66 h foot, to be Lieut. v. Smythe, who exchanges Colour Serjt John Hunt, from 29th foot, to be Quarterm. v. Rogers, appointed to 98th foot.

From the London Mail of 4th Decr.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Major General Lord Saltoun, C. B. K. C. H., whose services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo were eminent, has been appointed second in command to Sir Hugh Gough in the China Expedition, and is embarked on board H. M. S. *Belleisle*. His Lordship takes out with him the 98th regiment, and a company of artillery.

Capt. J. H. Grant, of the 9th or Queen's loyal Lancers has been appointed Major of Brigade to Major General Lord Saltoun, G. C. H. upon the staff of the army in China.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* says, "We are happy to find that it is intended to appoint an eleventh company to every regiment in India and in China, immediately the consent of the Court of Directors has been obtained."

Our naval force in China will receive a considerable reinforcement in the following ships.—The *Belleisle*: The *Andromache*, 28, captain Baines; The *Hurlequin*, 16, hon. G. F. Hastings, with a large party of supernumerary marines; the *Cambrian*, 36, capt. Chads; the *Syren*, 16, com. W. Smith, which has sailed via South America; the *North Star*, 28, capt. Sir E. Home; com. P. Justice is a passenger to China in that ship to join the *Pelican*, vice Napier promoted; the *North Star* accompanies the troop ships which convey the reinforcements to the army in China.

The *Thomas Coult*, Premier, and *Resistance*, troopships, are about to proceed to China. The following vessels, it is thought may also proceed to China. The *Indus*, 84, and *Calcutta*, 84, from the Mediterranean, and the *Malabar*, 72, *Vigil*, 80,

Isis, 50, *Belvidera*, 42, *Pique*, 36, *Hazard*, 18, and *Heroine*, 16.

Regt 18th.—Ens. Elliot and Hayman, and Assist.-surg. Marshall with a draft of 70 men have embarked at Ports mouth for China.

26th.—A draft of 450 men has embarked at Portsmouth for China; Lieutenants Piper and Duff, Ens. De Quincey, Dickens, Skinner and Bredin accompany it.

49th.—A draft of 900 men has embarked at Portsmouth for China; Lieutenant Col. Bartley, Capt. Pasley, and Ens. Glazbrook accompany it.

55th.—Capt. Rose, and Lieutenants Herriot and Magrath with a draft of 100 men, have embarked at Portsmouth for China.

ARTILLERY.—At Worlwich on the 27th November, Capt. Greenwood's company embarked on board the *Belleisle* to proceed to China. The officers who embarked were Capt. Greenwood, Lieutenants C. C. Young, Freese, and Anderson, and Assist. Surg. Barrat.

BREVET OF THE INDIAN ARMY.
To be Major General, Col. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.

BREVET OF H. M. ARMY.
To be Lieut. General, Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.
To be Major General, Lt. Col. G. Burrell, G. C. B.
To be Lt. Col., R. Bartley, 49th;
To be Major, H. F. Strange, 26th; N. Maclean, 55th;

To be Aide de Camp to Her Majesty with the rank of Colonel; Lieut. Col. J. H. Schoedde, 55th.
NAVY.—Sir W. Parker, Rear Admiral of the Red, to be Vice Admiral of the Blue.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.
War office, Nov. 5th.

18th foot.—Captain T. B. Lord Cochrane, from 66th Foot to be Capt. v. Moyle, who exchanges.

War office, Nov. 19th.

18th.—To be Lieutenants, without p. Ens. J. H. Hewitt, v. Haly, dec. May 8; Ens. W. P. Cockburn, v. Graves, appointed Adj. June 20th. To be Lieutenants by p. Ens. W. Venour from 95th Foot v. Gwynne who retires; Ens. C. Woodright, v. Hewitt, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled Nov. 20; Ens. J. P. Mayo, v. Cockburn, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled, Nov. 21; To be Ensigns without p. L. M. P. Humphriss, Gent. v. Woodright Nov. 20; J. S. Brodick, Gent. v. Mayo Nov. 21. To be, Adj. Lieut. J. W. Graves, v. Wilson, dec.

War office, Nov. 23.
18th.—Maj. N. R. Tomlinson, to be Lieut. Col. without p.; Br. Major F. W. Dillon, to be Major v. Tomlinson.

War office, Dec. 3.
18th.—Lieut. W. T. Colman, from 55th Foot, to be Capt. without p. v. Dillon promoted.

26th.—Br. Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt to be Lieut. Col. without p. v. James dec. Br. Major G. Hogarth to be Major v. Pratt. Lieut. R. Thompson to be Capt. v. Hogarth, Aug. 28. Ens. C. H. Rhys to be Lieut. v. Thompson—Ens. C. J. S. Wallace from 41st Foot to be Ens. v. Rhys.

55th.—Ens. R. Wilton, to be Lieut. without p. v. Colman, promoted in 18th Foot. Gent. Cadet, J. Lloyd from Roy. Mil. Col. to be Ens. v. Wilson.

LONDON MARKET.

From the *London Mail* 4th December.

TEA. The prices at present ruling in the market exhibit a decline of 3d. to 1d. on common and 1d. to 1 1/2d. on the blackish leaf of Congou; and 1d. to 3d. on the low qualities of Green Teas. The last accounts from India, though producing little effect on a public sale of about 3000 packages then proceeding, which went off with spirit at full rates, caused a decline of 1/2d. in Company's Congou, which was confirmed by the simultaneous announcement of a considerable public sale for the 19th and 23d ult.—these, as well as the other sales went as follows:—On 5th November of 2,800 offered, 1,700 sold with much spirit, at the fullest rates previously current. On 19th and 23d of 33,600 offered, 18,500 sold heavily. Congous at a decline of 3d. to 1 1/2d., Twankay of 3d. to 1d., low Hysons and Gunpowders of 2d. to 3d., on the sales of 1st and 5th November. On 30th 4,700 offered, 2,600 sold heavily. Twankays 2d. to 3d. lower than at the sales on the 19th and 23d. Congous without alteration. Though these sales passed off heavily, with a disinclination on the part of the Trade to purchase largely, prices were well supported, by the merchants, and a fair proportion was sold at a less reduction than had been generally looked for before the sales commenced.

The present prices are:—Bohea 1s 6d, Congou, mxd. leaf kd., 1. 0 1/2 a 1. 10 1/2; blackish leaf, 1. 11 a 2. 0 1/2; do. strong Pekoe flavored 2. 1 a 2 10d; Souchong common, 1. 8 a 1 9 1/2; good to fine 2. 7 a 3. 4 1/2; Pouchong, 1. 1 1/2 to 1. 10 1/2; Caper, 1. 10 1/2 a 2. 1d; Orange Pekoe 2. 2 a 3. 2 1/2; Black. If Pekoe none; Flowery Pekoe, 3 7 1/2 to 4s; Twankay, 1. 8 1/2 a 2s; Hyson skin 1. 6 a 2. 1d; Hyson 2 a 5s; Young Hyson 1. 7 a 4. 6s; Imperial 2. 1 a 3. 3d; Gunpowder 2. 0 1/2 a 4. 1d.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—The eagerness of importers to realise has caused a further decline in prices of 3s per cwt; still, a good demand has prevailed, and the whole of 1200 chests at public sale found purchasers, fine thin quill at 98s, good 95s to 96s, middling 88 a 90s 6d, low middling 86 a 88s, good ordinary 82s 6d to 84s 6d, mouldy and broken ends 81 a 84s, loose and broken 74s a 83s 6d, and mouldy 81s 6d a 83s per cwt; notwithstanding the late arrivals, the stock is small, and a reaction in prices is expected to take place shortly.

RAW SILK.—The demand during the past month has been free. In Bengals a fair business has been done at a trifling advance upon public sale prices. Brussa Silk, especially for lower qualities or short reeled, may be quoted a trifle higher. In Persia Silk but little business has been done. The arrivals during the past month are considered rather light, China 178, Bengal, 511.

Tsatlee,	18s	a	22s	6d
Yunfa,	16	a	22	
Taysaam (none) ..	17	6d	18	6
Yellow China (do.)	11	a	13	
Canton	9	a	16	
Chin Chew	106	a	14	

INDIA.
(From the *Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 12.)

TRANSPORTS.—The following vessels have already been taken up by Government for China: *Thames*, *Trio*, *Martha*, *Wm. Money*, *Berhamptoe*, *Urgent*, *Victoria*, *Wm. Wilson*, *Maria*, *Robarts*, *Cursetje Cowatjee*, *City of Palaces*, *Forth*, *Pekin*, *Percy*, and *Rohamany*, and, we believe, two or three others will be accepted.

(From the *India Gazette*, 14th Jan.)

NATIVE STATES.
CANDAHAR.—Intelligence from Candahar has been received to the 10th December: so far as the state of our troops in this quarter is concerned, it is highly satisfactory. A force of ten thousand men well provisioned, nearly equal to that with which Lord Keane approached it at first—which according to the official returns, amounted in June 1839 to 10,406—is, seems, concentrated on the capital. We give an extract of a letter of the date just named, from a writer whose views are deserving of the utmost consideration:—

"In this neighbourhood all continues quiet, but Atta Mahomed, the chief of the Dooranees, is in the district endeavouring to incite the adjoining tribes to rebellion."

A proclamation bearing the joint seal and signature of Gooroo (the principle Ghiznie leaders) add Jubber Khan (Dost Mahomed's elder brother) has just been seized, calling upon all true Mussulmans to unite, and exterminate the hated *Feringees*, and representing our present position as most favourable for the execution of their project; in fact they assert that both Cabool and Ghiznie are already in their hands, and that an ejection from Candahar only remains to be effected to give the death blow to our power to the west of the Indus. This of course is the usual exaggerated tone of such effusions, but it seems to shew the universal feeling of enmity to us and our king, and ought to open the eyes of the authorities to the utter hopelessness of holding a position in Afghanistan.

This garrison is well prepared to repel attack, having already 10,000 troops of all arms, in and around the city, with ample provisions for their support, and I fully expect ere long to hear of the march of an overwhelming force both from Bengal and Bombay; but although it is of vital importance to crush the present rebellion, I question the policy of remaining here when that object is accomplished, as the same force will have to be enacted yearly, draining our Indian resources, and endangering our Eastern possessions to maintain a fatally foolish struggle.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 1.

Times Office three p. m.
January 5, 1842.

We have just been favoured with the following communication from a well informed Agra correspondent, to whom we beg to acknowledge our especial obligations. He gives no dates, but we are afraid his communication is too correct:—

Agra, Dec. 21st 1841.
There had been a fierce engagement at Cabool. The enemy led on by Ukhbar Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed. They took a gun, which some say was

recaptured, but all agree that by some accident it had been previously rendered unserviceable. We had killed Colonel Oliver and Captain Macintosh of the 5th Bengal N. I., Walker of the 4th Irregular Company and Lieutenant Laing, 27th N. I. and some add Lieut. Buckenyoung of the 5th The enemy were of course repulsed, but feebly. They had attempted to flood the entrenched Camp, but succeeded to the extent of one foot only, beyond which it is impossible to inundate it. But what a state of things for our native troops? Maclaren's Division from Candahar had reached Guznee, or near it. Their camp followers deserted, carrying off what they could. The road to Cabool became bad, difficult, and impracticable. Maclaren is now retracing his steps to Candahar. The Affghans have offered Rs. 50,000 to the Khyburees to stop our Brigade now advancing, but we have sent large sums to open the way. The word for "money" in the Punic must have been mistranslated for vinegar when they talked of Hannibal crossing the Alps. Our Brigadier M. General Pollock has ordered Ilack to Ferozepoor, and thence to Peshawur to take command of the Brigade. He is an amiable high spirited gentlemanly and kind Officer, but it is hard with us when he is the only one they can pitch upon to retrieve affairs. On dit—Col. Sutherland Aymere Pol. Agent succeeds McNaughten. He is not the man for such work. He will now even prefer the sword to conclusion, when the latter is not plain and easy.

AFFGHANISTAN.

(From the *India Gazette*, 14th Jan.)

We have as yet no authentic intelligence from Cabool of a later date than the 9th ultimo. On that day, Mahomed Ukhbar Khan was in treaty with us; but if the Native reports of the subsequent engagement, and the occupation by our troops, of the Balla Hissar, have any foundation in truth, the terms proposed by him were no less unreasonable than those proposed before, and it was resolved, therefore, to make a desperate effort to make good, at any risk, our way to the citadel. It appears that, in the earlier stages of the insurrection, Zemann Shah, or his son, was proclaimed King—and Jubbar Khan (the Dost's brother) Wuzer; but that on the arrival of Mahomed Ukhbar Khan, he was exalted to the chief honor, and Zemann Shah appointed Wuzer. The latter, early in the month, seems to have had a regular army in his pay; and it is stated, that on the 12th of November, he paid his troops, three lakhs of rupees, at the rate of ten to each sowar, and seven to each footman. The cavalry are described as being well mounted and well armed; and not less than 5,000 in the field; but the infantry are vastly their inferiors, and little to be dreaded in war. They had sent the Shah's elephants into the Kohistan for the guns left there: these had been spiked, and their carriages destroyed, but the enemy expected to do great things with them. They had got some guns, as we have before stated, on commanding ground; and have been firing into our camp, using our 9th shot, which they work into egg-shaped balls, to send back to us. The insurgents had been suffering much from want of fuel, and our troops too had been sadly pinched with cold, as well as with hunger. The sick, however, were doing well. There had been several heavy falls of snow during the month.

In the cantonments provisions had been scarce—but ammunition plentiful. In the Balla Hissar ammunition was scarce. On the 19th of November, a supply had been safely conveyed thither; but an unsuccessful attempt was made on the 8th of December, to throw further supplies of ammunition into the citadel, and a large quantity fell into the hands of the enemy. It appears that the cantonment party had drawn their provisions from a small village, in the neighbourhood, called Dehurn—the only place from which grain was procurable, after our commissariat godowns had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but, a strong guard not having been sent there for its protection, Meer Musjedee, one of the rebel chiefs, with a thousand followers, succeeded in capturing the village, and 300 mannds of grain fell into their hands. Subsequently a party, under Major Swayne, of the 5th N. I., were sent to recapture the village; the enemy evacuated it, but it seems that our party, for some unaccountable reason, did not occupy the position; and, it was found necessary to send out a still stronger party, consisting of eighteen companies of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and a six pounder gun, under Brigadier Shelton. The enemy mustered in great force, on the hill, charged our troops vigorously, and captured our gun. The gun was retaken and the enemy dispersed; presently they reformed, and drove our troops from the high ground; but a fresh troop of the 5th cavalry charged the Affghan horse, in noble style, drove them back, and our troops retired in order. The 44th lost 19 men killed, and 40 wounded—the 37th about 40, in all—and the 5th not more than 5 or 6. This was the affair of the 23rd November, which has already been often alluded to. It seems that it was a badly managed business, and that advantages were given to the enemy, of which they made but too good use. On the 28th it

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

seems that they shelled Dehmera from the cantonments, and that the enemy evacuated it; but it again fell into the hands of the insurgents. Ever since we first lost it, provisions had been growing scarce in camp, and though the grain had been served out with a most niggardly hand—some days none having been given even to the natives—on the 25th ultimo, the date of the last authentic intelligence, there were only three days provisions in store. Up to that period, twenty-three officers (including those with Sale) had fallen, and above thirty had been wounded. Among the latter, whose names have not been mentioned, are Capt. Bost, 4th Cavalry—Lieutenant Eyre, Artillery, Lieut. Evans, H. M. 44th and Capt. Mackenzie, of the Pay department. Colonel Mockrell and Capt. Westmacott, were cut to pieces by a charge of cavalry. Capt. Drummond is said to be under the protection of Shah Zemaun, and Ensign Rose (before said to have been killed) a prisoner in the town. Captain Bygrave, whose death has been reported, was alive, and doing good service; and Lieut. Sturt of the Engineers had, on several occasions, exhibited the most conspicuous gallantry. Such are the principal items of intelligence, derived from an authentic source, which we have been able to glean since our last. We have some further episodic details, which we shall give in our next: in the present state of affairs there is an interest attached to the smallest scrap of information.

AFGHANISTAN.

From the Eastern Star, Jan'y 23d.

AFGHANISTAN—DEATH OF SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN.—Many of our readers will already have learnt the disastrous occurrence of Sir Wm. MacNaghten's death at the hand of Mahomed Akbar Khan. As however some of them may not have met with such details as are possessed and as our Mofussil friends will look for their usual modicum of information, we shall briefly recite as much as has been published, of the various accounts that attach themselves to the, but too well authenticated, statement of the calamity. Negotiations having been set on foot between the confederates and our ministers, suspicion arose that Mahomed Akbar Khan was more intent upon making terms in his own especial favor, than comported with the general desire of the insurgent Chieftains. To correct such an impression Ukkhar Khan, it is said, determined on the murder of Sir William, and was able to put his nefarious project into execution by treacherously inviting his victim to a conference without the camp, at a spot indicated, and where both parties repaired. Sir William was shot dead with a pistol suddenly fired at him by Ukkhar Khan, Captain Trevor was cut down by the Afghans, and Captains Lawrence and Conolly wounded and taken prisoners. On the death of Sir William the charge of the diplomacy devolved on Major Eldred Pottinger, who, in a letter dated the 25th December, writes that he is in treaty for the evacuation of Cabul. Thus much is considered authentic; but with it goes a great deal of rumour, of which the whole is unfavorable, and a portion dishonorable to us, if true. It is declared that our Corps are to quit their present position and fall back on Jullalabad—but that they will be attacked on the road, and in all probability annihilated before they can be succored; this, we fear, must be looked for—the time and the circumstances reducing the retiring body to every conceivable disadvantage, while in a proportionate degree they will stimulate an enemy who is not withheld by any honorable considerations from perpetrating the most infernal acts of treachery. Additional to this is the report that the gates of the Bala Hissar were thrown open by some discontented companies of H. M. 44th Foot, and that the King was cognizant of the whole affair from the commencement to the fatal catastrophe we have just related. Placed as we are, we can neither receive the intelligence with confidence nor utterly reject so much of it as appertains to the King, of whom not a syllable is uttered in any account of which we have heard. There can be but one possible means of his personal safety, if he too is in the hands of the rebels in consequence of their occupying the Bala Hissar—namely, his thorough knowledge of what was transacting, and a collusion between himself and confederated chieftains. Nor is the measure of misery yet complete. No less than six and thirty ladies are affirmed to be present with the corps under General Elphinstone; and if the march to Jullalabad at this inclement period is insisted on and attempted, it is harrowing to reflect on the privations, the hardships, sufferings and horrors they must undergo. To be mere spectators of what will ensue would be more than trial enough for their fortitude; but we shrink aghast from contemplating that they will, in all probability, be participants in

every subsequent misfortune; and with our little faith in the force of any treaty now to be made, in our conviction of the ruthless character of the Afghans, we anticipate nothing but the most deadly and revolting misfortune from an endeavour to retreat upon Sir Robert Sale's position. What is it likely the negotiation will produce? Say that arms are retained, will this include artillery and ammunition sufficient to work through a succession of contests? for it may be depended on that if one single assault is made, the division will be harassed at every step along the whole line of march. Already dispirited by the course which events have taken, the men will be unavoidably affected by the loss of that supremacy which has hitherto been conceded to them, but which they necessarily relinquish by the very circumstances of retirement under a nearly, if not total discomfiture of all our plans. It is difficult to say from any thing we know, what weight would be given to the wishes of our party at any conference, or in any communications for a definitive treaty. If however it is still believed that we are to be drenched in open attack, it is just possible that the enemy may seek to avoid pushing us to extremity, and under such a view consent to our retiring upon Ghuzni—at least we are of opinion it would be the more military resolve to move in that direction than upon Jullalabad—for the distance is shorter, the country more fertile, and the local difficulties infinitely less. No doubt the object of the insurgents will be to push us back upon the frontier as soon as they can, and the bearing of the treaty will also be an entire evacuation of the territory. Hence it is not probable that the southward march will be assented to, and that the attempt will depend solely on the resolution of the Commander. It is natural to suppose that the Chiefs will endeavour to include all our troops in the terms to be granted to those at the capital. How far will this be considered binding? The safety of a portion of them may be guaranteed only by a pledge on the part of the diplomatic agent; that the entire country shall be abandoned:—will honor in such case, demand the fulfilment, or will the Generals in the East and South (Sale and Nott) take on themselves the responsibility of resisting its obligations? The solution of this question is a matter of extreme difficulty. Loss of honor will be charged upon us either way—forfeiture of a pledge in the one case and abandonment of a proud and hitherto constantly preserved superiority on the other. For ourselves we are of opinion that the Jullalabad and Candahar divisions ought not to be affected by the provisions of any treaty made under the peculiar situation of the troops at Cabul. They are so placed that no effort of arms is likely to shake them, and that of itself forms a right to have a voice in the result of operations with which they are so intimately connected. Being masters of their own movements, we conceive they have a fair title to consent or reject as may seem best to their judgment, with reference, as much, to the interests of the state they serve, as to those of the party jeopardized. The total abandonment would be so broad an acknowledgment of an inferiority which does not exist, even as affairs stand, (since Jullalabad and Candahar are both well defended) that we cannot admit of any expediency which should countenance the measure, nor counterbalanced by expediency in resisting it. The Officers in command at the above-named places are fully aware that, with the return of the good season reinforcements must pour in; already, we trust, they have been received by one of them, and the other is strong enough for the occasion, if his supply bears any proportion to the number of his soldiery. Besides, the insurrection is, in itself, opposition to an authority the Chiefs had pledged themselves to obey; the first breach therefore was on their side, and it may be brought forward to excuse the opposition upon ours. Pushed to the last point the agent at Cabul may stipulate for any terms that give protection to life; but it does not follow that they are binding on forces removed from his danger and acting so far independently of him, that they are what, at this moment he cannot be deemed, free agents, powerful in their means, compact in body, confident, and prepared for immediate action. Again, by the destruction of Sir Wm. MacNaghten, who as accredited Envoy of the British government made it responsible for his acts, there is an end to all faith—for the act was one of treachery, and with his death the powers of the Envoy ceased. Major Pottinger, as the senior diplomatist present, could carry on any negotiation for the evacuation of the city, and so far as that isolated event is concerned, it would be legitimate: but we not only doubt his power to include other divisions in the terms, but are further of opinion that by their treasonable con-

dnet throughout, and particularly in the last instance, (for we have no doubt the thing was planned before hand) the chiefs have placed themselves beyond the pale of international relations, and are liable to the heaviest penalty we can, hereafter, inflict, and which we hope to see yet inflicted by the pouring in of such an army as shall render all defence fruitless. There should be no wavering: the die is cast; and henceforth we stand or fall on the ground of our ability to reobtain that of which a too great confidence on the one hand, and the most infamous treachery on the other, have deprived us. It is no longer a question of simple political interest, our vitality hangs upon it, and corps after corps must be dispatched and kept, till the Afghans are taught the lesson of experience by examples as clearly bought as those by which, through their agency, we have been made to suffer.

Touching the report of the 44th we can only say we do not believe one word of it. Major Pottinger writes on the 25th December, to intimate his having taken charge of the diplomatic office. Yet he does not even allude to the loss of the Bala Hissar at all—and this we think is quite conclusive as to the falsity of the thing. The act would have been too glaring, if real, for attempted concealment respecting it.

The following is the account of Sir William Macnaghten's death which reached us on Friday:—Very distressing intelligence has been received in letters from Jellalabad to the 3d instant.

It appears that conferences, with a view to a withdrawal of our troops from Cabul, had been opened between Sir William Macnaghten and the Afghan Chiefs. In the course of these, distrust arose between Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the remaining Chiefs, who suspected Mahomed Akbar of intending to form some separate arrangement for himself. To clear himself, so far as appears from Native accounts received of the transaction, of this suspicion, Mahomed Akbar determined to murder Sir William Macnaghten, and he executed the bloody intention with his own hand, shooting Sir William with a pistol at a private interview which had been settled between them.

Captain Trevor, of the 3d Cavalry, attached to the Shah's Service, was also killed on the same occasion by Mahomed Akbar Khan's Sowars.

Major Pottinger assumed charge of the Mission, on Sir William Macnaghten's death, and writes on the 25th December, that negotiations with a view to a withdrawal were in progress.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 12th March 1842.

By the arrival of the *Anonymous* from Bombay, Point de Galle, and Singapore, accounts of the arrival of the December mail at Bombay on the 15th January have been received, but the *Anonymous* having left Bombay on the 6th does not, of course, bring the China portion of it. This vessel, waiting at Point de Galle to the 23rd January, the steamer *Senforth* arrived there from Bombay with the mail, and as far as we are aware only one single London Mail of 4th December has been sent on by her. This has been kindly lent us and we have extracted from it chiefly what we find regarding military and naval movements and promotions, and a report on the market. We had no time for more. We besides recopy from the Singapore Free Press Extra of 14th January, come to hand by this opportunity, several other items of the overland news, the most important and gratifying of which is that the Queen has given birth on the 9th November, to a Prince, on which happy occasion great rejoicings took place among H. M.oyal subjects in all parts of the country. There are not many other news of much interest. In Spain, the insurrection of Genl. O'Donnell in favor of Queen Christina had been suppressed, and many of its ringleaders executed. The pension of 750,000 francs hitherto allowed the ex-Régent has been withdrawn.

By the *Anonymous* a very few papers from Calcutta to the 23d January, brought to Singapore by the *Coweslee Family* (not yet arrived here) have been received, and from the Eastern Star of that date kindly lent us, we copy the very important intelligence from Cabul, of which however the only quite certain portion seems to be the treacherous murder of the Envoy Sir W. Macnaghten, although there cannot be a doubt that the garrison of Cabul, even if they have not laid down their arms, must be in a very dangerous condition. We forbear, however, any further comment, referring our readers to

* We seen no mention made of the death of Captain Hamilton; in all probability, it is only a report. Capt. Troup, too, was certainly alive on the 23d of Nov.

the forementioned extract from the *Sar* which seems to contain as full particulars as were obtainable at that time in Calcutta.

By the *Mariam* transport, arrived during the week from Chusan, with, it is said, a large portion of the cash (Chinese currency) taken at Ningpo, accounts from Ningpo to the middle of last month have been received, and according to them the Chinese near Ningpo were committing acts of hostility, whenever the carelessness of the English enabled them to possess themselves of their persons without immediate danger, and of wreaking their vengeance upon their unfortunate prisoners by inflicting the most atrocious cruelties. We are sorry to learn that the second mate of the transport *Ernaad* who went to a village near Ningpo for water with a boat, which he incautiously left, accompanied by two lascars, was seized by the Chinese, who mutilated him in the most dreadful manner, chopping off his hands, cutting open the muscles of his thighs and legs, and at last ended his misery by cutting off his head. No punishment whatever has by Sir Hugh Gough yet been inflicted on the guilty village for these enormities. Several lascars have also lately been seized, and probably shared the same fate, and a party of officers when lately taking a walk on shore, were in great danger of being surrounded and taken, had not fortunately the movements of the Chinese been observed on board H. M. ships, from which boats were promptly sent, and seamen landed, who coming onawares upon the Chinese, dispersed them, and thus extricated their countrymen from their dangerous position. We hear of no movements of the troops upon either Yuvaou or Hangchow, and hostilities seem to be confined to the petty aggressions of the Chinese, above mentioned.

We have just been kindly favored with the following, from which it will be seen that some steps were taken to bring the guilty to punishment, but we believe, without success.

"Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Hill of the *Ernaad* addressed to Messrs D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.

"Feb. 10th.—My second mate Mr. T. R. Whitaker was decoyed away last night about 11 p. m. with two lascars from the longboat around at the watering place, and ruthlessly murdered, the alarm was given by one of the two lascars escaping, although desperately wounded. Armed parties from H. M. Ships were immediately sent off, we found the headless body of the poor lad in a canal, and traces of the other Lascar having been dragged away wounded, but alive and struggling several miles: the villages had been surrounded by our force and all the principal inhabitants are prisoners, the greatest interest and excitement prevailed amongst our people who were with difficulty restrained from burning down the houses and exterminating the people. The poor lad's body was covered with wounds so that he must have struggled desperately. His death is universally regretted and his funeral was attended by all ranks of the services and expedition, for he was a general favorite."

By the *Tartar*, JAMES MATHESON Esq. of the firm of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. left this country, on Thursday last, after a residence of many years, during which he conducted the extensive business of his firm. We regret to learn that the unsatisfactory state of Mr. Matheson's health hastened the time of his departure. His absence will be regretted by many who found in him a ready and competent adviser, and by others for his well known liberality. A number of his friends saw M. Matheson to the boat, which took him to the Steamer *Ariadne*, and in her he proceeded to the *Tartar*, after which the steamer continued her way to Hongkong.

Sir Henry Pottinger returned to Macao from Hongkong on Tuesday last, and intends leaving again for Hongkong in a few days.

The subscriptions collected by the Revd. Theodore Jozet, among the British and foreign community for the building of a Roman Catholic Chapel, intended chiefly for the use of soldiers and sailors of that persuasion, and for the teaching of Chinese, have, we believe, been liberally filled up; the collection made by the Revd. J. L. Shuck, of the Baptist Missionary Society, for the building of school-rooms at Hongkong for the instruction of Chinese youths, have likewise been very successful, and these gentlemen are we believe already engaged in raising the necessary buildings. No decided steps have however, as yet, been taken, for the erection of an English Church, of which, ever since the departure of

the Revd. Mr. Vachell, three years since, there has not been a clergyman resident in China. We understand however that the authorities at Hongkong are by no means insensible of this want, and we doubt not that as soon as the sanction of H. M.'s government of the permanent settlement of Hongkong shall have been received, measures for a Church establishment will likewise be taken, and we trust the new inhabitants will then also liberally come forward to support it. Some plans for the attaining of this object are, we have heard, now in agitation, although they can hardly be matured before the fate of Hongkong is finally determined on. We suppose Hongkong will form part of the diocese of New South Wales.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD. AT CHUSAN CHINESE AND NINGPO.

Corwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, & c. c. s. commander in chief; Capt. Richards, Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchetier, c. s. Pelican 18—comdr. Napier. Hyacinth 18— " G. Goldsmith, Modeste 12— " Watson, Columbine 18— " Morshead, Clito 16— " E. Troubridge, Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland, Lady Bentinck surveying vessel comdr. R. Collinson, Troopship Jupiter mr. comr. R. Fulton, H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall, " Queen mr. comr. W. Warden, " Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty, " Sesostria comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, c. s. Pyrlades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent) Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter, Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER, Sir Thomas Herbert & c. s. senior Commanding Officer.

Blenheim 72—captain J. Nias, Herald 26— " J. Nias, Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasie, Cruiser 18—comdr. J. Pearse, Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood, Young Hebe 4— " Wood, H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comr. Ross, " Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March, ARRIVED
4. (B.) *Eleanor*, Holderness, Manila.
4. (Sp.) *Singular*, Bordenove, Manila & New Zealand
5. (B.) *Puppy*, Cole, Calcutta and Singapore.
6. " *Ariel*, Burt, do. do.
7. " *Mercury*, —, London.
8. " *Arrow*, Geare, Sydney.
8. (A.) *Horatio*, Howland, New York.
9. " *Levant*, Foulk, Philadelphia.
9. (Sued.) *James Boorman*, —, Bombay.
10. (B.) *Mariam*, (Tpt.) —, Chusan.
10. " *Ardaser*, Macintyre Bombay & Sing.
10. " *Anomya*, Vaux, Bombay and Singapore
11. " *Rob Roy*, Boyd, Calcutta and — do.

PASSENGER Per
Rob Roy, Captain Gabbett.

March, SAILED
7. (B.) *Betsy Sarah*, Hurnon, Sing. & Calcutta.
8. " *Cordelia*, Cawkett, Liverpool.
10. " *Tartar*, Luce, Ceylon and Bombay.
11. " *John Bibby*, Snipe, London.
12. " *Ganges*, —, Sing. and Madras.
12. " *Mosden*, Dare, Chusan.

PASSENGERS Per
Tartar, Mr. James Matheson; Capt. Owen late of the *Moir*, Dinshaw Foordonjee.

The *Anomya*, Capt. Vaux, arrived in Macao Roads on the 10th inst. having left Singapore on the 17th ultimo. Point de Galle on the 23d January, and Bombay 6th. do. Her detention at anchor at Galle and Singapore having been 7 days and 4.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.—November 11th *Emma*, Mann, China, Downs; 19th *James Ewing*, China, Cork; 24th *Seabey Castle*, China, Whight; *Duke of Lancaster*, China, Portsmouth; 25th *Ivanhoe*, China, Downs; 26th *Anne Leing*, China, Downs; *Symmetry*, Manila, Downs; 27th *Bella Marina*, China, Downs; 29th *George Armstrong*, China, Liverpool; 30th *Francis Smith*, China, Downs; December 1st *Chabar*, China, Cork; *Sultan*, China, Downs; *Lydie*, China, Havre; 3rd *Earl Stanhope*, Manila, Gravesend.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND.—November 9th *Abbots Reading*, Crawford, China, Liverpool; 25th H. M.

S. Harlequin, Hastings, China, Portsmouth; 26th *Albar*, Dumareq, China, Liverpool; 8th H. M. S. *Cambrian*, India, Plymouth; 16th *Syron*, Smith, Rio, Cape, and China, Plymouth; 17th *Hiram*, Manila, Downs.

QUICK PASSAGE.—On the 8th arrived here the American ship *Horatio*, Captain Howland, from New York the 22nd November. She came the eastward passage through the strait of Timor and Dampier's strait, and accomplished the passage in only 106 days, which, we believe, is the shortest on record at this season of the year.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Ann Birdson*, *Lady Leith Prima Donna*, *Robert Whiteway*, *Anna Elisa*, *Duycol Queen Mab*, *Borussia*, *John Horton*, *Abbot's Reading*.
From Calcutta, — *Moulmein*, *Cowjee Family*.
From Bombay, — *Saphira*, *Circassian*, *Castle Family*, *Strabane*, *Chusan*, *Wild Irish Girl*.
From Singapore, — *John Cree*.
From Java, — *Orion*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Dec.	SINGAPORE, 17th Feb.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 22.	MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 24th Jan.	AMOY, 29th January,
BOMBAY, 15th Jan.	CHUSAN, 15th Feb.
JAVA, 15th January,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	—	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	—	Hill,	"
Ariel,	—	Burt,	"
Arrow,	—	Grave,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anonyma,	—	Vaux,	"
Ardaser,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	"
Arcthius,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ann,	—	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	Turner and Co.
*Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	346	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canton,	—	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cadet,	500	Curling,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Diana,	—	Cheyne,	Dent & Co.
Eleanor,	—	Holderness	"
*Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Forth,	—	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hannah Ker,	—	Potter,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
John Brightman,	—	Viall,	W. H. Harton.
*John Renwick,	408	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Maclellan	—	—	—
James Boorman	—	—	—
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	—
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Oriza,	—	Ager,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Pras. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Pelorus,	325	Triggs,	A. A. de Mello.
Palatine,	507	Gardner,	Eox Rawson and Co.
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Pearl,	394	Burrows,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Regular,	389	Hudd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	—	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Red Rover,	—	Wright,	"
*Reliance,	—	Green,	"
Sovereign,	—	Chard,	"
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.

AMERICAN.

*Lema,	—	Endicot,	Russell and Co.
*Cynthia,	—	Johnson,	Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia,	—	Barlow,	W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno,	—	Scudder,	Russell and Co.
Olof Wyk,	—	Meason,	Wetmore and Co.
<i>Infante</i> , —	—	"	"
<i>Horatio</i> , —	—	Howland,	G. Nye jr.
<i>Levant</i> , —	—	Foulke,	J. D. Sword & Co.

SPANISH.

<i>Ana</i> , —	—	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 25.] Macao, Saturday, 19th March, 1842.

[No. 337.]

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hong Kong, and at the office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 19th proximo.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira," Hongkong Pay Office,
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para suministro de Patacas, em sommas de nao menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o meu Honravel Governador General da India em Conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de Duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas Espanholas se recebem no Escritorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Moira," em Hongkong, ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Co., em Macao, atle ao meio dia, do dia 10 de April proximo futuro.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajud.nte do Pagador.

"Navio "Moira" em Hongkong Escriptoria,
da Pagadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th inst., the Bark "CALCUTTA," now under British flag, of 368 tons or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Anchors and Cables, Boats, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be published hereafter; and an Inventory of the vessel's stores may be seen on application.

The "CALCUTTA," since she was dismantled in the late Typhoon, has had all necessary repairs, and no expense spared to make her a vessel as good as new; she was hove down for inspection, and the surveyors have pronounced her to be "good and staunch, and fit to perform any voyage that be required."

The vessel is to be sold absolutely to the highest bidder.

Macao, 10th March, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On this day Saturday, 19th March, will be sold By

WILLIAM LANE.

At his Auction room on the Prava Grande. The fast sailing Brig "DIANA," of 205 Tons or thereabouts, as she now lies in Macao Roads with all Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains, Boats &c. &c. The vessel is extremely well found in Stores and was recovered in May last year.

In Inventory of the vessel's stores can be seen at the Auctioneer's.

And the vessel to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

The sale will commence at 2 P. M. precisely.

Terms—Cash 7/2.

Macao, 17th March, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in next week, (of which notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. A. DE MELLO Esq., positively to the highest bidder:

- 50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
- 25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
- 25 one do. do. 'Pale French Brandy,
- 25 four do. do. English do.
- 20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry,
- 200 do. Gin,
- 50 Kegs of white and Black Paints.

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, offering at the same time a chance to those who may require to secure a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

Any quantity (not under one case) may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average Auction price will be charged for the same.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of

which due notice will be given) that fine and fast sailing three masted British schooner.

The GOVERNOR DOHERTY, of 157 tons or thereabouts.

With all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a large quantity of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Tyne, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st January, 1842. TURNER & Co.

CIRCULAR—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this office at the usual rates, £5, & cent returnable on the premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841.

BELL & Co.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

The undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.


HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUSS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A I British Barque "ANN" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.

Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.


 THE good British Barque HYGEIA of 377 tons burthen: and 600 tons (of 50 feet) CAPACITY. E. 1 at Lloyds till Sept. 1843, copper in very good order, Spars and Rigging mostly new within three years, and in fine order.—Has a patent windlass, 3 large anchors, and 2 chain cables, and is otherwise well found in every respect; and can be sent to sea without any expense.—

For terms apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

 THE new Clipper Arrow, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR CHARTER EITHER IN CHINA OR TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.


 THE British Brig "PELORUS" 325 tons is a first rate sailer, and carries from 350 to 400 tons. For Particulars apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

or to Capt. TRIGGS on board.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

 THE A I British Barque "ARETHUSA," 214 Tons Register Capt. CHRISTIAN, is ready to receive Cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.


Macao, 17th February, 1842.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

 THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

 THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

 THE British Barque "LADY HAVES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 & Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C. care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. J. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE—Singapore BEANS and American Fine SPARS suitable for top masts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIRIS & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Bailie*,

PERFUMERY—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowslip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder,—an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE—SHERRY WINE in hogsheds, casks and cases, CHAMPAGNE in baskets one dozen each Holland GIN in glass and in stout jars, and cases of five and six dozen; apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. CIGNAC BRANDY.

GELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSRY & Co's, Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

COALS, Liverpool One! COAL in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—BEEF and PORK in barrels and casks; COD FISH, dried in drums, PICKLED SALMON in barrels, TOBACCO, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, PAINTS, white, green and black, CANVAS, RAVENS DUCK, MANILA ROPE, and PICKLES; for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

BEER in hbls and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BROWN stout in bottle.

PORT WINE in bottle.

SHERRY WINE in do.

GIN in bottle.

BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOUWAN Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Macao,

or C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queens Road.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and LASCAR RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE. English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FRUCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, MANILA SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also

SPARS 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches,

and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

or to CAPT. MORGAN,

General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

J. V. JORGE.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

27 " Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 14 @ 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & an CHER & apply to

J. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queens Road.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

PERSIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The Shah of Persia having conceded to all the demands made by Sir J. McNeil, to the restoration of friendly relations between Persia and Great Britain, it has been resolved immediately to evacuate the island of Karack.

We believe that the steam frigate Auckland and other vessels are immediately to proceed to the Persian Gulf, to convey the troops to Bombay.—*Bombay Times*, Dec. 29.

PERSIAN GULF.—By the *Cook* which came into harbour on Saturday afternoon, we have received the following very important intelligence from that quarter:—

"First then as to Persia; Sir J. McNeil made his public entry into Teheran on the 8th October, his entry and reception was of the most splendid description, and seems to have put him into as good a humor with the Persians as he left displeased; indeed, the King and the old villain Hadjee Agassee are open, free, and all that is noble, so reports say, you will have heard by the *Hugh Lindsay* that all was right, and this Island to be forthwith given up. Now, I am not much of a politician; still I could not help asking for what purpose it was we ever took possession of the Island; from all who could give me information on the subject, as well as from Parliamentary papers, to my surprise I found it was taken possession of in consequence of the King of Persia having attacked Herat and refused to withdraw when our government remonstrated, and further I was informed, the same Sir John MacNeil had informed the King of Persia of this, and also that we should keep it until all our differences with Persia were settled; the first and principal of which was the giving up Gorian to Shah Kamran, and giving up all pretensions to, or interference with, Herat. Hearing this, I of course asked the question, are all these objects accomplished as we evacuate the Island. Judge my surprise, when I was told, as far as was known, nothing but the required apologies, and a Commercial Treaty had been granted by Persia, and as the late Government of Her Majesty were anxious to get out of the scrape the best way they could, it is supposed our Envoy was not directed to be too scrupulous. Now I will shew you how far Gorian has been given up, as proclaimed by the late ministers to Parliament. It was as I told you in a former letter, given up to Kamran, but a few days after His Majesty the king of kings accepted the cession of Herat and all its dependencies, and was graciously pleased to make Shah Kamran, in consequence of his having learnt wisdom and obedience his representative for his feudatory Kingdom of Herat, and since that not a very long time before Sir John McNeil entered the Capital, Shere Khan, the brother of that seconded. Yar Mahomed was by the king of Persia appointed Governor of Gorian, under his majesty Mahomed Shah; thus then, Gorian is not given up by Persia, on the contrary all Herat is under their control; now if we give up Karack while things remain in this state, we shall as the Persians say, have been made "to eat dirt." I only give you a few facts, you can draw conclusions.

All we can learn at this place is, that Sir John McNeil has concluded a commercial treaty, by which we are to be treated as the most favored nation, that is, a fixed

duty in the neighbourhood and influence of the Court; and to be robbed and bereft at all places, on the Sea Coast by the Governors of those places, whom the Persian Government have not power to prevent doing this. It is true this will not be done direct on the British Merchant—this the cowards would be afraid of; but on their purchasers, all of whom are in their power; there is another thing connected with this, will give trouble beyond measure, it is the great number of Bushire Bagawales which are under the British Flag and Pass, who will claim these privileges; now we do know the whole system in which these passes were obtained, as there are agents in Bombay to assume ownership for a consideration who have as little right to do so as you or I. This is all known to the Persian authorities and no one will have cause to envy the Resident or Consul who will have to fight these battles. The giving up of Karack, even in a Commercial point of view, is a bad policy, for by making it a free port, the quantity of British manufactures which would find their way into Persia and Arabia would be more than quadrupled. If Karack must be given up to Government, or to fix a station on some part of the Island of Kishmeh, make it a free port, and from its vicinity to Bunda Abbas, the Commercial treaty with Persia might then be of some use and even answer what it professes to do.—*Ibid*.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

PROGRESS OF THE TEA CULTIVATION IN THE PROVINCE OF KUMAON.

The Secretary desired to present the following communication from Government bearing on the progress of the Tea Cultivation in Kumaon:

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 11TH OF DEC. 1841.

MY DEAR SRRY.—The information in the accompanying paper respecting the Tea Nurseries in Gurhwal and Kumaon may be interesting to the Society, and the publication of it advantageous.

Lord Auckland desired me to extract it and put it into your hands for the service of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and for the benefit of the public at large, if the Society will give it circulation in its proceedings and papers.

Yours very truly,
G. A. BUSHBY.

H. H. SPRY, ESQ., M. D.

Note on the progress making in the Provinces of Gurhwal and Kumaon in the Cultivation of the Tea Plant.

1. The first place at which the plant may be seen is Paori near Meerongur, in the private grounds of the Assistant Captain Huddleston, on the elevation of about 6000 feet.

2. There are some hundred strong and healthy looking plants and seedlings, but none as yet of a growth to yield seed.

3. The next place where the plant is to be met with is in a Garden attached to the Commissioner's bungalow at Lohha.

4. Here at a height of about 5,000 feet there are about as many plants as at Paori, and all of the same healthy appearance and at the same stage of this growth.

5. At Almora there are two Gardens belonging to Government—the one the Luchmesur, the order the Rupena Garden.

The first covers three acres in extent and contains 1500 full grown trees yielding seed, and 20,000 growing seedlings; the second stands on 1½ acres, and has in it 700 layers taken from the other Garden and 500 seedlings.

6. There is also near Almora a private Garden belonging to Mr. Blinkworth, in which there are some 40,000 seeds sown and expected to come up in the summer of 1842.

The fourth, and perhaps most eligible site with reference to its position as being nearest to the plains, is at Bheental where there are two Gardens, one called the Bhirtpoor Garden of three acres contains 300 trees yielding seed, 700 layers, and 200 seedlings, the other the Russeah Garden on the N. w Koorcha lake of 6 acres, has 5,846 thriving seedlings and 20,000 seeds sown, and expected to come up in the summer between March and July.

7. In the vicinity of this last Garden in the semi-circular slope of the mountain to the North and East of the Now Koorcha lake, a great extent of irrigable land, proved to be favorable to the growth of the Tea plant is to be had at the distance of only one march from the plains, and at an average elevation of about 4000 feet.

8. In the several Gardens, not of too recent formation to have trees yielding seed, there are calculated to be not less than 50,000 seeds nearly ready to be gathered, and that almost all of these will germinate may be concluded from the produce of what

have last year been sown and are now coming up.

9. On the whole the experiment, in as far as the possibility of rearing the Tea plant in the province of Gurhwal and Kumaon is in question, may be safely pronounced to have completely succeeded.

10. The quality of the leaf and the difference in this respect between the produce of the Gardens near Bheental where snow seldom if ever falls, though the frosts sometimes are severe, and that of the gardens near Almorah and in the interior, which are annually exposed to snow as well as frost, can only be ascertained by the employment of properly qualified persons who can subject the article to the usual tests.

11. Assam has doubtless a great advantage over Kemaon as to facility of export, but the latter province will probably be found to yield a produce of a superior quality.

12. But even if its superiority in this respect should not be found to counterbalance the disadvantages of the situation of Kemaon in as far as foreign markets are concerned, still, when the liking evinced by all classes of the native population for Tea is considered, the gradual growth of demand nearer home does not appear to be an improbable consequence of such an extension of the cultivation of the plant in the mountains, as may furnish the inhabitants of the plains with the means of indulging at a moderate cost in what would then soon become a favorite beverage.

The slowness of the people of India to adopt any new habit, especially in regard to their food and refreshments, is well known; but there was a time when tobacco was unknown and potatoes not very long since, were regarded with suspicion, yet the one has become a necessary of life and the consumption of the other is rapidly increasing.

SINGAPORE.

LOSS OF THE "VISCOUNT MELBOURNE."—We regret that it falls to our lot to announce the loss of the Ship *Viscount Melbourne*, Captain McKenzie, on the 5th instant, on the Luconia Shoal, in the China Sea. She took her departure from this for Macao on the 25th ult., with the following Passengers on board; viz, Mrs Dare and 2 children, Lieut-Col. Campbell, 37th Regt. M. N. I. and—Scott, Esqr. of Calcutta. On the 5th inst., at 4 30 P. M. during a calm, breakers were descried on the lee beam close to the vessel, when she sounded in 18 fathoms, and let go both bow and anchors, which, however, would not hold, and the ship struck about and swung broadside to the reef; from which it was found impossible to get her off, and nothing remained to be done but to get the boats out. This was accomplished with some difficulty; and before they left the ship, she had begun, with the flow of the tide, to strike very heavily, threatening destruction to all the after part of the vessel, although, in consequence of the anchors holding forward, she was comparatively safe in that part. Having put provisions and water on board, they left the vessel in 5 boats; the Captain, Mrs Dare and children, Mr Scott, and 23 of the Crew in the Launch; in the 1st Cutter, the Chief and Third Officers, with Lieut Col. Campbell, 3 European seamen, and 7 lascars; in the 2nd Cutter, the Second Mate and 9 of the crew; in the 3rd Cutter, 22 of the lascars, and in the Jolly boat, the 4th Officer and 6 of the crew—in all 77 hands. Having left the vessel, the boats steered toward the Coast of Borneo with the intention of making Borneo Proper; and on the 7th came in sight of the land on the Coast, but finding that the strength of the current would prevent their reaching the capital, Captain McKenzie directed them to steer for Sambas—the 22 lascars in the 3rd Cutter, however, being apparently determined to shift for themselves, went off at once towards the shore. On the same day they also parted company with the 2nd Cutter; the Chief Officer having said that he would run in to look at the land and return by sunset; but apparently met with some obstacle as he did not afterwards join them. On the 10th, a Malay prahu came alongside of the Launch, the Nakodah of which was permitted to come on board, and endeavored to persuade them to go on shore—but this invitation being declined he went again on board of his own prahu, and getting alongside the jolly boat, which was astern boarded her and plundered the men in her of every thing they had. She was doubtless a pirate, and Capt. McKenzie supposes, he was only prevented from attacking and plundering the Launch, by seeing that they were well supplied with fire arms on board. As it was, the prahu fired several shots at the Launch, one of which wounded a European seaman in the head. Finding the jolly boat the cause of detention, the people were taken out of her and divided between the Launch and second cutter, the boat herself being turned adrift. On the following night the 2d cutter parted company with the Launch, and seeing no traces of her at daylight, although she had hove to and fired muskets during the night, the second officer determined to steer in his boat for Singapore. He arrived here early on the morning of Monday last; and Captain McKenzie having also adopted the same

determination, after parting company with the 2nd cutter, his boat arrived about 12 hours after, having been 13 days from the ship. They had all suffered much from exposure, and in particular Mrs Dare, one of whose children was at the breast, and whose situation for such a period in an open boat was necessarily painful in the extreme.

No farther accounts having been received of the 1st cutter, and having had experience of the dangers to be on board of her are exposed to on the Coast of Borneo, the local authorities have very properly chartered the *Royalist* to proceed to that coast in quest of her. The *Royalist* is herself well-armed, and some Grandhaowee and Scapys having been shipped on board of her, she will be in a condition not only to protect herself against pirates, but to operate effectually against them. Capt. McKenzie says that the 1st Cutter was an excellent boat, very well equipped and in every respect in an efficient state, and well provided with arms, besides those belonging to Colonel Campbell. It is not improbable that being prevented from joining her consort by contrary currents, she may have steered for Sambas; but there is too much room for apprehension on that Coast to rely on any such probability, and we are happy to find that the local authorities have lost no time in despatching a vessel for her relief.

We ought not to come into this notice without mentioning that Commodore Kearney, in the absence of any of H. R. Majesty's Cruisers, very handsomely proffered the services of the two American Ships-of-war here under his command, to make inquiries, in the course of their voyage to China, along the Borneo Coast, for the missing boat—an offer which has been acknowledged, we have no doubt, by the local authorities in becoming terms, although the despatch of the *Royalist* renders it unnecessary to avail of it.

ADELAIDE

By the arrival of the *Dorset* from South Australia, we have received accounts from Adelaide to the 23d December. We publish beneath, an article, extracted from the Report of the Committee on the Commercial Trade of South Australia, as adopted by the Statistical Society of that Colony.

THE CRISIS.

This colony, as well as New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, has been for a considerable time suffering under a severe monetary pressure. The causes of the derangements which have taken place appear to have been—

1.—The great extent of banking accommodation afforded in the earlier stages of the Colony.

2.—The almost unlimited credit that was given upon all transactions.

3.—The large Government expenditure, which in the early part of the present year was suddenly checked.

The two former of these led to considerable speculation in land; this continued without any material check till the end of 1839, and indeed as far as relates to land in the vicinity of the New Port, up to the end of last year. About the beginning of 1840 the influx of emigrant capitalists obviously decreased, and fears began to be entertained as to the approval by the home authorities of so large a Government outlay. Confidence, during last year, was generally diminished, as the banks rapidly withdrew from individuals the accommodation previously afforded.

The high price at one time obtained for goods, induced large and judicious shipments from home, and also caused emigrants to invest in merchandise a large proportion of their capital which, in the majority of instances, being required for a speedy outlay, the owners were compelled to realise at once, and generally at a great sacrifice. From the procrustean fall in the value of their stocks, many dealers who had been falsely considered as successful unexpectedly discovered that they were insolvent. The subsequent loss upon their stock was augmented by their having to realise unsaleable goods that had been previously purchased for the sake of obtaining invoices that contained a portion of saleable articles.

The derangement in the money market continued to increase as fears began to be entertained respecting the fate of the bills drawn by Colonel Gawler, upon the Colonization Commissioners. In the early part of this year, the actual dishonor of the above bills being known, confidence received a still further and very severe check. This caused some failures—to a less extent than might, however, have been expected; nevertheless, it occasioned great embarrassment throughout the whole community.

This unpropitious state of things continued long after Governor Grey's arrival, he having brought no news as to the payment of previous bills, and

* The cutter has since also arrived in Singapore.

being but inadequately furnished with financial powers for completing the necessary Government arrangements in the colony.

The exports—of wool from above 900,000 sheep—oil and whalebone from four bay whaling establishments—and several less important articles of produce will, your sub-committee anticipate, materially relieve our present position, particularly when to them is added the crops from more than 10,000 acres now under cultivation.

A liberal Government expenditure for the next year or two would materially assist the colony in recovering from its present position, and which your Sub-committee cannot but consider as the more due to the settlers, as a great portion of their present difficulty has been occasioned by the instantaneous stoppage of the Commissioners' credit and finances.

ADELAIDE PRICE CURRENT, DECEMBER 17, 1841.—Wheat per bushel, 10s to 15s; flour fine, per 100lb, £1 5s to £1 10s; maize, per bushel 5s 6d; barley 5s to 6s per bushel; oats per bushel 6s 6d to 8s. Potatoes, V. D. L. per ton £16 to £21; Colonial ditto, £16 to £21; tea, Hyson Skin per chest, £12; sugar, Mauritius per ton, £32 to £35; coffee per lb. 1d to 1s; oil, siern, per imperial tun, £70; black, per ditto, £5; whalebone per ton, £90 to 100; wool per lb. 10d to 1s 4d.

TOTAL LOSS OF BARK FLORIDA, FROM CANTON.—We have been favored with the following particulars of the loss of the Florida, from Canton.

SHORT BEACH, Little Egg Harbor, September 22d, 1841.

MR. JAMES BERGEN, —

DEAR SIR,—I hasten to inform you that the bark Florida, of New Bedford, from Canton, bound to New York, cargo tea, rhubarb, and cassia, struck on Brizantine Shoals yesterday, and is now a wreck. The captain, crew, &c. were taken off by schooner Bath, Captain Crumner, and are now at my house. This morning, the vessel is not yet seen—her masts are down, and in all probability she has gone to pieces. I am just sending a vessel out to her, and am going to Brizantine Beach to take charge of what may be stranded. The vessel is insured in New Bedford, the cargo partly in China. I have not time to say more. Very respectfully, yours

S. W. LLETS, Jr.,
Commissioner of Wrecks.

We learn in addition, that the Florida will be an absolute total loss. Brizantine shoals lies off eight miles from the beach, and although a very dangerous place, was not laid down upon any chart on board of the Florida. A large amount of insurance had been made in Wall street upon her cargo, but owing to advices received last Tuesday, that there was an insurance at Canton sufficient to cover the whole amount at risk, all the policies in New York were cancelled. The loss will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The vessel is insured at New Bedford.—*New York Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SIR,—In common with many of your readers I have been much amused with the *Idler* in Hong-kong, at the same time I regret to say, his sudden transitions from the grave to the ludicrous are so abrupt that one hardly knows when he is serious or jesting. He, I, think, should study to attain that happy style by which the practiced writer so gracefully glides from "grave to gay, from lively to severe."

I address you because I am one of those who imagine that the Chinese fracas, described by the *Idler* in his last No. was not altogether a laughing matter, as the sequel will show, some of the Chinese (but the least active in the row it is said) were secured, and have, in most direct and positive contravention of *English Law*, been sentenced to expiate so trifling an offence by the punishment of *felsons*! I understand they are now working on the public roads, loaded with chains, in companionship with a gang of pirates and miscreants whose crimes by many would be deemed worthy of capital punishment. Is not this monstrous? And the more so when I tell you that numerous felonies have been committed by Englishmen on the Chinese which have been wholly unpunished; in some instances only a slight punishment was inflicted. It must be obvious that such partiality or ignorance—no doubt the latter—cannot fail to alienate the Chinese, and lead them to entertain a very mean opinion of our national character. Some of them already go so far as to say, the English mandarins are nearly as bad as their own; an opinion which will be shared by the British, if such a flagrant violation of English

law and public justice is not in some measure repaired by the immediate release of the unfortunate Chinese brawlers in question: and which I am sure the estimable and right minded gentleman, who acts as magistrate, will on proper investigation forthwith order. It is due to him to say, no one more deplors the wretched inefficiency of the Police force than himself; no man can do his duty better, so far as the vague, anomalous, and provisional instructions clogging his judicature will permit: but dependent as he is for information on others, in all that concerns the Chinese under his jurisdiction, it is not surprising that he should feel weary of the onerous duties of office, and impatient to be amid the clash and din of arms in the North.

But for this knowledge I should have been animated at greater length upon this strange decision, and you will consequently admit, that it would be very ungenerous, perhaps wrong, to visit on his head the sad neglect and most grievous delinquencies of an office which almost unaided he has, at a professional sacrifice, been called upon to fill.

LEGION.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1842.

Brig "Algerine," Hongkong,
16th March, 1842

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the arrival of the Brig "Algerine" at Hongkong on the 12th instant, from Amoy on the 10th after a passage of 42 hours, from that place, Charles Buckton, commander, tonnage 145, passenger Lieut. Greive, H. C. S. H. M. Ships Druid, Pyldes, Chamelion, and Starling were still at Amoy, but the latter vessel was to leave for Chusan the day of my leaving, but she would doubtless remain a short time longer as it came on to blow a very heavy gale that night, and continued, most probably, some days, we having found no diminution of wind until well in with the land off Pedra Branca. The authorities were inviting the Chinese to resume their habitations at Kolongsoo, and were gradually doing so, the more respectable individuals, and owners of the soil, becoming responsible for the conduct of those whom they might employ. At Kolongsoo a market is held every morning from 6 until 10, at which very many articles in demand are obtainable, more particularly, excellent Beef, Fowls, Geese, Green Peas, Yams, Spinach, and many other vegetables in abundance.

About three miles above the shipping, as large body of Chinese muster daily to practise warlike evolutions, particularly musketry, amongst which are a large portion of Cavalry.

One of the surveying boats from the Pyldes, came suddenly upon them whilst up the river about 10 days ago. Capt. Kellett in the Starling has been surveying all the outer Islands, and found several excellent passages between them for vessels of any size. The Amoy Races were held just before my arrival: however nothing flags for want of spirit amongst H. M. officers there. Hunting three times a week, usually ending at Tenterdon Gorse; the other three days they have Pigeon shooting, and some excellent matches take place:

The residences of the officers and troops on the Island are particularly comfortable, and the Sappers and Miners are constantly at work making good roads for the easy transmission of artillery across the Island, in case it should be required.

The Thos. Grenville and Frankfield, troopships are lying there,—there is also the Kelpie and Anglona schooner. The Emily Jane sailed for Red Bay on the 8th instant. Capt. Clark was on board the Druid and not expected to move.

Amongst other inaccuracies in the charts of the coast I may mention a bank, the North Brother S. S. E. and old Thunder Head N. & E. distant about 3½ miles, I observed fishing stakes where the Charts are marked 15 fathoms, on sounding found only 5 fathoms and this at high water spring tide.

I crossed it twice in working into Tongsan, and found 15 fathoms to the S.E. of it and inside to the N. W. 13 fathoms.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES BUCKTON.
Commander of the Algerine.

BOAT AND BUTTER.

(Communicated.)

Every thing in this world of ours has a name; and many with one name have two significations: the real and the accepted;—the bona fide designation of the

thing, and the figurative. Thus, we all know what is called friendship;—how few of us know what it really is. How many people say "good things," as they are called; how few really good things do any of us say: and when we say of a man he is a "good man" on change, how much the reverse may be not be every where else. Yet without it requires a certain degree of tact to distinguish the real from the figurative, which every one does not possess.—I'll give you an instance. Reader, do you know what is "Toast and butter"? of course you do—Can you define it to me? I dare say you can, in your own opinion at least, and as the world wags, that goes a great way—come, tell me now:—Is it not, slices of the staff of life made brown before the fire, and well bespread with the unctuous concrete of milk?—Yes—and you know of no other, no figurative signification for the term?—No—and this is the toast and butter wherewith you would tempt the corporeal, or tickle the ideal palate, of a "great man," from whom you expected, and might possibly gain something? And you know no other?—Then are you a dolt—and I find I must teach you;—so listen to me, and I will tell you what toast and butter is in its figurative sense.

Now suppose yourself at a dinner, a public dinner, given on some great occasion, no matter what, and said "great man," sat at the head of the table, or any where else at the table; and the soup, and the fish, and the roast, and the stew, and the game, and the puddings had been all freely discussed; and the wine had passed round, and every one was well disposed to listen to, and chime in with, every thing. Then is the time to offer, not your real, but your figurative, not the slices of browned and greased bread, but your mental "Toast and Butter."—Up gets the purveyor of the article, and says, "With the chairman's permission I will propose a toast:—Gentlemen do me the favor to fill your glasses; I need not say fill bumpers, when you hear the name I am about to propose to you, your glasses will be filled to the brim, and you will do full honor to the toast, I am sure. I beg to propose the health of one who is the friend of every man who needs a friend;—the promoter of every man's interest that has an interest to promote;—the disinterested in himself, and interested for all others;—whose purse ever exceeds the impulse of his benevolent heart;—in a word, the health of Sir Liberal Patron, and long may he continue at the head of that society of which he now constitutes the ornament and the pride."

Thump, thump, thump, go knuckles on the table, and jingle go glasses and plates; bumpers are quaffed off, and all shout "Sir Liberal Patron."—With three times three!" Cries the purveyor; (by the way, we have lately got on to four times four, in process of time we shall arrive at the end of the multiplication table, twelve times twelve) Hip! Hip! Hip! Huzza! &c. &c.; again knuckles thump, again glasses jingle, and for a few moments all is expectant silence; till up springs Sir Liberal, all satisfied (well toasted) and all modesty (well buttered) to "return thanks," as it is called. Now here's another misnomer,—another mistaking of the figurative for the real. Can any man of real sound sense, and unaffected modesty, return *any thing* like thanks for being be-toasted and be-buttered as Sir Liberal has been.—But that's nothing, or rather the thing. Up he gets, and "unaccustomed as he is to public speaking, or receiving such a gratifying demonstration of public feeling, feels himself (its a matter of feeling altogether) overpowered by his situation, and lacks words to express his gratitude to his friends around him, for the honor they have done him (numerous bows) at the friendly instigation of his valued and worthy friend Mr. Supple Cringe, whose health he begs to propose in return"—more bumpers—more thumping of knuckles and jingling of glasses, and another attack on the multiplication table, and, of course more toast and butter, to the end of the farce.—Now, reader! have I opened your eyes? If you were hungry, which toast and butter would you try? why, the real to be sure.—But if you wanted a minister to give you a place—a ship-owner to give you a command—a Merchant to make a supercargo of you—or a Contractor to give you a slice of a loan, or any other good thing, why, you would use the figurative to be sure. The real, you know, feeds the body, the figurative administers to the mind. It's of no use saying you are not accessible to it.—You are, and I am—and we all are, alike sensible and susceptible of it, and may have our favor bought, our credulity gulled, and our vanity puffed by it. We know the cheat, and are still content to be cheated: and whether it be in a newspaper or at a dinner—true or false—merited or undeserved, still there is a postern gate in the fortress of the strongest mind thro' which the insidious flow, flattery, will find an entrance, and force us to surrender our better judgement. Nor should it be otherwise. For every cloud the reality would dispel, it would intercept a thousand sunbeams; and were things called by their real names only, you would not be my gentle, my courteous reader, nor I, your devoted humble Servant.

HIEROCLES.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 19th March 1842.

PIRACY.—Besides the communications from

Hongkong given in another column, we are informed that after a short time since the small number of soldiers stationed at the village of Check-pai-wan, had been withdrawn without being promptly replaced, the ladrones landed and levied contributions on the village. Indeed, according to all accounts, piracy is fearfully on the increase in the estuary of this river and the Canton river itself, nay, acts of piracy are being committed in the immediate neighbourhood of Macao. The population of the many islands formed by the Chokiang river has long been famous or rather infamous for piracy, but by the management of the Chinese authorities, mixing bribes and punishment, it had, before the difficulties with the English arose, been very much lessened, and although never entirely suppressed, the danger incurred by the peaceable native traders from pirates was not great. When however the arrival of the British force in the Chinese waters drove all warjunks and mandarin boats within shelter, piracy recommenced, and bids fair to become more formidable than at any previous time. At present it is said that the greater number of their boats rendezvous just within the Bogue, and from thence make their predatory excursions, to the very great risk and detriment of the peaceful trader, who unless strongly armed cannot venture at all to follow his calling. Of late the smuggling boats on their trips between this and Whampoa or Canton have ever travelled in company of three or four or even more, and we have heard even of some of these being sent as convoys to lorchas (Macao lighters) which, to fetch valuable cargo, had been despatched to Hongkong. It may easily be imagined that these precautions must subject merchants to enormous expense; nor are they on all occasions sufficient, for notwithstanding them the pirates have been at times successful, and possessed themselves of valuable property.

That under such a state of things the growing trade of Hongkong is much checked, need not be wondered at, and it is matter of deep regret that the efforts of H. M. Ships, which until the arrival of H. M. Plenipotentiary at Hongkong, were directed against the peaceable Chinese trader, were not rather pointed against the pirates, who might, we think, with a proper show of activity, if not destroyed, at least be rendered less daring, and driven back to greater distance. But, unfortunately the very settlement of Hongkong, if we are at all to trust statements made by respectable Chinese, gives shelter to the pirates, and we are told that goods plundered on the high seas, have been, against a payment, recovered from parties at Hongkong. We are well aware that under the circumstances under which Hongkong sprung into existence, and considering the predatory habits of the inhabitants of that island and those surrounding it, it could not be expected that the native population would be of the most desirable class; but the evil has been enhanced by some Chinese, owners of the most disgraceful establishments at Hongkong, having obtained such influence with the authorities, as to be able to exercise almost despotic sway among their countrymen, whom they squeeze in exactly the same manner as the mandarines are said to do elsewhere. The wealth these men, and particularly one of the name of Akwa have amassed, and are daily amassing, serves to increase their influence still more, and to such degree has it already risen, that respectable Chinese have assured us, that so long as that state of things lasted, however desirous they might be, it would be altogether impossible for them to settle at Hongkong. To give an idea of one of the impure sources from which the before named individual derives an enormous income, we may mention that he has on ground obtained from the government, erected a large mart-shed, capable of holding about 25 gambling tables and that he lets these at two dollars each per day; which alone would give him an income of \$1500 per month. The other place of iniquity of which he is owner must also be a profitable concern; but this is not all; as before said, he squeezes the Chinese who come to settle at Hongkong, that is, they are obliged to pay him taxes for being permitted to exercise their calling. Whatever complaints may be made to the British authorities of his proceedings, he has the means and address to render nugatory, and even to revenge himself on his refractory subjects. It is strongly suspected that this same person is well acquainted with most of the piracies committed in the neighbourhood, and that the pirates purchase his silence and protection. It would be difficult, we fear, to produce absolute proof, and such as would at the police office be

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

thought convincing, of many of the things of which we have accused this individual, but we hope that our remarks may have the desired effect of directing the Chief magistrate's attention to an evil which if allowed to grow must materially affect the prosperity of the new settlement, and this we are aware Capt. Caine wishes to promote with all his best exertions, although these are necessarily often thwarted by the natives he is obliged to employ, and who are all represented to be under the influence as above stated, and from whom therefore cooperation in detecting any of these evil doings cannot be expected.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers, and particularly that of the authorities at Hongkong to "Legion's" letter. That these poor men should be punished as felons merely for a brawl in the streets seems to be somewhat severe and we hope their case will be attended to and their punishment remitted, if such as described has been inflicted.

The amount of Cash (Chinese coin) brought by the *Murion* from Ningpo does not exceed 826,000 in value, being 10 per Cent of the whole of the large quantity seized, for which the remainder has been given up to the Chinese. We do not know upon what principle such restitution has been made, for, if the captors had a right to 10 per Cent of that property, which probably belonged to the Chinese government, we do not see, why the other nine tenths should not likewise change owners; if on the contrary it was considered that the conquerors had no claim to it, then the taking of the 10 per Cent is unjustifiable. If these cash belonged to the government we really can see no reason why the whole was not made lawful prize. All private property returned to its owners (or to those who claim it, the ownership being somewhat difficult to discover) at Ningpo pays 10 per Cent for its restitution, and we understand that the same duty is levied on the trade at Ningpo although it is difficult in most instances to put a just value on the cargoes of the junks, which in many instances is represented at much less than it really is.

We are much obliged to Capt. Buckton of the *Algerine* for his communication concerning affairs at Amoy, which it will be seen, are proceeding prosperously.

(Communicated. Hongkong 10th March)
ONDITS.

We are rivaling your gaieties at Macao, and although not enjoying the felicity of shaking a toe in the mazy quadrille, believe me, our *Soirées* are most brilliant. We have had two grand dinners ashore, one was given by the honorary members of the mess of the 37th Grenadiers, to the officers of that regiment previous to their departure to a more congenial climate than that—

"... of boiled rice and fish salted,
The grateful repast of tired travellers halted,

Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In colour or beauty may possibly vie,
But one can't say exactly, the hills are too high;
Where the women are—women (defend me, ye nine!)
And all, save the scene we behold, seems divine."

The other was given by our worthy and hospitable magistrate, to which every official on the island, down to the magistrate's clerk, was invited to meet his Excellency the Plenipotentiary: we think this was in the very best taste, and but due to them, considering the humble but highly useful duties they are called upon to perform: and we are sure the recollection of such condescension, on the part of superiors, will stimulate the subordinates to—if possible—a more zealous discharge of their respective duties; if so, such a good precedent will not be liable to fall into desuetude.

You will learn with regret that the *Idler* has left—

"... The land where the Bungalow and Prison
Are emblems of deeds which their builders have done;
Where poor China Brawlers with felons are driven,
Now maddening to anger that justice there's none."

We think your "professional" correspondent would have been noticed, and perhaps his hypercriticism reported on himself; for we imagine the "Idler" possessed as profound a knowledge of Vauban and

the art of fortification as his reviewer. Alas, that the playful sallies and sparkling wit, "that was wont to set the table in a roar" should be lost to Hongkongians!

Your remarks on Piracy are just but appear unheeded in the proper quarter. So daring have they become that a black mail system appears likely to be established in the Canton river; and unless some steps are taken to protect Chinese boats resorting thither, the settlement will suffer severely. Surely some portion of the very large force now in these waters might be appropriated for this highly necessary object.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

We are obliged to Captain Geare for the following communication.

Brig Arrow, Macao Roads, March 11th.
Dear Sir,—I arrived at Hongkong on Monday last from Sydney, left there January 13th. The following information about the Caroline islands may be useful. February 22d at 2 P. M. having run 27 miles NW by N by compass from Anonymous island, bright moonlight night, saw a small island right ahead about 1/2 mile distant, also a smaller one to the SE of it. The largest appeared about 1/2 mile in extent, very low, fringed with beach. These islands are not in the charts, and farther north than any laid down lat. 8° 58' N. long. 150° 02' E.

Jones's group, appears like 3 large islands on coming from the SE; from the west side of the westernmost island there is a sand bank extending 6 miles, first to the NW, then W by N, forming a crescent. The bank is uncovered in 3 or 4 places, with shoal water and rocks the whole extent. The west end terminates in a patch higher than the rest, having a clump of trees on it; this is an excellent mark, as the bank does not appear to extend more than 1/2 a cable's length outside of it. The bank is formed of bright white sand, and in some places is not more than 20 or 40 feet broad. The breakers can be heard, before the bank is seen.

Some's island is not visible from the end of this bank. I send a few Sydney papers, Yours truly,

FREDERICK GEARE,—Commander.

Canton Register, 15th March.

JAMES MATHESON, ESQ.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, from which it will be seen that Mr. Matheson before his departure from this city, made a donation of \$5,000 for benevolent purposes.

MEMO. SR. EDMUND MOLLER,
Redactor of the Canton Press.

O Ilmo Sr. Governador desta Cidade e suas Dependências dezerjando que da generosa offerta de que trata a carta junta do subdito Britânico, o Sr. James Matheson, tenha o publico cabal conhecimento, encarega-me de rogar a V. Sa. o obsequio de publicar em o seu Periódico e assim mesmo aque servio de resposta a essa carta e que V. Sa. achara junta. Tenho a honra de ser
De V. Sa.

Muito attto. venerator e crido.

JOSE MARIA DE SIQUEIRA.

Macao, 12 de Março, 1842.

(Translation.)

To EDMUND MOLLER Esq.

Editor of the Canton Press.

Sir,—The Honble the Governor of this City and its dependencies, desirous that the generous offer contained in the accompanying letter of the British subject, Mr. James Matheson, should be generally known by the public, has directed me to request of you that you will publish in your paper that letter as well as His Honor's reply herewith enclosed. I am, &c.

JOSE MARIA DE SIQUEIRA.

Macao, 12th March, 1842.

Macao, 9th March, 1842.

To His Excellency,

ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO,

Governor of Macao, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Being about to depart from China, after a residence of many years, though not without the hope of returning, I am desirous of leaving some memorial to testify my grateful sense of the protection afforded to me in common with the rest of my countrymen at Macao, more especially under the enlightened Government of your Excellency, by whose able management all the evils of a state of war have been averted from this important settlement, and circumstances of complicated perplexity and danger converted into elements of peace and increased prosperity.

I therefore take the liberty of placing at your Excellency's disposal the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars with a request that you will have the goodness to appropriate it to some permanent purpose of public benevolence bearing an inscription that it is an offering of gratitude from a British Subject to the Government of which your Excellency is the Head, and to the Portu-

guese Inhabitants generally of Macao.

I have the honour to remain with cordial wishes for the welfare of your Excellency and family.

Sir,

Your Excellency's,
Very faithful and grateful Servt.
JAMES MATHESON.
José Maria de Siqueira.

True Copy.

Macao 10 de Março de 1842.—Ilmo. Sr.—Em a Carta de V. Sa. desta data cuja receção eu tenho a honra d'acuzar não dezerjando que V. Sa. parta sem honra resposta, participa-me a sua retirada para a Europa e a dezerjos que tem de deixar perpetuada a sua memoria neste Estabelecimento por algum acto de publica beneficencia, para o que pde á minha disposiçao a somma de cinco mil (\$5,000) Patacas Espanholas. Eu seria criminozo ou pelo menos merecedor de grande censura se recusasse huma offerta que tem por fim hum bem publico, ou se deixasse d'aradercer ao obstante ver em V. Sa. dezerjos de que não fassse com a expressao da mais hum merecida gratidão. Estimaria en que V. Sa. houvesse preñado a applicação da somma offerecida, mas pois o não quiz fazer talvez pela sua extrema delicadeza, en conjunctamente com o Leal Senado desta Cidade procuraremos satisfazer a esse encargo de hum modo satisfatorio para o offeente e para o publico aquem o dom he offerecido. As expressões que eu encontro em a sua Carta a mim particularmente dirigidas ainda que en as attribuo mais devidas a ja bem reconhecida generosidade de V. Sa. do que ao meu proprio merecimento não posso deixar d' agradecer-lhas com todas as minhas forgas.

Resta-me pois dezerjar a V. Sa. a mais prospera viagem e que em o seu Paiz Natal possa encontrar tantas venturas quantas tem direito a esperar. Sou com os sentimentos da mais perfeita consideração.—De V. Sa.—O mais attento venerator e obediante Servo.—

ADRIÃO A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

Ilmo. Sr. JAMES MATHESON.

Está Conforme. José Maria de Siqueira.

(Translation.)

Macao, 10th March, 1842.—Sir—In your letter of this date, receipt of which I have now the honor to acknowledge desirous that you should not depart without an answer, you inform me of your departure for Europe, and of your wishes to perpetuate your memory in this establishment by some act of public beneficence, for which purpose you placed at my disposal the sum of 5000 Spanish Dollars. It would be criminal in me, or at least highly censurable, to refuse an offer the object of which is the public good, or if I failed to express, notwithstanding your wishes to the contrary, my well merited gratitude. I could have wished, that you yourself had pointed out in what manner the sum offered was to be applied, but since perhaps your extreme delicacy prevented this, I, together with the Loyal Senate of this City, will endeavor to discharge this trust in a manner satisfactory to the donor as well as to the public to whom the gift is offered. As to the expressions in your letter addressed to me in particular, although I attribute them more to your partiality than to my own merits, you will please to accept my best thanks for them.

It remains now for me to wish you a prosperous voyage, and that in your native country you may meet with that good fortune you have a right to expect. I am with sentiments of the most perfect esteem.

Sir,

Your humble and obdt. Servant,

ADRIÃO A. DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

To JAMES MATHESON Esq.

The Hongmerchants Howqua, Mowqua, Pwankehqua, and Kingqua arrived here early in the week, desirous of having an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary, to which however they were not admitted, and returned again to Canton on Wednesday last. Sir Henry Pottinger left here for Hongkong on the same day in the Steamer *Hooghly*.

Our advices from Hongkong state that during the last few weeks the accession of the Chinese population there, has been very great, and great activity in the building of houses prevails.

We are sorry to learn that a Chinese on approaching a vessel at Whampoa in the night of the 9th, was shot dead by the sentry whose hail he did not answer. This resorting to firearms on such occasions is highly reprehensible, and we suppose, if Whampoa were under British jurisdiction, would get him that fire into great trouble. Whether this case will be made a subject of complaint by the Canton authorities remains to be seen, although the treatment the boat of the *Autumnus* experienced at the hands of the Chinese soldiery may serve as some set off in this case, as probably the overwatchfulness on

board of the vessel whence the man was killed was caused by the hostile seizure of this boat. We learn that the boat, instead of going through the, now usual, channel to Canton, went into salt Junk river, where she was fired at from Chinese boats, and immediately turned back to Whampoa, but the Chinese pursued and captured her, wounding some of the men and a boy although unarmed, severely. On being taken to Canton the soldiers could not make good their accusations against the boats crew of hostile intentions and of taking soundings, and the Kwang-chow foo liberated them accordingly on the same evening.

Hitherto the *Hongkong Gazette*, up to the last number, dated 26th February, has been printed and published at Macao, although this did not appear on the face of it, nor is it perhaps at the present moment of much importance to enquire into the cause of this silence; whether it was intended to create an impression abroad that the new settlement was already in so thriving a condition as to have a paper of its own, certain it is that its readers were left in perfect uncertainty as to its location; now, however, we believe that the next number is really to be a *Hongkong Gazette*, for we hear that a printing apparatus has already been set up, and is in full activity at the house of Mr. SAMUEL FEARON, who, we are told, will conduct the printing of that paper. Another paper, we have been informed, on independent principles, is likewise to be started, but who the parties are concerned in it, we have not yet heard. We wish them both a good subscription list.

After writing the above, we have received the first number of a new paper, "THE FRIEND OF CHINA," which dated the 17th of this month, has been printed in Macao, but we understand the printing establishment is forthwith to be removed to Hongkong where the new paper is to appear weekly on every Thursday. Its size is nearly but not quite equal to that of the "Canton Press" and being printed in large Type does not of course contain the same quantity of matter. Of the quality it would be premature to judge from the first number, but if it at all keeps the promises it holds out in its address, to the public, which is too long for us to copy, having received the paper last night at a late hour, it will accomplish much. From this address, although the paper is silent as to the Editorship, we gather that very likely it is conducted by one or more gentlemen now holding offices under government, and by several protestant missionaries. From its appealing to the Hongkong authorities for patronage, and from its being conducted as we believe, with government officers, we suppose it will become the government organ, although from what we state in the foregoing paragraph, it does not appear as if the *Hongkong Gazette* was to be incorporated with it. We heartily congratulate our new cotemporary on this his first appearance, and wish him all possible success.

From Canton we have no intelligence of interest. The British shipping at Whampoa is reduced to 9 or 10 vessels; there still remain a good many chops of Teas undisposed of, and prices have lately given way. The export trade of Macao is by no means so brisk as it was a few months since, the expense of bringing the teas down and of warehousing here being too great to allow of a fair profit for the risk incurred. No export-trade of any amount is yet carried on at Hongkong, for which what we have said above of piracies and other matters, will partly account. Several of the warehouses there are now finished and ready for taking in goods.

We stated last week that some plans for the establishment of an English Church at Hongkong were in agitation. We were then aware that the Revd. Geo. Cooper, Chaplain of H. M. S. Blenheim, was exerting himself to bring about such establishment, and we understand that at his interviews with Sir Henry Pottinger, Mr. Johnston, and Sir Thomas Herbert on the subject, these gentlemen have expressed themselves most anxious to promote his views. The uncertainty of the intentions of H. M. Government alone is the reason why the project has not yet assumed any decided shape; for we understand that British subjects here are most willing to contribute towards the erection of an episcopalian Church.

The 37th Regt. M. N. I., now a Grenadier Regiment for its services and sufferings in China, embarked on board the *Sir David Malcolm* and *Mohammed Shaw* on the 8th of this month, to return to Madras. Its losses during its stay in China, particularly from sickness, of both officers and men have been very great, without even referring to the loss of the *Golconda* from Madras with the headquarters. All the troops, details of the four European Regiments, are now on shore at Hongkong, and government relieved of the enormous expense of the transports. A detachment of about 50 men is now stationed in the new cantonments at Cheek-chun on the southern side of the island, where we believe a military hospital is forthwith to be erected. From its situation we suppose that it will prove the healthiest as well as pleasantest spot on the island.

RUMOURS.

It is said a descendent of the Ming dynasty has hoisted his standard in the province of Szechuan, and collected a body of 10,000 men.

On dit, that a kind of revolt, or strong demonstration of national feeling, has been evinced by the great officers in Peking; who have strongly remonstrated with the emperor, and plainly told his imperial majesty, that, if he does not adopt more energetic measures, in order to drive the rebellious barbarians out of the country—they will depose him.

On dit, that the people of the province of Chekiang will not submit to general Yihking; that, indeed, he has been driven from the province.

On dit, that in the first moon of this year the people of the province of Hoopih rebelled, and killed two heen magistrates.

On dit, because the taxes for the support of the army in the province of Canton have not been forthcoming, general Yihshan wished to borrow taels 300,000 of the treasurer, but the treasurer would not lend the money: consequently, these two high officers are not at one. The treasurer is desirous to report Yihshan to the emperor; but the governor and lieutenant governor advised him to peace and harmony; but the treasurer is obstinate, and is fixed in his intention to report Yihshan to the emperor.—*Canton Register*, 15th March.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD. AT CHUSAN, CHINHAE AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; Capt. Richards.
Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchier, C. B.
Pelican 18—comdr. Napier.
Hyacinth 18—G. Goldsmith,
Moleste 18—Watson.
Columbine 18—Morshead.
Clio 16—E. Troubridge.
Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland.
Lady Bentinck, surveying, vessel comdr. R. Collinson,
Troopship Jupiter, Mr. comr. R. Fulton,
H. C. S. Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall,
" Queen, Mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Phlegathon, lieut. McCleverty,
" Descestris, comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B.
Pylades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent)
Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter,
Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Blenheim 72—captain Sir Thomas Herbert K. C. B. senior Commanding Officer.
Herald 26—J. Nias.
Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasie.
Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearse,
Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood,
Young Hebe 4—Wood.
H. C. S. Hooghly, Mr. comr. Ross,
" Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March, ARRIVED
12, (B.) *Mary Imrie*. —, New South Wales
12, " *Algerine*, Buckton, Amoy.
18, " *Hero*, Fowler, Calcutta and Singapore.
March, SAILED
12, (B.) *Cadet*, Curling, Singapore.
13, (P.) *Indiana*, Carvalho, Batavia.

14, (Sp.) *Lingayen*. —, Manila.
14, (B.) *Oriza*, Ager, Singapore.
15, " *Red Rover*, Wright, Sing. and Calcutta.
18, " *John Brightman*, Viall, do. do.
19, " *Pearl*, Burrows, London.
19, (Sp.) *Consuelo*. —, Manila.

The *Potentate* will sail for Amoy on the 22d inst.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England, — *Autumnus*, *Sapho*, *Nimrod*.
For Sydney, — *Terror*, *Sovereign*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Ann Birdson*, *Lady Leith*, *Prima Donna*, *Robert Whiteony*, *Anna Eliza*, *Dovecot*, *Queen Mab*, *Borussia*, *John Horton*, *Abbot's Reading*.
From Calcutta, — *Cowasjee Family*, *Hero*.
From Bombay, — *Saphira*, *Circensian*, *Castle Huntly*, *Chusan*, *Wild Irish Girl*, *Maulmein*.
From Singapore, — *John Cree*, *Corsair*, *Good Success*, *Ceylon*.
From Java, — *Orion*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Dec. | SINGAPORE, 17th Feb.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 22, | MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 24th Jan. | AMOY, 10th March.
BOMBAY, 15th Jan. | CHUSAN, 2d March.
JAVA, 15th January,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Ariel,	380	Burt,	"
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anonyma,	—	Vaux,	"
Ardaseer,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	"
Arethusa,	214	Christian,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Ann,	271	Macpaine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	Turner and Co.
*Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	336	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cacicque,	171	Jones,	C Fearon.
Diana,	204	Cheyne,	Dent & Co.
Eleonor,	511	hollerness	"
*Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Forth,	394	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Hygiea,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hero,	—	Fowler,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Mary Imrie,	—	—	"
*John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
John Maclellan	588	Macdonal,	H. Rustomjee.
James Boorman	—	Rimmer,	Russell and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Pras. Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Pelorus,	325	Triggs,	A. A. de Mello.
Palatine,	507	Gardner,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Potentate,	344	Ramsay,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
*Reliance,	1515	Green,	"
*Sovereign,	243	Chard,	"
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
*Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Terror,	257	Mowbray,	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.

AMERICAN.

*Lema, — Endicot, Russell and Co.
*Cynthia, — Johnson, Capt. Johnson.
Henry Pratt, — Rogers, J. D. Sword and Co.
*Luconia, — Barlow, W. A. Lawrence.
*Cayuga, — Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno, — Scudder, Russell and Co.
Olof Wyk, — Meacon, Wetmore and Co.
Ianthie, — Steele, " "
Horatio, — Howland, G. Nye jr.
Levant, — Foulke, J. D. Sword & Co.

PERUVIAN,

Ana, — | Riostro, | Russell and Co.

*. at Whampoa.

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at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 26.] Macao, Saturday, 26th March, 1842.

[No. 338.]

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rs. 225. Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Maira," at Hong Kong, and at the office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Maira," Hongkong. Pay Office,
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas, em somma de não menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honravel Governador General da India em Conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de Duzentas vinte e cinco Rapias por cem Patacas Patacas Espanholas se recebem no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Maira" em Hongkong, ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Co., em Macao, até ao meio dia, do dia 10 de April proximo futuro.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajudante do Pagador.

"Navio "Maira" em Hongkong Escripatoria,
da Pagadoria, 3 de Marco de 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell, on an early day of April, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of by Private contract) that Clipper built ship E I "MER-
CURY," of 250 tons or thereabouts, coppered and redoubled in London a few months ago, is remarkably well found in stores, and may be sent to sea at a moment's notice.

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Macao, 25th March, 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

AT NOON ON THURSDAY THE 31st MARCH
WILLIAM LANE,

will put up for sale to the highest bidder at his Auction Room on the Praya Grande, the British Barque "CACIQUE," 171 Tons Register; Heavily coppered, and copper fastened, with all her stores, in one lot; as she now lies at anchor in the Taps, ready for sea.

The vessel may be inspected any day previous to the sale and her Inventory seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 25th March, 1842

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in next week, (of which notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. A. DE MELLO Esq., positively to the highest bidder:

- 50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
- 25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
- 25 one do. do. Pale French Brandy,
- 25 four do. do. English do.
- 20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry.
- 200 do. Gin.
- 50 Kru's of white and Black Paints.

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, differing at the same time a chance to those who may require to secure a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

Any quantity (not under one case) may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average Auction price will be charged for the same.

Macao, 25th February, 1842:

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and fast sailing three masted British schooner.

The GOVERNOR DOHERTY, of 157 tons or thereabouts. With all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a large quantity of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Taps, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," is to be sold pre-emptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place in connection with Messrs JOHN GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool.
GLADSTONE, HAY, WYLLIE & Co.
Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

M^R. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN, was this day admitted a partner in our firm,
TURNER & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—The GRANITE GODOWN No. 46 Queen's Road, HOUWAN, will be completed and ready on the 1st proximo for the reception of Merchandise on rent at low rates; this Godown has a Stone Pier in front, 275 feet long, and is situated at a distance above high water mark, with a double sea wall that will protect it against the rise of the sea usual in Typhoons.

For the convenience of Vessels discharging in front of the Godown, white and black bnoys have been laid down at a short distance from the shore, the white in 3 fathoms, black 2½ fathoms, with good holding ground. Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co. and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner, from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DOUS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper Brig ALGERINE, CHARLES BUCKTON Commander, will leave for these Ports positively on the 6th April. For freight or passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

or to the Captain, at Hongkong.

Macao, 24th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Barque "ANN" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.
Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR CHARTER EITHER IN CHINA OR TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Brig "PELORUS" 325 tons is a first rate sailer, and carries from 350 to 400 tons. For Particulars apply to
A. A. DE MELLO
or to Capt. TRIGGS on board.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good British Barque HYDRA of 377 tons burthen: and 600 tons (of 50 feet) CAPACITY, A. 1. at Lloyds till Sept. 1843, copper in very good order, Spars and Rigging mostly new within three years, and in fine order.—Has a patent windlass, 3 large anchors, and 2 chain cables, and is otherwise well found in every respect; and can be sent to sea without any expense.—For terms apply to
C. FEARON.
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new Clipper ARROW, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 388 Tons Register O. M. Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 15th January, 1842.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAVES" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C. care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.
Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex Louisa Bailie,

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowalip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder,—an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves,—may be had by applying to
BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.
Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.** for sale by **DENT & Co.**
Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. **MANILA SEGARS**, 4s superior. **COGNAC BRANDY**. **SELTZERWATER and HOCK**. **HAMBURG PORK and BEEF**. **RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS**.
Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO**.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS**.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSEY & Co's, Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM," Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE, A quantity of **SHREATHING COPPER and NAILS** two patent **WINDLASSES** by **Tyzack & Co.** **BEER** in hids and in cases. **FRUITS** in bottles. **PICKLES** in do. **BRANDY** in cases. **DUFF** in casks. **BROWN stout** in bottle. **PORT WINE** in bottle. **SHERRY WINE** in do. **GIN** in bottle. **BEEF and PORK** in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to **JAMES P. STUROS**
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 46 Queen's Road **HOUWAN Bay Hongkong**; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to **FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE** Macao, or **C. V. GILLESPIE**, Hongkong.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE. Just arrived ex: "*Mermaid*," 1500 Dozen very superior **Bass** and **Allsopp's PALE ALE** bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale **FRENCH BRANDY**, 300 cases **Rice**, **Brown and pale SHERRY**, **Table and Lacquer GIN**, **EUROPE PAINTS**, **PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE**, **English & RUSSIAN CANVAS**, 48 dozen **GURNEY PROCKES**, **LONG CLOTHS**, **PLAID** for **Cloaks** and **winter Cloathing**, **Berlin GLOVES**, **COIR ROPE**, **SHREATHING COPPER**, **MANILA SEGARS**, and a few large rough **SPARS** for lower Masts.
Apply on board the Ship **MERMAID**, at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. **A. A. DE MELLO**.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG. A quantity of **TIMBER and PLANKS** fit for ship and House building.
also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 80 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** or to **CAPT. MORGAN**, **General Wood**, at Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—**MANILA ROPE** of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also **SAIZING STUFF** and **an CHER** & apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

UNITED STATES.

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES PROCLAMATION.

From the Galignani. Oct. 18.

The following is the proclamation issued by the President:—Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the government of the United States that sundry secret lodges, clubs, or associations, exist on the northern frontier; that the members of these lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the territory of a power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas

it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being—now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them, assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that, if in any lawless incursions into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this government in their behalf. And I exhort all well meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings or unlawful oaths as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves; and I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law. Given under my hand, at Washington, the 15th September. A. D. 1841, and of the Independence of the United States the 66th.

"By the President, DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State."

EXTRAORDINARY ASSOCIATION AGAINST ENGLAND IN AMERICA.

(From the Chronicle.)

We insert a curious account of the Hunter's Lodges of North America, obtained from a source on which we place full reliance. The nature and object of the Association will be best understood from the terms of the oath. The account describes the organization of the Association, its funds, the number of lodges in the various states of the Union and in the British provinces. Our readers will learn with surprise that at least eighty thousand able-bodied men are enrolled in the different lodges. The subject is of paramount interest at the present moment.

When, in 1837, a portion of the Canadian population were driven to rebellion, not so much by the plans of their leaders as by the energetic measures of Sir John Colborne, which obliged them to throw off the mask, the people of the United States were taken quite by surprise. They did not expect a rebellion for at least ten years to come. It must be a matter of astonishment that the patriots did not look out for help from that quarter; but it should be understood that the antipathy of the old French opposition in Lower Canada, with Papineau at its head, and their American neighbours, was infinitely greater with respect to motives, ideas, and feelings, than that of the loyal British to the French disaffected Canadians. In fact, the movement of Lower Canada, and the McKenzie attempt in Upper Canada, were two distinct events, as far as analogy of views is concerned. After the failure of the Buffalo, the first open sympathising demonstration took place at Navy Island, but till now nothing like organization existed; private presents and subscriptions were the only assistance given. After the evacuation of Navy Island and the failure of the several attempts upon the islands of Lake Erie, the patriots appeared to be entirely discouraged. On the arrival of Lord Durham in Canada, by his conciliatory policy, and his generous and nearly universal amnesty, the rancours began entirely to disappear. But some secret influence, some power that could be felt but not seen, counteracted the best exertions, the most philanthropic acts, and the soundest policy of his Lordship. We could write books, we could tell many a tale, we could bring forward facts and statements of a startling nature, if we had time, but we wish to confine ourselves now to the Hunter's Association, to show what is its organization and strength. As we do not propose to write its history it may be sufficient to state that it was about this time that we can trace the beginning of what afterwards was called the Hunter's Association. Whether it originated in New York or Vermont, whether the McKenzies, the Nelsons, the Coats, were its principal founders; whether the Baron Frutelin, or the Chevalier de Lorimer, were the persons at whose suggestion it was formed, we cannot say. Neither can we say whether it originated in the spontaneous will and wish of its founders, or whether, at the very outset, it owed its origin to foreign influence. In May 1838, the first lodges were formed, and Brian was elected one of the grand eagles for Vermont. The object of this body will be best un-

derstood from the form of the oath administered to its members. It is literally this—"I swear to do my utmost to promote republican institutions and ideas throughout the world, to cherish them, to defend them, and especially to devote myself to the propagation, protection, and defence of these institutions in North America. I pledge my life, my property, and my honour to the Association. I bind myself to its interests, and I promise, until death, that I will attack, combat, and help to destroy, by all means that my superior may think proper every power or authorities of loyal origin upon this continent, and especially never to rest till the British tyrants cease to have any possession or footing whatever in North America. So help me, God". The organization of the Association is divided into three principal branches—political, the military, and the financial; which three branches are again subdivided into many sections. The classification of the members is as follows:—1. A. Grand Sassen, or Grand Master—(Chief President). 2. Grand Eagles—(Presidents of the different States). 3. Eagles—(Chiefs of Countries). 4. Grand Leaders—(Chiefs of Districts). 5. Grand Hunters—(Chiefs of Townships). 6. Chief Hunters—(Chiefs of Lodges). 7. Hunters.

The Supreme Lodge can be called the Executive and Consultative Council. An inferior lodge is formed of from 20 to 30 common hunters, having for a head a chief hunter; 20 to 30 of these chief hunters form the lodge of a grand leader. The grand leaders are members of the Council of the Eagle, whilst two or more eagles have consultative votes in the direction of the society under the grand Eagle in each state. The whole principle of this organization is mistrust, and it must be acknowledged that if the discipline and statutes could have been enforced to the extent proposed, it would have created more mischief than it has as yet done. By the rule of the society every member, of whatever rank, is obliged to provide himself with a rifle or musket, a sword or dagger, and have always in his habitation 40 charges of powder; he is, besides, obliged to pay the following contributions:—Common hunter, 2 cents per week, or a dollar per year; a chief hunter 8 1/2 cents per week, or 3 dollars per year; a grand hunter, 12 1/2 cents per week, 6 dollars per year; a grand leader, 25 cents per week, or 12 dollars per year; an eagle, 37 1/2 cents per week, or 16 dollars per year; grand eagle, 50 cents per week, or 20 dollars per year; sassen, 1 dollar per week, or 50 dollars per year; besides, a dollar is paid as entrance money, and a dollar on the election to any rank. The whole of this sum is kept at the disposal of the Supreme Council, and generally is used, partly to provide arms and ammunition for the poorer members, who cannot afford to buy them themselves; to support newspaper and publications edited in the interest of the Association; in paying emissaries, lectures, postages, and accumulating deposits of arms, cannon, and so forth. The number of lodges five months ago was as follows:—Maine, 90; Vermont, 107; New York, 283; Michigan, 54; Wisconsin, 7; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 14; Ohio, 86; Pennsylvania, 49; Kentucky, 11; Virginia, 21; Maryland, 16; Delaware, 2; New Jersey, 17; Missouri, 39; Iowa, 3; Louisiana, 11; New Hampshire, 78; Massachusetts, 89; Rhode Island, 15; Connecticut, 68; Lower Canada, nearly the whole of the French population are organised in lodges; Upper Canada, 84. There are a few lodges in New Brunswick, and a few scattered in other parts. The number of lodges in the States not mentioned may amount to from 50 to 100. The numbers of members, if taken at the minimum, may be fairly calculated at 80,000 able-bodied men, and there are not fewer than 12,000 voters in the Association. The funds, donations, extra-contributions, and a rigid economy in 1839, 1840, and part of 1841, had so much increased as to save above 300,000 dollars as a reserve. We will take another occasion to expose the plan and policy of the Association, as also its foreign connections. We will trace, too, the career of its principal upon the continent of Europe, its connection with American diplomats, and so forth. We are sorry that we must observe that the members of the Association do not exclusively belong to a party; it includes governors, officers, clergymen, lawyers, farmers, mechanics, soldiers, in fact, every class, and every body.

Sir G. Arthur, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, was the first who succeeded in discovering the existence of this band, and it was to his judicious measures that the very formidable plan which was to have been carried into effect in the fall of 1838 was defeated. But disunion among Unionists more than British bravery or foresight, was the real cause of its proving abortive. The reader must know, that the only point on which all the branches of this Association agree, is hatred to Great Britain. Apart from this, no strong bond exists among them. The greater portion of the Canadian Hunters agree only with the Americans as far as hostility to England is concerned. They wish to throw off English supremacy, without having any desire to become Americans.

Papineau, Morin, Vignors, are the leaders of this party, and it includes nearly the whole of the Lower Canada sections, with the exception of the Coats and Nelson's parties, which are for an union with the United States, and have most partisans in the districts of Montreal and on the border of the river Richelieu. Again, among the

Americans there exists a difference of opinion as far as an union is concerned. They all want the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the St. John, the north-west territory, and the whole of the country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, but they are not prepared to say that a northern set-off for Texas will not be necessary. Why, then, not take Texas into the Union? say the southern lodges.

At the elections, the watch-word is given from the chief, and it is here that this association threatens to become most mischievous and dangerous, as it is most likely they will succeed in getting the ascendancy in all the eastern and middle States. Regarding this body only in a military point of view, one is struck at the first moment by their large number; but yet it would be a very bad calculation to suppose that their physical strength corresponds to their numbers. The writer is of opinion, that with utmost exertion the association could not at any single point concentrate 2,000 men; and that it can be only imposing as auxiliary to some well-promoted movement. Its other weakness consists in a great want of military leaders, or rather of military talents; this want was felt at the beginning, and consequently one of the first thoughts of the leaders was to engage foreigners, officers of experience. A Colonel St. Martin was the first that made his appearance upon the frontier. He was a man somewhat advanced in life, and was reported to have been a Colonel in the French Guard; but he quarrelled soon with Dr. Nelson, the younger, and disappeared as he came. He never took any remuneration; but, on the contrary, advanced something to the military funds of the patriots. Some Poles of an inferior rank were also engaged, but they were only birds of passage; till, in the middle of the summer of 1838, the plan was formed to make a determined and unanimous effort upon the whole frontier. Rendezvous for foreigners were opened in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc. The Polish Colonel Von Sultz (a Finlander by birth, the son of Colonel R—) was to direct, as chief of the staff, the operations in Upper Canada; whilst, for Lower Canada, the French Canadians insisted on having only French officers, and at last they appointed M. Charles Hindenlang, a French officer, one of their brigadiers. The command in chief of all forces, patriots, and hunters, was to be assumed by Doctor Nelson nominally, but in reality by a Polish or Hungarian officer of some talent and ability. Jealousy, dissension, and treason, or rather embezzlement by some leading members, rendered the whole proceedings fanciful.

Since the failure of the movement in 1838, the Council of the Hunters came to the decision of waiting for occasions, and of making as many as they could, in order to acquire a better organisation, and to be prepared for any event. They resolved to extend and increase the number of lodges, and to organise intercourse and political connections in Europe. Papineau and Le Veque being at Paris, it was proposed to appoint them plenipotentiaries; and, in fact, Papineau was even received by Marshal Soult in private audience; but M. Papineau spoiled the whole by speaking to the old sword, of liberty, constitution, democracy, &c., instead of appealing only to "French connections," and "submission to French will," and "loyalty to Louis Philippe." He was very much blamed for being such a bad diplomatist. Whether he was cashiered, or yet keeps his place, we are not in a position to ascertain. To England an Irishman and a Scotchman were sent, M— and S—, to see what could be done with the Chartists. We have heard a great deal about the report of these two gentlemen, which we cannot repeat, as we have no proof in our hands, and to reveal only part of the truth would commit some persons very deeply. It was at their suggestion that subscriptions to the Irish repeal fund were begun in America, which, of course, will increase considerably if the Council of the Hunters should approve of that peaceable mode of sympathising agitation. The question has very often been asked, is it true that Russia or any other power encouraged the Canadian rebels and American sympathisers. To give a positive answer would be rather a difficult task; but one thing we know, that 50,000 dollars, 5,000 rifles, some cannon and a large amount of ammunition and provisions, were offered through a foreign agent, by two foreign mercantile houses in New York or Philadelphia. This we know to be a fact. We could tell something more on this point, but as her Majesty's Government did not think fit to divulge any facts, so it is our duty not to do so. This last year the lodges were uncommonly active. Two Plenipotentiaries of the highest rank in the class were sent to Europe, particularly to engage professional military men and officers of talent and experience. One entered on his mission at Bremen, in Germany, but after making several arrangements, even packing up things and freighting a ship, his funds failed; that is to say, the person to whom they were entrusted converted them to his own use; and as the thing was so cautiously arranged that no evidence could be procured by "the bloody English," the treasurer could of course laugh in the face of his Excellency the Plenipotentiary. However, the Bremen authorities began to suspect something wrong, and requested his Excellency to leave the territory of the republic. He remained some time in Munster, in Westphalia, but, as we hear, he obtained few recruits, and fewer friends. The last we heard of him was at Antwerp and Rotterdam, where he was scheming on paper the freight of a ship for emigrants to be carried to the state of Maine, on credit of course.

We are often asked who is the Grand Sasamen—who the Grand Eagles? It is really impossible to state this positively, but we may hazard an opinion that the actual chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of Congress (Caleb Cushing), knows something about the matter. In one of his last lectures at Springfield, Massachusetts, he states, that it is the duty of every American to co-operate for the expulsion of British influence and authority from that continent. Mr. Smith, of St. Albans' M. C. for Vermont; Governor Fairfield, of Maine; Governor Mason, of Michigan; General British, Colonel Thomas; Hon. Senator Williams; Lieutenant Governor British, of New York; General Clark; Walter Nelson; L. T. Papineau; C. P. Bonaparte; W. L. McKenzie, and others, are the gentlemen who perhaps could the best inform us what are their respective connections with this Association.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 26th March 1842.

PIRACY.—Every week, and probably every day, although many of the cases do not come to our knowledge, add new outrages to be recorded, committed by pirates in the neighbouring waters, and so daring have they become that the peaceable trader can only with the greatest danger to his life and property venture on the river. This evil is not only growing fearfully in our immediate neighbourhood, and that of Hongkong, but is said to extend along the greatest part of the eastern shore of this province, and on the coast of Fokien. We are obliged to a friend for the following communication.

"On Thursday last the 24th instant, a diabolical act of piracy was committed upon a China-boat proceeding from the neighbourhood of Whampoa with a cargo of tea for Hongkong.

"Somewhere near the entrance of the Capingmoon channel, a party of Pirates fired into the boat, and the China-man in charge was shot in both legs, the ball passing through both ankle joints, shattering the limbs in pieces, and nearly severing them from the body.

"The unfortunate sufferer was brought to Macao yesterday morning, and applied for admission to the British Hospital, which was readily granted. It was found necessary to amputate both legs, as the only chance of saving life, and the operation was accordingly performed by Doctor Young. The poor man bore it with remarkable fortitude, but we regret to say that he sunk shortly after, the shock occasioned by such a severe operation being greater than his strength could bear."

As matters at present stand, the Chinese authorities can do nothing to suppress piracy in waters where their own flag dare not appear, and it therefore the more becomes the duty of the British naval force to actively oppose the growth of the evil, and this we suppose might in some measure be effected, if some of the smaller vessels of the Hongkong squadron were stationed at different parts of the estuary of this river; f. i. at Tungkoo or Capingmoon, both of which having necessarily to be passed by traders bound for Hongkong, are naturally places where pirates would station themselves as most likely to fall in with their prey. We stated last week the suspicions generally entertained of some parties at Hongkong being interested in these piracies, and the difficulty the authorities might encounter, from an extensive combination of the rogues, to bring them to justice. We hope however that they will succeed by activity to bring these practices to light and the offenders to condign punishment; for unless piracy is totally crushed, the prosperity of the settlement at Hongkong must materially suffer. We are glad to learn however, that one attempt has already been made by the naval commander against the pirates, although we regret to say without the desired result. A few days since, intelligence of a nest of pirates on the island of Chunchuck (Water Island) having been received, the *Arcturion* steamer was despatched to the spot, but unfortunately the pirates had time to escape in their boats, with the exception of one person who was shot. In the hope of obtaining the surrender of some of them hereafter, and information about them, some of the head-men of the village near which the pirates were have been taken prisoners.

The U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, Commodore Kearny, and Sloop *Boston*, Commander Long, have during the week arrived here from Singapore and Cochinchina.

Letters from Canton mention that Col. de Janigny, French Commercial Agent, and Mr. Chalaye,

French Vice Consul, had an interview with Yekshar, and Keking the Governor of Canton, at the country-house of Lingqua, the son of the late Hongmerchant of that name. We have not heard what the object of the conference may have been, but if our information, that it took place at all, be correct, it is but another instance that great changes have been wrought during the last three years, and that the exclusiveness of the great Chinese officers is giving way to the pressure from without. Although at the time contradicted, it is said that the commander of the French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille, when in Canton, likewise had an interview with the same high officers; if so, the matter was managed by the Chinese with great secrecy. Both the American and French flags have lately been hoisted before the respective factories at Canton.

We copy below a Circular and Notification issued on Wednesday last. The Circular informs the British community that the Hongmerchants' object in their late visit to Macao was to ascertain whether the Chinese would be permitted to rebuild the fortifications at the Bogue; and that through a friend they have been informed by H. M. Plenipotentiary that such could not be permitted and that any attempt at repairing, or rebuilding the Bogue forts or of erecting any fortifications whatever below Whampoa would cause immediate hostilities. The authorities at Canton are said to have received from Peking the most positive orders for the rebuilding of the forts, and it is said in compliance with them have already prepared a quantity of material, but it can hardly be supposed that they will be foolish enough to attempt the work, under the threat which, in an unofficial manner, it is true, has been held out to them. One small vessel of war at the Bogue would be quite sufficient to keep the place clear of workmen. It is however a matter of surprise to us that the conditions of the truce, viz that, pending the settlement with the Imperial Court, the fortifications on the river at and near Canton should not be repaired, nor new ones erected, should have been violated by the Chinese, as we have stated on many former occasions, and that the Circular from H. M. Plenipotentiary should apparently acknowledge, by merely insisting on no repairs or new fortifications being made below Whampoa, the right of the Chinese, and they certainly have needed of it, to strengthen their defences of the City of Canton, by an almost continuous line of fortifications from Whampoa to the Macao passage, which certainly appears to be an infringement of the treaty.

The American Ship *Akbar* left Liverpool on the 26th November, and arrived here on the 24th of this month, having made a remarkably fine passage for this season of the year, and bringing dates to within a week nearly of those by the December overland mail. But few papers and letters were received by her, the overland route being now generally preferred; many vessels that left England a month and more before the *Akbar* have not yet arrived.

Hitherto the different barracks at Hongkong have not been enclosed, and the privates in consequence were able to leave them whenever they chose and wander about. The consequence was, we are told, that lately, a high officer taking a walk late at night, was assaulted (with greatly abusive language) by a drunken soldier, and proper enclosures are to be immediately built.

From Canton we hear nothing new; trade is very languid, and prices of teas receding.

We have just received the second number of the "Friend of China" from Hongkong, and must say that from what that paper said last week concerning piracy, we little expected to find it contain an attack on ourselves for having stated that suspicions of affording his protection to pirates, attached to a well known Chinese at Hongkong. We are said to have made our statement at the instigation of a clique inimical to Hongkong; we are not aware that we have ever written anything in a hostile spirit against the new settlement nor do we think that because there exist people who do not think that place a paradise, and who freely express their opinions on the subject, they ought therefore to be denominated a clique inimical to the interests of Hongkong. It is perfectly well known to every impartial person who has visited the island, that it is by no means the most desirable spot that could be chosen; the ground is nothing but a jumble of steep hills overtopping each other, and a very few

valleys, with numerous ravines. The spot on which the town is building is sheltered from all southerly winds by the hills behind, and those from the north alone are allowed to add cold to the sufficiently cool winter temperature. The distances from one part of the town to the other will probably considerably exceed four miles, and no sufficient experience has yet been gained whether the climate will be favorable to the great exposure necessary for moving about. The heat in summer must be very great; and it will be a long while before any plantation near the town will give sufficient shade; for the island of Hongkong is now as bare of trees as Doctor Johnson represented Scotland to be. The building on Hongkong in most situations will be extremely expensive; for those who have a piece of level ground, must secure a foundation at great depth through quicksand; and others more numerous, must level hills, and divert mountain streams before the cornerstones of their future dwellings can be laid. That an enormous expenditure may and will overcome many of these disadvantages, we doubt not, but we think it being partial overmuch to attribute to enmity as the *Friend of China* does, their due appreciation. Without its splendid harbour, there are few places that would not be considered preferable to Hongkong as a place of residence, and we are obliged to say this at the risk of being considered by our contemporaries as one "of a clique which has opposed that settlement from its first foundation" merely because we look at it with an impartial eye, and discover many defects, which he wishes not to see the light. In justification to those who are not yet willing to lay out money in building, it must also be kept in mind that the intentions of the home government with regard to the island, are yet unknown. Mais retournons à nos mûres! The "*Friend*" has instituted many an inquiry, and fully believes "that the Chinaman in question is wholly innocent of any connexion or correspondence with the pirates." What sort of enquiries could possibly establish such a fact it is somewhat difficult to imagine; the suspicion against him will not thereby be shaken, nor can the circumstance of his mother's having been robbed, even if well authenticated, be considered as a good defence, it having never been supposed by any one that the individual in question exercised influence over all the rogues prowling about in the neighbouring waters. This person derives a great portion of his wealth from two most disreputable establishments; this may we allow, have caused people to think worse of him than he deserves, but still we think that a mere denial of accusations which are daily brought forward against him by his countrymen is hardly sufficient to eradicate all suspicion, and we may probably be able soon to recur to this subject, with more circumstantial statements.

We observe that the *Hongkong Gazette* has ceased to exist, and that public Orders and Notifications appearing in the *Friend of China* are to be considered official. The same paper also states that no person holding office under government is engaged in its Editorship.

We were nearly correct when estimating after our visit to Hongkong, the amount of the population there at not much more than one half of the 13000 at which it had been previously put down at a guess; for we find in a census published by the *Friend of China* that it amounts to 8,180, and that the whole number of inhabitants of the island is put down at 12,361. Why therefore the same paper should think that the opinions of old residents on this point, erroneous as they are proved to be, should carry greater weight than those of a traveller who is proved to have been right, we do not well understand.

Government House, Hongkong.

22d March, 1842.

The annexed Notification, which will be published in the next number of the *Hongkong Gazette* is now published for general information and guidance.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c., deems it expedient to intimate to all persons interested in the subject, that it is his intention to appoint very shortly a Committee consisting of not less than three members, to investigate any claims that may yet be pending regarding allotted locations of ground of whatever description, and to finally define and mark off the limits of all locations that have yet been sold or granted on any other terms.

The Committee will likewise definitively fix the direction, breadth &c. &c. of the "Queen's" and all other existing public roads within the settlement, and will be empowered to order the immediate removal of any encroachment that may be found

to have been unauthorizedly made upon them, the expense of such removal being chargeable to the individuals to whom the locations in which they have been made belong.

The Committee will further be instructed to turn its attention to the examination of the best points for laying down new lines of Roads, beyond those that have already been marked off, with a view of providing locations, to meet the demands for them that may be expected from the rapidly increasing population of the Colony, both European and Native; and any suggestions that individuals may wish to offer on this part of the Committee's proceedings, will receive from it the fullest consideration; but it is at the same time expressly notified, that no purchases, or renting of ground from the Natives formerly, or now, in possession, will be recognized or confirmed, unless the previous sanction of the constituted authorities shall have been obtained, it being the basis of the footing on which the Island of Hongkong has been taken possession of, and is to be held pending the Queen's Royal and Gracious commands, that the proprietary of the soil is vested in, and appertains solely to, the Crown. On the same principle, the reclaiming of land beyond high water mark must be deemed an infringement on the Royalties of Her Majesty, and it is therefore positively prohibited by any private persons. God save the Queen of England.

Dated at Hongkong Government House, this 22d day of March, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary

Government House, Hongkong.

22d March, 1842.

Gentlemen.—You are aware that some of the Hongmerchants lately paid a visit to Macao, and it is probably by this time known to most of you that the object of that visit was to find out whether the Provincial Government of Canton would be allowed to rebuild the Bogue and other dismantled forts, or to erect new ones, on this side of the Whampoa anchorage.

Although I of course declined having any sort of intercourse with the Hongmerchants, I took advantage of the kindness of a friend to let these individuals know in distinct terms that orders had been long issued to prevent the repair of the old, or the erection of any new forts lower down than Whampoa, and that the consequence of any attempt of the sort would be the renewal of hostilities in the Canton river, the stoppage of trade, and consequent distress to the Province and City.

I trust this warning will have the desired effect, and that matters will be allowed to go on in their present tranquil course; but I nevertheless think it my duty to acquaint you with what has passed, as well as with my resolution, which has been fully approved and confirmed by the experienced judgment of the Senior officer of H. M.'s Navy in the Canton River; and in doing so I would request you to individually and collectively to give me the earliest possible notice of any collecting of material, assembling of workmen, or other apparently defensive (though in reality offensive) preparations that yourselves or your agents may perceive on the river below Whampoa. It is superfluous for me to observe that the safety of the shipping and their crews at that anchorage imperatively demand every precaution and vigilance, and I feel assured you will cheerfully aid me in the manner I have pointed out.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

and faithful servant.

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

The Mercantile Community
of Hongkong, Macao, &c.

ARRIVED

March.
29. (B.) *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Cal. & Sing
20. " *Kestrel*, Beauvais, Calcutta and Sing.
20. " *Atibi*, Voight, dr. do.
20. " U. S. S. *Constellation*, Commodore Kearny,
Singapore and Manila.
20. " *Boston*, Comdr. Long, Sing. and Manila.
24. (A.) *Akbar*, Dumaresq, Liverpool.
24. (B.) *Maulmein*, Guy, Bombay.
24. " *John Horton*, Cumingham, Liverpool.
24. " *Sir Robert Peel* —, Calcutta & Sing.
26. " *Chusan*, —, Bombay.
26. " *Carnatic*, Laird, Bombay.

PASSENGERS PER

Cowasjee Family, Mrs. Durham, Mrs. Francis.

SAILED

21. (A.) *Cynthia*, Johnson, New York.
21. (B.) *Arctusa*, Christian, Batavia.

23. " *Diana*, Cheyne, Manila.
23. " *Potentate*, Ramsay, Amoy.
24. " *Mary Imrie*, Amoy and Chusan.
25. " *Pelorus*, Triggs, Singapore.

The *Elcanor*, for Singapore and Bombay, to be despatched on the 30th; the *Maulmein*, for Madras and Calcutta in a few days; the *Ariel*, about the 5th April, for Singapore, Madras, and Calcutta.

The *Carnatic* from Bombay, 29th December and 2d February from Anjer spoke the *Queen M.* on the 24th ult. in Dampier's straits; and the latter vessel spoke the *Prima Donna* on the 23d. The *Montague* for China passed Anjer on the 1st Feb'y.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England.—*Autumnus*, *Sappho*, *Nimrod*
For Sydney.—*Terror*, *Sovereign*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Ann Birdson*, *Lady Leth*, *Prima Donna*, *Robert Whitehead*, *Anna Eliza*, *Dovecot*, *Queen Mab*, *Bozysia*, *Abbot's Reading*, *John Christian*, *Gulnare*.
From Bombay.—*Saphira*, *Circadian*, *Cattle Huntly*, *Wild Irish Girl*, *Corsair*, *Grand Success*, *Ceylan*.

From Singapore.—*John Cree*,
From Java.—*Orion*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Dec. | SINGAPORE, 17th Feb.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 22. | MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 24th Jany. | AMOY, 10th March.
BOMBAY, 15th Jan. | CHUSAN, 9d March.
JAVA, 15th January.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co
Austra. Packet	206,	Hill,	"
Ariel,	380	Burt,	"
Arrow,	—	Grear,	Jardine M & Co.
Anonyma,	—	Vaux,	"
Arctaceer,	—	Macintyre	Maclellan & Co.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	Jamieson How & Co.
Alibi,	—	Vought,	"
*Ann,	271	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Autumnus,	323	White,	Turner and Co
*Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Cleveland,	387	Morley,	John & Matheson & Co
Canton,	587	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cacicque,	17	Jones,	C. Pomeroy
Cowasjee Family	—	Durham,	D. & M. Rutherford & Co
Chusan,	—	—	—
Carnatic,	—	Laird,	Turner & Co
Eleanor,	511	Holmes,	Jamieson, H. W. & Co.
*Enphrates,	617	Wilson,	R. Webster.
*Forth,	394	Baxter,	C. Pearson.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Hera,	—	Fowler,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Hera,	410	Furner,	"
Kestrel,	—	Beauvais,	Forreston, L. and Co.
Mahanoodie,	—	Byworth,	H. Ruston & Co.
Maulmein,	—	Gibb,	"
John Horton,	—	Cunningham	Dent and Co.
*John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	H. Ruston & Co.
John Maclellan	588	Medison	Russell and Co.
James Boorman	—	Rittner,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Lady Hayes,	—	Patersop,	C. H. Hart.
Manly,	—	Hart,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Mercury,	—	Carr,	Maclellan & Co
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	B. H. and Co
Pras Charlotte,	513	Nash,	Box Rowson and Co.
Palatine,	507	Gardner,	Turner and Co.
*Regular,	389	Hudd,	H. Pohn.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	Jardine M. and Co.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	"
*Reliance,	616	Green,	"
*S. verriign,	243	Charl,	Hutcheson Brothers.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Sappho,	368	Dunlop,	"
Sir Robt Peel,	—	—	J. Conlidge & J. Ryan.
*Terror,	257	Mowbray,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. *Constellation*, Commodore Kearny,
U. S. S. *Boston*, Comdr. Long.
**Lema*, —, Endicot, Russell and Co.
**Akbar*, —, Onmarag
**Henry Pratt*, —, Rogers, J. D. Swift and Co.
**Luconia*, —, Barlow, W. A. Lawrence.
**Cayuga*, —, Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
**Coromado*, —, Scudder, Russell and Co.
**Meacon*, —, Wetmore and Co.
**Steele*, —, Howland, G. Nye Jr.
**Levant*, —, Ponke, J. D. Swift & Co.

PRUSSIAN.

Ana, —, Riestro, Russell and Co.

at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 27.] Macao, Saturday, 2nd April, 1842.

[No. 339.]

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Maira," at Hong kong, and at the office of Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Maira," Hongkong, Pay Office,
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas, em sommas de naõ menos de mil Patacas, para Letras saccadas sobre o mui Honravel Governador General da India em Concelho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de Duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas Espanholas se recebem no escriptorio do abnixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Maira" em Hongkong, ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Ca, em Macao, athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 de April proximo futuro.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajudante do Pagador.

Navio "Maira" em Hongkong Escripatoria,
da Pagadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.—The sale by Auction of the British Barque "CACIGRE," postponed on Thursday last, will take place on Tuesday next the 5th Inst., her papers in y b seen at Mr. FEARON's office, and an inventory of her stores at the Auctioneers' any day before the sale.

W. LANE.

Macao, 1st April, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell, on an early day of April, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, (if not previously disposed of by Private contract) that Clipper built ship *Æ 1* "MERCURY," of 250 tons or thereabouts, coppered and redoubled in London a few months ago, is remarkably well found in stores, and may be sent to sea at a moment's notice.

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 25th March, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in next week, (of which notice will be given,) JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. DE MELLO Esq, positively to the highest bidder:

- 50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
- 25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
- 25 one do. do. Pale French Brandy,
- 25 four do. do. English do.
- 20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry.
- 200 do. Gin,
- 50 Kegs of white and Black Paints.

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, offering at the same time a chance to those who may require to purchase a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

Any quantity (not under one case) may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average auction price will be charged for the same.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and fast sailing three masted British schooner.

The GOVERNOR DOHERTY, of 157 tons or thereabouts. With all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a large quantity of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Typa, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place in connection with Messrs JOHN GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool.

GLADSTONE, HAY, WYLLIE & Co.
Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

NOTICE.—The GRANITE GODOWN No. 46 Queen's Road, HOUWAN, will be completed and ready on the 1st proximo for the reception of Merchandise on rent at low rates; this Godown has a Stone Pier in front, 275 feet long, and is situated at a distance above high water mark, with a double sea wall that will protect it against the rise of the sea usual in Typhoons.

For the convenience of Vessels discharging in front of the Godown, white and black bnoys have been laid down at a short distance from the shore, the white in 3 fathoms, black 2½ fathoms, with good holding ground. Apply on the premises to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR WHAMPOA.

THE Barque HYGEIA, will receive Goods on Freight for the above Port, and proceed so soon as laden: for Terms apply to C. FEARON.

Macao, 29th March, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper Briz ALGERINE, CHARLES BUCKTON Commander, will leave for these Ports positively on the 6th April. For freight or passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. or to the Captain, at Hongkong.

Macao, 24th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Barque "ANN" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.

Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new Clipper Arrow, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, OR ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE A I British Barque "SAPPHO," Capt. DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C. care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or as Supercargo in a vessel trading up the Coast or elsewhere, by a young Englishman, who has been employed during the last 4 years in a Commercial Establishment in South America, and has a knowledge of the Spanish Language. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 2nd February, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds. PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex *Louisa Bailie*,

PERFUMERY.—Triple distilled Lavender Water, Italian Bouquet, Macassar Oil, Oil of Violets, and Roses, Johnson's Celebrated Windsor Soap, Real old brown Windsor do., Cowlip & Marrow Pomatum, Russia Oil, Violet scented hair Powder, an assortment of Hair, nail, tooth, and shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Strops, Pen Knives, Silver Pencil Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid Gloves, may be had by applying to

BONTEIN & SIMMONDS.

Macao, 31st December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads, from the well known house of KEIR & Co.; for sale by

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th Oct., 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, COSSET & Co's, Fine Old London Particular Madeira, in Wood and Bottle, just received ex "FOAM." Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 18th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

BEER in hlds and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BROWN stout in bottle.

PORT WINE in bottle.

SHERRY WINE in do.

GIN in bottle.

BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambos's to
 B. LEMOS.
 Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
 1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE
 Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored
 pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale
 SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS,
 PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS,
 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS
 for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR
 ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and
 a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.
 Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
 downs of
 Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.
 A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
 House building.

also
 SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
 and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
 daily expected from Manila. Apply to
 JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
 or to CAPT. MORGAN,
 General Wood, at Hongkong.
 Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ to 5
 inches, also SEIZING STUFF & an OHER & apply
 to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
 Macao, 4th September, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
 now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
 INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
 CANVAS.—24 Tm. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
 27 " White Duck Light
 Canvas for upper sails, 1
 27 " do. do. " 7
 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1,2,3,4, and 5,
 White Duck.
 White Drill.

MEXICO.
 The Bark *Anahuac*, from Vera Cruz, brings
 highly important news from Mexico. The intestine
 commotions of that beautiful but ill-governed coun-
 try, have subsided, and peace is for the present re-
 established. by the return of Santa Anna to power,
 and a pacification and indemnity with regard to the
 past. An armistice of two days was agreed to on
 the 27th September, between Santa Anna and Bus-
 tamente, with a view to the arrangements for put-
 ting an end to the war, and preliminaries were
 speedily settled. On the 28th, a communication
 was made by Santa Anna to the supreme govern-
 ment, consisting of bases for a re-organization there-
 of, one clause of which was to the effect that a Junta
 composed of two deputies from each department be
 appointed, by Santa Anna, to designate in whom
 shall be vested the Executive power provisionally.
 On the 5th October, Santa Anna addressed Busta-
 mente in order to bring about a final interview, this
 was acceded to by the rival commander, and on the
 following day two commissioners on each side met,
 midway between the two camps, when the articles
 subjoined were agreed to. The commissioner on
 the part of Santa Anna were Generals Jose Maria
 Tornel and Jose Ignacio Gutierrez, and, on that
 of Bustamente, Generals Valentin Canalizo, and
 Benito Quijano.

Art. 1. From this moment are established the
 intimate and cordial relations which ought to exist
 between all the members of the great Mexican
 family; and henceforth, whether citizens or soldiers,
 they shall not be molested for their opinions which
 have been expressed either by word or by deed; and
 the Generals in chief and the belligerent forces
 pledge themselves that this amnesty shall be perpe-
 tual and sincere.

Art. 2. The acts of the government of His Ex.
 Gen. D. Anastasio Bustamente, and also of the
 provisional government which succeeds his, since the
 1st of last August, of whatever nature they may be,
 shall be submitted to the approval of the first Con-
 stitutional Congress; and to the same body shall be
 submitted the acts of the provisional Executive who
 is installed according to the bases adopted by the
 army of operations under command of his Ex. D.
 Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

(Article 3rd pledges the two commanders in chief
 to use their influence with the new government
 which may be established, in behalf of the officers
 of the two armies respectively.)

Art. 4. On the ratification of the present Con-
 vention by their Excellencies the Generals in Chief
 of the belligerent forces, those posted at Guadalupe

shall be placed under the orders of His Excellency
 General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who
 shall award to them the consideration merited by the
 soldiers of this part of the army, who have so much
 contributed to achieve the independence of the
 country, and whose energy and intrepidity will be
 of service in any foreign war.

Art. 5. The present Convention shall be ratified
 in three hours after it is signed by the Commis-
 sioners of each party. Presa de la Estanzuela, Oct.
 6, 1841, half past nine o'clock. P. M.

VALENTIN CANALIZO, BENITO QUIJANA
 JOSE MARIA TORNEL, JOSE IGNO. GUTIERREZ,
 This convention is ratified, A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.
 This convention is ratified, ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE
 In appointing the representatives of departments,
 according to the above, Santa Anna would seem to
 exhibit his determination to hold on to Texas, for
 he nominated two for that section. Probably all
 the members so nominated were aware of his inten-
 tion, for they were near at hand, and commenced
 their functions on the 9th Oct. by appointing their
 Appointer as Provisional President of the Mexican
 Republic. The army of Santa Anna entered the
 capital on the 7th October, and the flag of the new
 President now waves throughout Mexico.

It is stated that commerce is once more beginning
 to flourish there, and that commodities to a con-
 siderable amount are finding their way into the in-
 terior. The timid and perhaps the prudent, how-
 ever, do not speculate much; for the new President
 of Mexico has not yet declared his intentions. The
 Texan campaign must undoubtedly rankle in his
 mind, but as for his chance of recovering that coun-
 try, it would be the height of absurdity even to
 dream of it. It may be a sore place in his mind,
 connected as it must be with humiliating reminis-
 cences, but the sooner he shall bid adieu to all the
 delusive hope of re-subjugating Texas, why—the
 better for his peace. The thing is too absurd to be
 thought of seriously.—*New York Albion*, 20th Nov.

AMERICAN TEA MARKET.

Thursday, November, 11.
 The principal feature in the markets to-day was the
 TEA sale, comprising the cargo of the *Huntress*. In the
 produce markets we remark no change. ASHES—We
 have heard of no transactions since our last, in either
 description. COTTON—The sales yesterday amounted
 to about 400 bales. FLOUR—The market is tending up-
 ward. There is more doing to-day, and more buyers
 than sellers of canal at \$6.50.

Terms, satisfactory notes at four months, payable in
 this city.

	HYSON.	SKIN.	
21 chests	80½	15 chests	52½
29 do	59	53 do	48½
22 do	58	12 do	47½
88 half do	56½	41 do	47
28 chests	54½	385 do	45
35 do	54	222 chests withdrawn	
50 do	53		

	YOUNG HYSON.	
10 half chests	\$1.02	25 do and 113 half do 63
6 chests	86	55 do and 49 half do 62½
19 half do	80	50 do 62
18 do	78	39 do 59
7 do	77	57 half do 57½
20 do	75	360 withdrawn 57
50 do	74½	60 do 57
68 do	75	38 withdrawo 56
10 do	73	178 do 56
28 do	72½	10 do 55½
11 withdrawn	72	65 do 55
92 do	72	50 do 53
56 do	68½	195 do 52
50 withdrawn	68½	20 do 51
120 do	66½	360 do 50
74 do	66	973 do 43
91 do	64½	621 withdrawn 43
26 do	65	50 12lb boxes 53½
10 chests	63½	

	HYSON.	
10 half chests	\$1.11	16 chests \$1.08
	55	119 withdrawn 47½
20 half chests	55	30 chests 47
179 do	58½	92 do 47
188 do	48½	
50 do		

	GUNPOWDER.	
8 half chests	\$1	16 half chests 57½
6 do	94	57 do 57
9 do	90	28 do 56
7 do	86½	100 6lb boxes 71
23 do	81	100 do 70½
27 do	65	250 10lb do 68½
52 do	62½	50 cases 2lb can's 89
10 do	58	

	IMPERIAL.	
9 half chests	92	15 half chests 56½
6 do	85	10 do 55½
7 chests	83	89 do 54
17 half do	81½	100 6lb boxes 72½
11 do	81	150 12lb do 67
7 do	80½	100 withdrawn 90½
10 do	65½	50 cases 2lb can's 90½
63 do	66	

	POWCHONG.	
50 half chests	60	100 half chests 50½
50 do	58	25 do 56
150 do	57	25 do 55½
97 withdrawn	333	do 54

	SOUCHONG.	
47 chests	65-	75 half chests 49
10 half do	63	16 do 48½
55 do	60	166 do 43
10 do	59½	balance withdrawn 57½
148 do	51	50 14lb boxes 57½
25 do	57½	149 withdrawn
		Cassia—3100 mats at 22.

New York Herald.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I have to request that you will publish, for
 the information of whom it may concern, the ac-
 companying copy of a letter from Commodore L.
 Kearney.
 Your Obedient Servant,

W. DELANO JR.
 Vice Consul of the United States of
 America.

Macao, 1st April, 1842.
 Copy, U. S. Ship Constellation,
 Macao Roads, 31st March 1842.

Sir,—The Hongkong Gazette of the 24th inst.
 contains a shipping report in which is the name of
 an American vessel engaged in carrying Opium,—
 therefore I beg you will cause to be made known
 with equal publicity, and also to the Chinese au-
 thorities by the translation of the same, that the Go-
 vernment of the United States does not sanction
 "the smuggling of Opium" on this coast under
 the American Flag in violation of the Laws of China.
 Difficulties arising therefrom in respect to the
 seizure of any vessel by the Chinese, the claimants
 certainly will not under my instructions find sup-
 port, or any interposition on my part after the pu-
 blication of this notice.

I am very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. KEARNEY,
 Commanding the U. S. East India Squadron.

TO THE UNITED STATES CONSUL
 OR THE VICE CONSUL AT CANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I do not remember lately to have seen any
 allusion either in the English or China papers, to
 the intended *Horsburgh Memorial*, the subscrip-
 tions for which in this country have been paid. I
 think, upwards of five years since, the meeting at
 which they were subscribed, having been held in
 December, 1836. I have heard that the Committee
 here was in correspondence with that of London
 instituted for the same purpose, but although so
 long a time has now elapsed, nothing seems yet to
 be decided on. It was in London proposed to erect
 a tablet to his memory in Saint Paul's Cathedral,
 and this intention met, I believe, with general ap-
 plause; but its execution would require but a small
 portion of the sum collected for the *Horsburgh*
Memorial, and it was the general wish here I
 think, that as the best way to honor his memory, a
 lighthouse should be erected in some situation, where
 the China trade more particularly would derive ad-
 vantage from it. I have heard nautical men say
 that a lighthouse on one of the islands near Hong-
 kong might become the means of saving many a ship.
 However this be, it were well that something were
 done, and an opportunity would now offer, as I
 observe that all the members of the Committee have
 left, or are about leaving China in a few days, most
 of them being now in, or proceeding to, England,
 where by personal conference with the London Com-
 mittee, the manner of doing honor to the memory
 of *Horsburgh* may more easily be decided on.

ONE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
 HORSBURGH MEMORIAL.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 2nd April, 1842.

IMPORTANT FROM NINGPO.

By the arrival of the *Royal Exchange*, from Chusan the 15th of last month most important and as to the result, most gratifying intelligence has been received. It appears that Sir Hugh Gough had been for some time in possession of intelligence that the Chinese were concentrating forces in the neighbourhood, in order to make a simultaneous attack on the British forces at Ningpo, Chinhae and Tinghae (Chusan), and everything to give them a warm reception was therefore prepared.

The morning of the 10th March was chosen by the Chinese, and it is supposed that some 12 or 14,000 men entered the city of Ningpo by getting over the walls at different points, nor were any efforts made on the part of Sir Hugh to drive them back, until the greater number had collected in a square or open market place, whence they were driven back immediately by the British troops. The Chinese seem not to have anticipated that the English should have been so well prepared for them, and very soon fled in the greatest disorder, leaving the town behind them, but not till after a great number had bit the dust; the guns, drawn by ponies trained for that purpose, being brought to bear upon the flying masses. About 250 of their dead were on the next morning found in the streets. On the same night Chinhae was likewise attacked, but the guards at the gates having been doubled, under the orders of Colonel Schoelde, they were repulsed with great loss. No attack on Chusan has taken place, although there is no doubt it was intended, for the Chinese had collected a great number of men on the small island of Taysam near Chusan, which the Steamer *Nemesis* went to reconnoitre. The boat she sent on shore, when pulling up a creek was fired on, when the *Nemesis* sent her crew on shore, killing many of the enemy, and destroyed about 30 junks, no doubt intended for the conveyance of the troops to Tinghae. It is most gratifying that no loss whatever was suffered on our side, although the number of killed and wounded among the Chinese must have been immense. Immediately after the flight of the Chinese from Ningpo, the 49th Regiment was sent in pursuit and had not on the 12th (the latest date from Ningpo) returned. Not far from Ningpo the Chinese had also thrown up a small battery from which they fired at the shipping, but it was soon silenced by the fire of H. M. S. *Modeste*.

It has been observed as a singular circumstance that four or five dollars were found in the pockets of every one of the Chinese soldiers found dead, and it is supposed that they must have been given them to stimulate their valour in the coming fight, and it is indeed likely that without such a bonus they had refused to go out at all, as they did on a former occasion at the Bogue, where they demanded two dollars per man, and where, to satisfy them, the old Admiral was obliged to pawn his furniture and even wardrobe. From the loss the Chinese have sustained in this recent fight, we suppose it will be some time ere their officers can again collect a sufficient number of men brave enough to venture on other trials, and the Emperor will be much disappointed in again making the experience that he has not wherewithal to carry his frequent threats of total extermination into effect. We have, after writing the above account, received Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular, giving most interesting details of these occurrences, which will be found below.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT HONGKONG.—We are glad to learn that a Committee at the head of which is the Revd. Mr. Cooper, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Blenheim* has been formed, under the auspices of Sir Henry Pottinger, for the collection of funds for the building of an English Church at Hongkong, and that Sir Henry undertakes on the part of Her Majesty's Government to come forward with a sum equal to the total amount that may be contributed by individuals in the event of Hongkong becoming a permanent settlement. H. E. and Sir Thomas Herbert already stand with considerable amounts upon the subscription list, and we doubt not that the call of the committee will be liberally responded to. The site selected by Government for the erection of a Church is near the Post Office and will therefore probably be as central as possible.

We recommend the letter of "One of the Subscribers to Horsburgh's Memorial" to the attention of our readers, and that of the Committee. It is

desirable that something should be determined on, and as most of the members are now in England or on their way there, it is to be hoped that arrangements with the London Committee will soon be made, and that the wishes of the Chinese foreign Community for the erection of a lighthouse, in preference to any other testimonial, may not be lost sight of.

Our readers will find in a foregoing column a letter from Commodore Kearney to Mr. Delano, American Vice Consul, declaring that the protection of the American flag will not be afforded to American vessels, should they suffer losses from the Chinese when engaged in the Opium-trade on the coast of China.

LOSS OF THE "CONSERVATIVE" WHALER

WRECKED 8th Jan'y, 1842.—On Tanjoing reef, Island of Bally, the British whaling Barque *Conservative* of London, P. Christall Master; she struck at 5 p. m. at daylight on the 9th; the Ballynese boarded her and literally drove the crew from the ship, robbing and plundering everything on board before Mr. Lange, of the firm of Messrs John Burd & Co., arrived on the spot. However through that Gentleman's influence, the wreck has since been ransomed and delivered over to the Captain and crew, who together with the foresaid Gentleman are saving most of the oil, sails, store, &c. &c.

The *Friend of China* in last week's number speculates on the probability of Taoukwang, on the English occupying Peking, committing suicide by means of his garter or girdle. We believe a bowstring to be more orthodox for a Tartar on such occasions, and would respectfully suggest that a place should be given to this instrument of self-destruction in our cotemporary's next philanthropical speculations. "Vainly," we quote his words "have we essayed to solve this momentous and all engrossing question, but the study of the past affords no clue by which we can speculate on the future."

The Emperor Taoukwang having lately become one of our subscribers, we hope that a few remarks on a, to him, so very interesting subject, may not be deemed out of place, the more so as precedent may possibly influence his *modus operandi*. We have been kindly permitted to search the archives, and found that of a long line of Emperors numbering upwards of 350 within the last 3500 years, only five committed suicide, whilst a much greater number suffered themselves to be deposed, assassinated or executed. It would therefore seem that according to precedent, the suicide of Taoukwang under misfortune is not *de rigueur*, as our cotemporary of Hongkong seems to think, but would greatly depend upon the personal predilections of that prince. It is now about 3000 years since the first of the five princes above mentioned, Chow, leaped into the flames he had kindled, and his example has since been imitated by a king of Assyria, of whom our readers may have learnt the tragical fate in a play: The second Emperor, Urkshewangse stabbed himself to prevent the executioner, about 2000 years ago. The third, Lewchin, no longer able to oppose the good fortune of a rival, likewise stabbed himself in the year 264 A. D., and nearly 700 years after him the unfortunate Minte burnt himself and all his family. The fifth and last who took away his own life was Kwaetsung, the last of the Ming; it is only 200 years since he made room for his successor, the ancestor of the now reigning monarch, by strangling himself with his girdle, and possibly our cotemporary had his tragical fate in view when he prophesies that Taoukwang will do the same (waving however between girdle and garter), but he apparently forgets that Kwaetsung was a Chinese, and his last act would be no precedent for a Mantchoo or Tartar, of whom history unfortunately as yet has to record no such acts of desperation. We may here also mention that a good many emperors poisoned themselves by drinking elixir of life, but they can hardly be included in our above list, seeing that their deaths were not voluntary. The result of our researches has therefore been—first, that a Chinese monarch is not obliged to kill himself when matters take a wrong turn; and second, that should he notwithstanding be thereto inclined, he is not restricted to the use of his girdle or garter, as the *Friend of China* erroneously supposes. Taoukwang may shoot, stab, poison, drown, burn, hang or strangle himself with girdle, garter, or bowstring, of which catastrophe, having now correspondents (with one unimportant exception) in all parts of the empire, we hope to lay in good time an account before our readers; although there certainly is some probability that the Emperor

may prefer to die quietly in his bed: this we recommend him to attempt doing, and "never say die!"

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese Troops which attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinhae at daylight on the morning of the 10th of last month.

During the whole of February, almost daily intelligence reached the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's Forces showing that the Chinese High Authorities contemplated some active operations, but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief had gone over to Chusan to make arrangements at that place preparatory to a forward movement of a portion at least of Her Majesty's combined forces.

In this state matters remained until the date and hour above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10 to 12,000 men, advanced upon the South and West gates of Ningpo, got over the walls and penetrated to the market place in the centre of the City, where they were met by our troops and instantly driven back with great loss; in fact, it would seem that the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the City as fast as possible, and in their retreat to the South gate, the field guns drawn by ponies came up and opened on a dense mass with grape and canister, at a distance less than 100 yards. Above 250 dead bodies were found inside the walls, and when the accounts came away, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment had not returned from the pursuit of the discomfited and flying enemy.

Whilst these operations were progressing on shore, a number of Fire Boats (Sampans) lashed together with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mud by the boats of the *Sesostris* Steamer. In the meantime a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburb (across the River) and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them, Her Majesty's ship *Modeste* opened her guns, and did great execution in that quarter.

The attack on Chinhae was much more feeble. The enemy advanced to the North Gate, where they were driven off by the Guard, and followed by one Company (afterwards reinforced by three others) of Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, who killed 30 men and two mandarins in the pursuit.

Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chinhae, fire sampans chained together were set adrift to burn the shipping at that anchorage, but they all went on shore above the ships of war and merchant vessels and did no sort of harm.

Shortly before these repulses occurred, the *Nemesis* steamer was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the Island of Taisam, where it was understood Chinese troops were collecting with the purpose of attacking Her Majesty's forces at Tinghae. The Steamer sent her boats into a creek where they were fired on, and in consequence Commander Collinson and Lieut. Hall landed the Steamer's ship's company, when the Chinese fled with the loss of about thirty killed and a number wounded. The Steamer's boats then set fire to a number of junks which had also fired on her, and returned to Chinhae.

Their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief had gone back to Ningpo, and proposed to follow up the repulses the enemy had experienced, by active measures.

It affords Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the Circular by stating that in these attempts of the enemy, Her Majesty's combined force had not lost a man.

The latest intelligence from the Head Quarters of the Chinese Army south of the Hangchow River speak of the troops being in almost a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies etc.

The Emperor had ordered, that the provinces which are the seat of the war, should bear the expenses of it, and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no further sacrifices, there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, and becoming totally disorganized.

God save the Queen.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Macao on the 1st day of April, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated on the 24 instant the following gentlemen are appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects therein described.

With the sanction of Ma- } Major Malcolm, Capt.
jor Gen. Burrell C. B. } Meick, H.M.'s 49th foot
Ensign Sargent
R Woosnam Esq.

With the sanction of Capt. } Mr. Pascoe, 2d Master
Sir Thomas Herbert, K.O.B. } of H.M.'s ship Blenheim.
Capt. Mylius, land officer, will attend the Committee for the purpose of giving effect to its proceedings, by laying down the necessary land-marks, boundaries, roads, &c. &c.

The Committee will report to government any cases in which they are of opinion that the native Chinese should be remunerated for ground which was in their possession previous to the occupation of the Island by Her Majesty's forces, and which may have been appropriated, as well as the amount of remuneration.

The Committee will select the most eligible spots for Public Landing Places; will define the limits of the Cantonnments or locations for Officers, near the different barracks; will likewise fix the extent of ground to be reserved for the Naval Depot, and for Dock Yards, including spots for one or more patent slips, which it is understood are likely to be erected by Companies or Individuals.

It being the intention of Government to form a watering place for the shipping hereafter, the Committee will select the most eligible spot with a running stream of good water for that purpose.

Dated at Hongkong Government House this 29th day of March, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

From the Friend of China, 24th March.

The following amended Regulations for the Shipping in the Port of Hongkong, and Tinghai (or Chusan), are promulgated for general information and guidance, under the authority of His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade, in China. By order,

J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 18th, March, 1842.

REGULATIONS.

Art. I.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, arriving at either of the said Ports, is to take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, and not to remove from it without his permission, under a penalty of \$100; which penalty is to be recovered in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Art. II.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, lying within either of the said Ports, shall immediately remove such vessel to any new berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, under a fine of \$20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after a written notice to quit, signed by the Harbour Master, shall have been delivered on board of her.

Art. III.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately to strike their topgallant yards and masts; and to have jib and spanker booms rigged close in, when called upon to do so; and are, generally, to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the Port, or other circumstances, may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the Harbour Master, with a view to the safety of the whole shipping; and any master, or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying or neglecting this Regulation will subject themselves to a fine not exceeding \$200, exclusive of payment of all expenses that may be incurred by reason of their said vessels breaking adrift and occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary orders of the Harbour Master being delivered on board.

Art. IV.—Transports entitled to carry Pendants will be always berthed by their own agent; and the Harbour Master will make application to the Senior Naval Officer on the spot, respecting any movement connected with such transport that he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in either of the said Ports.

Art. V.—All Seamen permitted to land from Transports or other merchant ships or vessels, on liberty, are to be furnished with Tickets of Leave, from the master or person in charge of the vessel to which such seamen may belong; but this regulation is not to be considered applicable to men who may come on shore, for a short time, on duty or business.

Art. VI.—All Mails, Packets, Letters, &c. to the address of the Post Master, or other Public Functionaries, are to be delivered to the Harbour Master immediately on the arrival of vessels in either of the said Ports.

Art. VII.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels about to proceed to sea are to give notice thereof to the Harbour Master at least 24 hours before the time

of intended departure; and it is hereby notified that no vessel will be allowed to depart, the master or other persons in charge of which shall not have previously paid any fines or expenses, awarded or incurred for breaches of these regulations.

Art. VIII.—It being obviously necessary, that all vessels should be furnished with some sort of Port Clearance, or certificate of their being allowed to proceed on their intended voyages from the said Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai (Chusan), to obviate the risk of their being detained at sea, on account of informality, by any of Her Majesty's Ships which they may fall in with, it is further notified, that the Harbour Masters of the said Ports will henceforward furnish to all ships such Port Clearances, or certificates, agreeable to a form to be deposited in their offices, and will likewise attest their manifests (duplicates whereof are to be left with the said Harbour Masters;) and every vessel neglecting to obtain these Papers previous to her departure will do so at her own risk of being seized and detained.

Art. IX.—All Passage Boats, Lorchas, or other small vessels, plying between Hongkong and Macao or Canton, are required to make known their intended departure two hours before they start, by hoisting a Blue Peter.

Art. X.—Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, Boats, &c., will be expected to conform to all ordinary Port Regulations, in addition to those herein specified; and they are warned particularly not to throw overboard any stone or other ballast.

Art. XI.—All persons are required to take notice, that the authority of the Harbour Masters extends to the preservation of order at the several landing places in the Harbour, as well as to the regulation, in concert with the Chief Magistrate at Hongkong, and the Military Magistrate at Tinghai, of all native boats that ply for hire; and any complaints against such Boats are to be laid in the first instance before the said Harbour Masters.

All Fines for breaches of these Regulations will be proceeded for before the Chief Magistrate at Hongkong and the Military Magistrate at Tinghai, who are hereby authorized, at the written request and complaint of the Harbour Masters to summon the parties charged, and thereupon to make summary decision; and all Fines that may be recovered will go to the use of Her Majesty the Queen.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUSAN, CHINHAE AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; Capt. Richards, 42—captain T. Bourchier, C. B.

Blonde 18—comdr. Napier.
Hyacinth 18— " G. Goldsmith,
Modeste 18— " Watson.
Columbine 18— " Morshead,
Clio 16— " E. Troubridge,
Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland.
Lady Bentinck, surveying vessel comdr. R. Collinson,
Troopship Jupiter mr. comr. R. Fulton,
H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall,
" Queen mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Phlegathon lieut. McCleverty,
" Sesostriis comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B.
Pylades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent)
Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter,
Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,
Blenheim 72—captain { Sir Thomas Herbert K.
" { C. B. Senior Command-
" { ing Officer.

Herald 26— " J. Nias,
Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse
Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearse,
Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood,
Young Hebe 4— " Wood.
H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comr. Ross,
" Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

March.
26, (B.) Cecilia, Campbell, Bali.
27, " Prima Donna, Gell, Liverpool.
30, (A.) Robert Fulton, McMichael, So. America.
30, " Panama, " New York
31, (B.) Royal Exchange, Rees, Chusan.
31, " Ceylon, " Bombay.
31, " Lady Leith, Lewis, London.

PASSENGER PER

Cecilia, Captain John Burd.

SAILED

29, (B.) Press Charlotte, Nash, Singapore.
30, " Hero, Fowler, Singapore and Calcutta.
30, " Autumnus, White, Cork.

30, (A.) Luconia, Barlow, New York.
30, U. S. S. Boston, Comdr. Long, Manila.
30, (B.) Kestrel, Beauvais, Chusan.
31, " Suppho, Dunlop, London.

April.

1, (B.) Anonyma: Vaux, Singapore.

2, " Cowasjee Family, Durham, Sing. & Calcutta.

The Algerine, for Singapore and Calcutta, to sail on the 6th. The Ariel, for Madras, Singapore and Calcutta, on the 9th.

Among our arrivals last week we noticed the Carnatic, Capt. Laird; which ought to have been Chusan, and the vessels seen and spoken as stated in our last fell in with the latter named vessel.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—Nimrod.

For Sydney,—Terror, Sovereign.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Ann Birdson, Robert Whiteway, Anna Eliza, Dorecot, Queen Mab, Borussia, Abbot's Reading, John Christian, Gulsare.

From Bombay,—Saphira, Circassian, Castle Huntly, Wild Irish Girl, Corsair, Good Success, Ceylon.

From Singapore,—John Cree,

From Java,—Orion.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Dec. SINGAPORE, 17th Feb.

UNITED STATES, Nov. 22, MANILA.

CALCUTTA, 24th Jan. AMOY, 10th March.

BOMBAY, 15th Jan. CHUSAN, 15th March.

JAVA, 15th January.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Ariel,	380	Burt,	"
Arrow,	—	Genae,	Jardine M. & Co.
Arduaser,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
Algerine,	150	Buckton,	Jamieson How & Co.
Alibi,	—	Vooght,	Lindsay and Co.
*Ann,	271	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
*Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Ceylon,	—	Grouh,	Turner & Co.
Canton,	507	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Cacique,	171	Campbell,	W. Scott.
Cecilia,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Chusan,	—	Holderness,	Turner & Co.
Eleanor,	511	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Euphrates,	617	Baxter,	R. Webster.
*Forth,	394	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hygeia,	378	Furner,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Hero,	410	Bywater,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Guy,	H. Rustonjee.
Maulmein,	—	Cuningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Horton,	—	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
*John Renwick,	403	Macdonal	H. Rustonjee.
John Maclellan	598	Rimmer,	Russell and Co.
James Boorman	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Lady Hayes,	—	Lewis,	"
Lady Leith,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Manly,	—	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Mercury,	—	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
*Nimrod,	470	Gell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Gardner,	Fox Rawson and Co.
Palatine,	507	Budd,	Turner and Co.
*Regular,	389	Bovd,	H. Pybus.
Rob Roy,	155	Green,	Jardine M. and Co.
Royal Exchange	515	Chard,	"
*Reliance,	1243	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
*Sovereign,	—	—	Fox Rawson & Co.
Snipe,	—	—	J. Coolidge & J. Ryan.
Sir Robt. Peel,	—	—	"
*Terror,	257	Mowbray,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.
*Lema, — | Endicot, Russell and Co.
*Akbar, — | Damareq " "
Panama, — | " "
Henry Pratt, — | Rogers, J. D. Sword and Co.
*Cayuga, — | Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
Coromadno, — | Scudder, Russell and Co.
*Olaf Wyk, — | Meacon, Wetmore and Co.
*Ianthé, — | Steele, " "
Horatio, — | Howland, G. Nye jr.
Levant, — | Foulke, J. D. Sword & Co.
Rob. Fulton, — | M'Michael, M. Meredith.

PERUVIAN

Ana, — | Rierstor, | Russell and Co.

* at Whampoa.

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Nov. 20.—Prince Albert has acceded to the request of the Gresham Committee that he should lay the first stone of the new Royal Exchange. The ceremony is to take place early in January; and seats have been ordered to accommodate twelve hundred spectators.

A ball composed of some explosive material was thrown into the court of the Horse Guards on the night of the 17th. It fell at the feet of a soldier, and exploded like a cannon. The soldier could see no one in the street that appeared to have thrown it. A similar ball was thrown into the barrack-yard at Charing Cross the same night, and the consequence is that an opinion exists that some discovery has been made of a chemical preparation that may be carried about the city on undiscovered, and thrown at any building the incendiaries may think proper to set fire to. This opinion is strengthened by the occurrence of so many fires in the dock-yards and the great public buildings.

Nov. 25.—A thoroughfare was yesterday effected in the Thames Tunnel, and made use of for the first time by the whole of the directors and some of the original shareholders who had assembled upon the occasion. The shield having been advanced in the shaft at Wapping, a considerable opening was cut in the brickwork, and it was through this the party who had met at Rotherhithe were enabled to pass, thus opening the first subterranean communication between the opposite shores of the river. Upon their arrival at the shaft the party was greeted by the workmen with most hearty cheers. A curious and interesting incident was connected with the event; a few bottles of wine, preserved since the dinner given on the occasion when the foundation stone was laid, with the understanding that it was to be drunk only when it could be carried under the Thames, having been opened and enjoyed by the company to the health of Her Majesty and the infant Prince. It was remarked too, as a singular coincidence, that a seal on one of the corks bore the impress of the Prince of Wales's feathers, a circumstance that caused some merriment. The engineer, Sir J. Brunel, appeared highly gratified at the happy result of all his past anxiety and arduous labour. The shield will continue its advance until it has afforded space for the formation of the remainder of the tunnel, which is expected to be completed in about three weeks.

Nov. 26.—A Brighton paper states, that the *Royal George* yacht has been recommissioned by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and it is said will certainly embark the Queen and Prince Albert, in the early part of next summer, on a trip to Ireland.—The freedom of the city of London was yesterday presented to Sir C. F. Smith, for distinguished services in Syria.—The proceedings of the house of Commons and Co. against Lord Seaford is now understood to be not an action at common law, but in the form of a bill of discovery filed in Chancery, in order to ascertain the degree of knowledge possessed by his Lordship of the origin of the Exchange-bills accepted by that house as security, with the view of instituting legal proceedings, on evidence so obtained from Lord Strarford, against other parties. This is no abandonment, as has been interpreted by some, of the claim against the Government for the speculative bills, but in order to show that all possible legal steps have been taken against those even suspected to have a guilty knowledge of the original fraud, a bid of the Government.—The London terminus, at the end of Tooley-street, of the telegraphic communication between London and Dover, has just been finished, and the whole line will be opened in a few days. The intermediate stations are situated on elevated spots, at Forest-hill, Peckham-rye, Knockholt, Beches, Wrotham, Bole Hill, Chatham; Isle of Sheppey, Whitstable, Herne-bay, Minster, Broadstairs, and Deal. The establishment of such a line of communication will be of the greatest advantage to the mercantile world, as a ship's arrival off the coast can be telegraphed to the owners in five minutes. An experiment was made a few days ago, on the line between Hull and Liverpool, when 18 seconds only elapsed while a message was conveyed a distance of upwards of 70 miles.

Nov. 27.—Sir Francis Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, died on the night of the 25th at his residence in Eaton-square. Sir Francis, who had for many years suffered from a disease of the heart, was seized with an oppression on the chest in the earlier part of the evening. A medical man in the neighbourhood was sent for, who administered a medicine which afforded so much relief that Sir Francis considered himself well enough to join a small circle at dinner. Shortly after he had concluded a light repast, he was again seized with a sudden tightness and pain in the chest, and in twenty-five minutes he was a corpse. Sir Francis had only arrived from Holkham, where he had been on a visit, the preceding evening. He was as well as usual the earlier part of the day, and was occupied in his customary avocations. The late Sir Francis Chantrey, Knt., R. A., D. C. L., Oxon., M. A. Cantab., F. R. S., &c., was the only son of Francis Chantrey, Esq., of Norton, Derbyshire, where he was born in 1782. Sir Francis married, in 1809, a daughter of Daniel Wail, Esq. In 1816 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, and in 1818 he was chosen a Royal Academician. Sir Francis was likewise a member of the Academies of Rome and Florence.

Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B., one of the few surviving heroes of the victory of Camperdown, has died

at his seat, Bolnere-street, near Cuckfield, in his 78th year. Sir John had been in the service upwards of 60 years. He commanded the Lancaster frigate at the battle of Camperdown.

DEC. 3.—The gradual course of the Queen Dowager's improvement has not, it seems, been impeded; and the daily progress made by her Majesty in convalescence gives rise to well-founded hopes, that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, her Majesty will gradually recover. The following bulletin is most satisfactory, for the gratifying information it conveys, that, in consequence of the improvement which has taken place in the Queen Dowager's health, it is not deemed necessary to issue another bulletin "under the continuance of the present favourable symptoms." The improvement of the Queen Dowager's health, as announced in the last bulletin, has continued up to the present time, and there is every reasonable prospect of her Majesty's gradual recovery.

DAVID DAVIES, M.D.—Dr. Birkbeck, the well-known physician, expired on the 1st, at his house, 38, Finsbury square, after the most prolonged and severe sufferings, which he, however, bore with extreme fortitude and even cheerfulness.—The Lord Mayor has refused to call a public meeting in the city on the subject of emigration.—The whole of Messrs. Grissell and Peto's works at which the strikes took place are now abundantly supplied with good workmen, not in any way connected with the union.—A person named John Ward was yesterday sentenced to death in the Central Criminal Court for the cruel murder of an infant, 21 months old.

The number of persons depending on public charity for existence in the town of Paisley, and other places in the Unwer Ward of Renfrewshire, amounts to 10,670.

In Edinburgh there has been a very lively discussion, caused by the prosecution of a poor man named Butler, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, for having sold a pennyworth of sweetmeats to a boy on the Sabbath. The man being unable to pay a trifling fine, with £3 expenses, has been sent to prison. Since then his infant child has died.

On the Sunday after his election, Lord Mayor O'Connell went to mass, in procession. The streets were crowded with spectators. Arrived at the porch of the church, in compliance with a law which forbids the Lord Mayor to "resort" to the mass in official costume, Mr. O'Connell doffed his robes, remaining there again on going out. Mrs. Fitzsimon, daughter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, will discharge the duties of Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion-house, during the mayoralty of her illustrious father.

Letters from Amsterdam mention a very large sale at Rotterdam of Java tea, at which about 3,000 chests were sold for about the same price as the China leaf. Formerly very small quantities of this article were sold at a time, and, as was supposed, more as a matter of curiosity than for actual use. Now, some of the judges of tea in Holland have been heard to remark that they consider the Java tea equal to, if not better than, that of China, with the advantage that it will be found impossible to mix inferior with superior sorts.

Complaints are constantly made to us of the carelessness of parties in India with reference to the weight of their letters transmitted by the Overland Mail, in consequence of which much unnecessary expense is entailed upon the friends to whom they write in England, to many of whom postage (especially via Marseilles) is of some consequence. Surely this is an evil which only needs being mentioned to be at once remedied. The rate of postage both through France and England should be by this time sufficiently well-known to every one; and there can be no want of means at any of the Presidencies for regulating correspondence so as to come within the various weights prescribed by the Post Office, a scale of which we annex—

UNDEE.	VIA F. L. MOUTH.		VIA MARSEILLES.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1 ounce	1	0	2	8
2 "	1	0	3	6
3 "	2	0	6	2
4 "	2	0	7	0
5 "	4	0	11	6
6 "	4	0	12	4
7 "	4	0	13	2
8 "	4	0	14	0
9 "	6	0	18	6
10 "	6	0	19	4
11 "	6	0	1	0
12 "	6	0	1	1

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th November, as the King was returning from Versailles to Paris, a stone was thrown at his carriage by an individual standing on the side of the road. The offender succeeded in escaping.

The movement of troops in the north, and the army of observation for the Spanish frontier, were most jealously regarded. There were rumours also in the papers of an intended resignation of ministers, of which the *Constitutionnel* gives the particulars of one of the many

movements which have been made towards a dissolution of the present Cabinet. "It was rumoured on the 18th, that the Ministry was about to be disorganised. On the 19th, quite contrary rumours prevailed. It is true, that on the 18th M. Humann had deposited his portfolio in the hands of the King, begging his Majesty to accept his resignation. The King would not accept it, and called a Council immediately. M. Humann there declared, as he had done in the other sittings, that a reduction of the effective of the army was absolutely necessary, and that a balance should be restored as quickly as possible in the receipts and expenses of the budget. On the 19th, in the evening, the Council was again assembled, and presided over by his Majesty. Marshal Soult proposed that one company out of each regiment should be suppressed. But this proposal did not satisfy M. Humann; and finally the debate ended in mutual concession. It was determined that twelve millions should be subtracted from the expense of the War-Ministry. On this condition M. Humann took back his portfolio."

According to the *Moniteur Parisien*, the French Naval force in the Mediterranean is now reduced to 13 ships-of-the-line, 2 frigates, 6 corvettes and brigs, and 1 steamer. Six sail-of-the-line are on their way to Brest, and 14 frigates are out at sea. Independently of these, France had 20 armed corvettes of from 16 to 30 guns, 32 brigs of from 10 to 20 guns, 38 *Botilla* vessels, 28 transports, corvettes, and lighters, and 30 steamers.

BELGIUM.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.—This government does not intend to treat as trifling the affair of the Orange rebels. On Tuesday General Vandermereen underwent another examination for more than two hours before M. Delcourt, the examining judge. The vigilance which is exercised with respect to the persons accused of a plot against the safety of the state extends even to the provisions which are brought for them. They are cut into pieces in order to see that no letter is concealed in them. On Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, a conspirator named Genoux was imprisoned in the Petits-Carmes, on suspicion of having been engaged in the plot against the safety of the state.

SPAIN.

The chief of the late insurrection appears to have escaped. General O'Donnell and his lady have passed through Tours, on their way to Orleans, whither he repairs with the other chiefs of the late insurrection, Generals Iruarte, Lardizabal, Janregui, La Rocha, Piquero, &c.

The provincial deputation of Cadiz had called on the authorities of Gibraltar to expel from that place Generals Ramon Narvez and Baron del Solar; and a number of other Christiano refugees.

By letters of the 3d Nov. from Madrid, we learn that Quiruga was shot on that day in the Campo de Guardia—a horrible necessity. In this case, as in that of the last victim, the soldiers fired a second time before the sentence was fulfilled. By a decree of the 26th Oct., the pension of 750,000 francs paid annually to "her Majesty the Queen-Mother, Maria Christina of Bourbon, is suspended."

The Gazette of the 30th Oct. contained a decree, issued by the Regent at Vittoria on the 27th, suppressing the Juntas of vigilance, defence, armament, and the like, created in the provinces during the late revolt. The Regent had likewise issued a decree reorganizing the government of the Basque Provinces, finally suppressing the *Fueros*, and removing the custom-house to the frontier. This latter was a bold, but most desirable measure.

At Madrid, Don Damaso Fulgoso, Colonel of the Princeza Regiment, was shot outside the Gate of Toledo, on the 11th. He is the fifth and last of the rebels of Madrid doomed to capital punishment. His brother, Don Jose, is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Mariana Islands; and a third brother, Don Basilio, lies in prison at Cadiz. General Espeleta, who was at Vittoria during the late revolt, was arrested in Madrid on the 9th.

TURKEY.

The differences which have for some time existed between Turkey, and Greece appear now likely to be brought to an issue. In reply to frequent remonstrances Greece proposes that the Porte, in order to put a stop to the system of brigandage and violation of territory constantly practised by the frontier Greeks of Negropont upon the Turkish territory, should cede Thessaly to Greece, and that the frontier line of the latter should be advanced to the Olympian chain of mountains, or present boundary of Macedonia. Though this very modest proposition is said to have had the support of the French Ambassador, there is an end to the matter, for a despatch had been received at Constantinople by the way of Athens, in which Lord Aberdeen refuses to sanction any attempt on the part of King Otto to procure an extension of the Greek frontier.

By the late accounts the Porte, which complains of the non-fulfilment of treaties by the Greek Government,

and especially of the non-payment of the indemnity promised under the guarantee of the three Powers, Russia, France, and England, who were parties to the London treaty of 1829, was adopting measures to enforce its demands of redress from Greece, by the sending of the new levies into Roumelia, and by preparing for sea a squadron of four ships of the line, with frigates and corvettes. It is, however, not clear that the Porte really intends this expedition for the Greek ports; there is, perhaps, still some intention of first punishing the Bay of Tunis.

Letters from Beyrout to the 29th October announce that Syria had again become the theatre of violence and bloodshed. On the 12th, the Druses from Dair el-Kamur, assailed with the utmost ferocity the Christian population, who had met to deliberate on the affairs of the Mountain, and put old men, women, and children, to the sword. The Christians ran to arms, and the civil war was raging throughout the country. No fewer than a hundred villages had been sacked, and Beyrout was crowded with families who had fled from the fury of the combatants. Colonel Rose, Selim Pasha, and Enir Bebir, had vainly endeavoured to arrest the violence of the Druses.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from New York to 15th November. The Prince de Joinville was expected at Boston and at Washington, where he was to be publicly entertained. His Royal Highness was in Buffalo on the 29th Oct. He was to go, on the next day, to the Prairie du Chien, and afterwards go down the Mississippi and Ohio as far as Louisville.

General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, had taken the field as a candidate for the Presidency.

The death of the Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State, of congestive fever, in his sixty-first year, is announced. Mr. Forsyth was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in October 1781. He graduated at Princeton College, in 1799. He entered the practice of law at Augusta, Georgia, in 1802. Soon after, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, and rapidly rose to distinction. In 1812 he was elected a Representative in Congress. From 1814 to 1818 he was Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in which position he sustained Mr. Madison and the war with Great Britain. In 1818 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; where he took his seat in November of that year. In 1819 he was appointed Minister to Spain; where he became involved in the controversy in relation to our treaty with that country, settling differences, ceding the Floridas, &c., which lasted until October 1820. With the exception of a brief visit to the United States, he continued at Madrid until 1823, when he returned to this country; and having in the mean time been re-elected to Congress, he resumed his seat in the House of Representatives in December of that year, and was restored to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which he continued to occupy as long as he remained in that body. In October 1827, he was elected Governor of Georgia. After filling that post two years, he returned to Washington as Senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Barrien: that post he filled from 1829 until the summer of 1834, when, on the resignation of Mr. McLane as Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth was called to that department by General Jackson. That office he filled during the residue of General Jackson's term, and continued to hold it until the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration; when he was succeeded in office by Mr. Webster.

It was considered probable that Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, would leave the Cabinet for some other appointment, and would be succeeded by Judge Usher, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts taking the Navy.

Mr. Webster is said to have in his possession evidence of an immense chain of lodges and secret associations for an invasion of Canada, extending from Cleveland, in Ohio, to Burlington, in Vermont, bound together by secret oaths, embracing two or three members of Congress, and having their head quarters at Kingston, Upper Canada. It is supposed that these lodges number 60,000 people.

The United States had commenced a prosecution against the Bank for the recovery of protested bills of exchange worth 440,000 dollars.

The army of the United States is 12,539, the militia 1,503,592, and her navy consists of sixty-eight ships of war, eleven sail of which are of the line. The exports from the States in 1840 were 113,395,634 dollars.

The frontier was tranquil, notwithstanding that the legislature of Vermont had appointed a committee, and passed some strong resolutions, in relation to the "violation of the sovereignty of the state," and the "violent procedure of the British authorities in Canada in forcibly seizing within the state, and conveying beyond the limits of the same, and of the United States, Col. James W. Grogan, an American citizen." &c. The committee is to report to the legislature, but the result of the proceedings and investigation had not transpired.

A letter had been addressed by Sir R. Jackson, as governor of Canada, to the governor of Vermont, in which he declares that if, on investigation, any of her Majesty's officers or men were implicated in the seizure and

capture of Col. Gogan, they would be punished with the utmost rigour.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Ellenborough embarked at Plymouth on the 7th of November, on board the *Cambrian*, 36, Captain A. D. Chads, and sailed immediately for India.

The belief now seems to be, that Sir R. Jenkins will be the new Governor of Madras.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.—RANSOM OF CANTON.
Contrary to what was expected from the tenor of the advices by the last Mail, it will be seen from the subjoined correspondence, that no part of the money obtained from the Chinese for the ransom of Canton is to be appropriated to the liquidation of the Opium claims; it being considered a debt of the Crown, and, as such, after paying what Her Majesty may be pleased to award as prize money, is to be carried to the account of the consolidated fund.

King's Arms Yard, 17th Nov., 1841.

Sir.—I have been requested by the Gentlemen who with myself were honored by Lord Aberdeen with an interview on the 28th ultimo on behalf of the claimants for compensation for the Opium seized in 1839 by the Chinese authorities at Canton, to draw your attention to that part of the money lately recovered by Captain Elliot which is now coming to England on board Her Majesty's ship "Conway." Presuming that Her Majesty's Government will allow compensation to be made to the claimants out of the money so recovered, the agents are desirous of being informed, whether any specified amount of the Bullion, now subject to sea risk, can be so defined as to authorize their effecting an insurance to guard against the loss of that part of the property appertaining to the Proprietors of the Opium Certificates.

I trust that you will coincide in the propriety of this information being afforded for the benefit of parties (natives both in Bombay and Bengal) who have suffered so heavily from the seizure of their property.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. HOBLEY PALMER.

To the Right Hon'ble Henry
Goulburn, Downing Street.

Downing Street, 17th Nov., 1841.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt to your letter of this day, requesting information as to whether any specific amount of the Bullion shipped by Captain Elliot on board H. M. Ship "Conway" now on its passage to England, can be defined as compensation to the Proprietors of Opium Certificates as to authorize their effecting insurance upon it; and to acquaint you in reply that the Bullion on board H. M. Ship "Conway" is part of a droit of the Crown received on behalf of the Crown, and that the Lords of the Treasury possess no power of appropriating any part of it to the satisfaction of claims such as those which you have referred on the part of the Proprietors of Opium Certificates.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

To J. H. Palmer, Esq.

Foreign Office, 2d December 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—With reference to your letter of the 1st November, requesting information as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the distribution of the money obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton, under the arrangement entered into by Capt. Elliot with those authorities on the 21st May last I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acquaint you, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have stated that they are precluded from entertaining the question submitted in your letter. The money to which you refer having been obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton, in order to relieve that city from hostile pressure, is a droit of the Crown and, as such, after paying what Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to grant to the forces employed at Canton, it must be carried to the account of the consolidated fund.

(Signed) CANNING.

To Sir G. de H. Larpet, Bart,
J. H. Palmer, Esq.
John Abel Smith, Esq.
George Lyall, Esq.

[Bombay Times, January 19.

THE CHINA WAR.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.—We might readily have supposed that from the day the councils of the country were guided by the advice of the Duke of Wellington, the age of little wars was at an end. The China expedition, which according to Lord Palmerston had all but closed its operations a twelve months since is now to be reinforced from home in a manner worthy of the magnitude of its vocation. The *Naval and Military Gazette* of 20th November announces the following troops as under orders to embark:—

The following large Detachments are under orders to embark at Portsmouth for China on or about the 28th instant.

18th (Lt. Irish)	70	Including Non-com Officers.
26th (Camerouns)	45	
49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) ..	200	
55th (Westmorland)	79	

800

The officers who will also embark are—Lieut.-Colonel Bartley, Captain Pasley, and Ensign Glazebrook, 19th Regiment; Captain Ross, 50th; Lieuts. Piper and Duff, and Ensigns De Quincey, Dickens, and Bredin, 26th Regiment. The 98th Regiment and a company of Artillery will embark in H. M. S. *Hellfire*; and the detachments of the 10th, 29th, 49th and 55th Regiments, in the *Apollo* and *Sussex*.

The six companies of the 98th Regiment, now about to embark for China, are to be increased to 120 rank and file each, with the established complement of officers.

This makes a reinforcement in all of 1500 men. It will be recollected that the following reinforcements from India have already joined, or are under orders:—

H. M. 55th complete from Calcutta July ..	800
Officers and men of the Camerounians ..	178
Men and Officers of H. M. 49th	240
H. M. 26th	100
From Madras in July, Artillery and Sep-	
pers and Miners, &c.	800
From England by the <i>Hardwick</i> and	
Sulphur	850
Do by the <i>Cornwallis</i> and <i>Carnate</i> ..	1000
Under orders—from Maulmein H. M. 63rd 100	
Madras 2nd, 4th and 8th N. I.	3000
Artillery, Gun Lascars, Sappers and	
Miners, &c.	1350
From Calcutta, one Regt. N. I.	1000
To which add the new reinforcement ..	1500
11,547	

The original expedition was not the half of this. The following list of ships is given by the *United Service Journal* as about to be added to the fleet:—

The ships and vessels ordered to augment the squadron in China, are the *Cambrian*, 36, after landing Lord Ellenborough, the new Governor General of India, at Calcutta; the *North Star*, 26; *Harlequin* and *Siren* corvettes, (both of them have sailed) another brig or two, and the *Belleisle* and *Apollo* troop ships, both armed *en flûte*, and as useful now—and probably more so—than 16-gun brigs. As to steamers, the small iron ones, resembling the *Nemesis*, appear to be the best adapted for the service; one, the *Pluto*, belonging to the East India Company, went from Portsmouth about a month ago. The troops ordered out under command of Major General Lord Saltoun, will go in the two troop ships before named, the *Sapphire*, and some East India ships. They (the ships) are to take out anchors and chain cables, of a selected weight and size, for the purpose of being placed across some of the creeks and small rivers in China, where it may be apprehended that fire-vessels are collected, and will be sent down to injure the shipping. A large supply of shells and rockets will be put on board the ships for the use of the Navy, and the detachment of the Royal Artillery are to have their own Ordnance Stores greatly increased, and the *North Star* takes out about 50,000 dollars to pay the troops. Every exertion is making to get the *North Star*, *Apollo*, and *Sapphire* ready for sea, and they will be completed early next week.

H. M. brig *Harlequin*, 16, Commander Hon. G. F. Hastings, arrived in the Sound on the 15th inst. from Sheerness; she will sail in the course of a day or two for Singapore and China direct. The *Siren*, 16 gun brig, sailed on the 15th for Rio Janeiro, Cape Horn, and thence to China; she has taken, as passenger to Rio, Capt. Ogle, who is appointed to the command of the "Southampton."

[Bombay Times, 19th January.

**AFGHANISTAN.
NOTIFICATION.**

**FORT WILLIAM, SECRET DEPARTMENT,
THE 31ST JANUARY, 1842.**

Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that, after the British Force at Cabul had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of Insurgents for more than six weeks, the Officer Commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of Provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire, in reliance on the faith of that convention, towards Jellalabad, when the Troops exposed to the worst rigors of cold and privation in the mountain defiles, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster—the Governor General in Council deems it proper to notify, that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Afghan Frontier and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honor and interests of the British Government.

The ample Military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to ensure efficient protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British Troops, in a country removed by distance and difficulties of season, from the possibility of succour. But the Governor General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave Officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British Power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian Army.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

**T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.**

"The Envoy has agreed to take all our Troops out of the country, and peace had been made on these terms, supplies had poured rapidly into Cantonments day and night, and carriage cattle had been procured for the march—day after day however passed, and no move was made, the chiefs became impatient and accused Mahomed Akbar of having betrayed them—Mahomed A. requested the Envoy to give him a meeting and discuss the matter. They met at a bridge. The Envoy was attended by four Officers and 8 of his body guard, who were halted short of the bridge. The Afghan was accompanied by apparently only a few of his followers. Mahomed Akbar began by saying that the Envoy had treated him ill, having agreed to quit the country on conditions which the opposite party had fulfilled. "He said we have given you food and camels, now when will you go?" the Envoy pleaded weather, &c. &c. and tried to talk Mahomed Akbar over, promising him all sorts of advantages if he would not press the departure of the troops—High word followed and the Envoy rose to depart when Mahomed Akbar seized his arm and shot him dead—Trevor was instantly cut down and the other Officers were seized.

As soon as the massacre commenced 16 horse-men, concealed behind a tent, rushed to the spot and drove off the eight Troopers who ran for their lives. Conolly's life is considered secure as he has many friends amongst the Affghans—The force at Cabul may be thus estimated.

6th Cavalry.....	250	1100 Cavalry.
Anderson's Horse.....	650	
2 Renssela's Local.....	200	
H. M's. 44th Foot.....	700	
5th N. L.....	900	
37th N. L.....	700	4,350 Infantry,
54th N. L.....	900	and Cavalry.
Shah's Regiment.....	750	
Artillery.....	100	
Sappers.....	300	Total 5,450.

Mahomed Ukkur has sent Circulars through all the Valleys calling on all good Mussulmans to rise and exterminate the invaders, he details the Officers, already killed, names the Envoy and Burnes, and begs the people to take care and not let McGregor escape, he threatens Uzees Khan with destruction if he continues inactive.

P. S. We have a very vague report which, no one credits, that our troops have stormed and taken Cabul; the thing is possible enough!"

What a fate awaits the perpetrators of this black, and perhaps, premeditated deed!

"O, then from this time forth
Our thoughts be bloody or be nothing worth."
Delhi Gazette, January 19.

Last night the following melancholy intelligence, confirmatory of our worst fears, reached us from the most authentic source,

"There is an express from Peshawur, of Jan. 16th, with a letter from Jellalabad, of January 13th, which conveys the subjoined melancholy intelligence:

"Dr. Brydon has just arrived here, from Cabool, he is wounded, and a good deal confused, but I gather from him the following melancholy particulars. Our troops left the cantonments there, on the 6th or 7th. No sooner did they do so, than they were attacked by the enemy, who possessed themselves of the cantonment, on its being evacuated by our people. At Khoored Cabool, which was their third march, the ladies of the party were sent back to Cabool, under the charge of Mahomed Akbar Khan, the enemy having consented to protect them in route. On the Haif Kotul, part of the troops became disorganized, many were destroyed, and others fled. At Tezeen, where our last gun fell into the hands of the enemy, Elphinstone and Shelton were made prisoners. From Tezeen to Jaggdulluk, about 200 men of the 44th regiment, held well together,—there they became very disorderly, and there Dr. Brydon separated from them, last night, and he is the only one of the fugitives who has, as yet, reached Jellalabad. The following is the list of officers, who, Dr. Brydon states, have been killed:

Major Ewart; Lieutenant Sturt; Drs. Duff, Bryce and Macgrath; Cardew, Bellew, Bird, Anquetil and Macartney."

"The Peshawur letter states, that the 53d and 64th Regiment, Native Infantry, occupied Alee Musjid, without opposition, on the night of the 15th January.
India Gazette 31st January.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—It was the fashion some years ago, whenever an "uncommon good thing" was said, to father it on one of the city dignitaries. Your cotemporary "Friend of China" must certainly have taken a hint from the posthumous papers of Sir William Curtis or Sir Claudius Hunter, when he penned his last effusion.

When Nelson was going into action at the battle of the Nile he said to Collingwood, "By this time to-morrow I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster abbey"—But it is rather hard upon the memory of Britain's greatest hero, to put into his mouth such intolerable nonsense as "Death or Westminster Abbey."

Your's &c.
OH!

Macao, 8th April, 1842.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th April, 1842.

IMPORTANT FROM NINGPO.

We had last week the pleasure of publishing Sir Henry Pottinger's circular giving an account of the gallant repulse by H. M. forces of a large body of Chinese. By the *Myssore*, transport, since arrived, we have had accounts of new deeds of arms, and several of our friends having kindly allowed us the perusal of their letters, we shall now lay before our readers a brief account of the occurrences of the 15th and subsequent days. It appears that after the unsuccessful attack on Ningpo, the Chinese attempted to annoy the British garrison, by obstructing the supply of provisions, and intelligence having at same time been received that a body of 3 or 4000 men were encamped at the town of Tsee-kee, about 11 miles to the westward of Ningpo, Sir Hugh Gough determined to attack them. A force consisting of detachments of the 18th, 26th and 49th Regiments and a naval brigade, in all about 1100 strong, was taken on board and in tow of the *Nemesis* and *Phlegathon* steamers, on the 15th of March, and on arriving near Tsee kee the Chinese were seen posted in a tolerably strong position immediately to the west of the town, the walls of which were scaled at once without meeting with any resistance. When, however, the British troops went out to attack the encampments, the Chinese fought well, keeping up for some time a fire from gingalls and matchlocks.

The Marines and sailors were directed to attack them on the hill which formed the right of their position, while the 49th took the centre, and the 18th and 26th the left of their camp. Here it seems the much shorter distance (and no doubt impatience to engage) which the marines and 49th had to traverse, brought on the fight rather prematurely, they getting into action much sooner than the 18th and 26th, who had a long distance to go over steep hills; the 18th were unable to get at the Chinese till they had begun to run, and they then tumbled a few over. According to all accounts the Chinese have shewn more courage on this than any other previous occasion, and their loss as well as numbers are very

variously estimated in different letters we have seen; the former at from four to nine hundred killed; the latter at from 14 to 15000 although most of the letters mention the enemy to have been about 6000 strong. On the side of the British the loss of the naval Brigade was 3 killed and 14 wounded, including a marine officer Mr. Hamby; of the 49th there were 6 or 8 wounded, among them Capt. Reynolds slightly, and Lieut. Montgomerie and Lane severely; the latter was so severely hurt in the arm that it was obliged to be taken off in the field. On that night the British troops slept in the neighbourhood of Tseekee, and on the following morning burnt the camp and several mandarin and government houses in the city and suburbs. Intelligence of another camp existing at about 5 miles distance, the troops were marched there, but found it utterly deserted. On the following morning the troops returned to Ningpo and Chinhae from this successful expedition. It seems that the flying Chinese have been rallied by some mandarins and reinforced by new troops, and that they were again gathering near a large city of the name of Shouhging to the north of Yuyau, and that Sir Hugh Gough intended to rout them thence within a few days after the date of our intelligence. Rumours were also rife of an intended attack on Ningpo, by a very large force, say 30,000 men, on about the 25th, so that our gallant men will have enough on their hands for some time to come. It was said to be Sir Hugh Gough's intention immediately to move on Hang-chow-foo, the capital of the province of Chekeang; to execute which movement the position of Ningpo will no doubt have to be abandoned. The *Sensarria* steamer had been despatched to Amoy to bring up 300 men of the Royal Irish. Most of the letters we have seen agree in representing our loss at Tseekee at 3 killed and 40 wounded, and that of the Chinese uncertain as above stated.

On Monday last the 4th inst., being the birthday of Her Most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, H. E. the Governor of Macao gave in celebration of the day a brilliant evening party, to which a great number of invitations had been issued to the principal Portuguese and foreign inhabitants, and which in spite of the unfavorable weather, was very numerous attended. Among the guests were Sir Henry Pottinger, H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, Mr. Johnston, Governor of Hongkong, Commodore Kearny, Captain Pearce, etc. etc. Dancing commenced at about 10 o'clock, and at about one, the Company sat down to a splendid supper, in a saloon tastefully decorated, and erected for the occasion, during which the Governor in a short and appropriate speech proposed the health of H. M. the Queen of Portugal, which was drunk with all the honors, the excellent band playing the national air. After supper dancing was resumed and the company did not separate till a very late hour, much pleased with the amusements of the evening and with their hospitable hosts, the Governor and his Lady.

When Lin, now rather more than three years back, retained all foreign residents of Canton prisoners there, when he moreover threatened H. M. Superintendent with the severity of the law (which justly interpreted, means that he threatened his life) and when, to escape out of the hands of a violent man who might possibly put his threats in execution, an enormous value in Opium at the outer anchorages, was delivered over to the Chinese it was certainly expected that the British Government would resent the indignity with which its representative and merchants had been treated, and provide for the safety of its commercial relations for the future. Accordingly, about fifteen months after the outrage had been committed, a splendid armament arrived on the coast of China, but either the contradictory orders of the Cabinet, or the incapacity of the men to whom the expedition was entrusted, or probably both together, neutralized the effect a bold line of conduct with such means might have produced, and the Chinese from the wavering diplomacy of the Plenipotentiaries derived courage to oppose the British forces; and, although unable to cope with them whenever brought into contact, their means of men and money as displayed since first the Expedition arrived on the coast, are much greater than any one however well he may have supposed himself to be acquainted with the Chinese Empire, thought them possessed of. To these active means they had the address to add a sort of sullen or negative resistance which threatens to be overcome with much more difficulty than the armies or fleets they may bring forward in defence of their country, and which at same time is a proof of the, by foreigners,

but too much doubted influence of the Chinese government over its subjects. It is now 8 months since the arrival of another Plenipotentiary to supersede him who until then had mismanaged affairs, infused new hope that something decided would soon be done, and that vigorous measures would soon bring the Chinese to reason. But the season was too far advanced, and the necessary reinforcements, owing no doubt to the misrepresentations of the former Plenipotentiary, did not arrive, and the operations of the war during the remainder of the year were confined to the easy victories of Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae and Ningpo. It was expected that from holding the latter City, some important advantages would be derived, and that the Chinese, in order to rescue it from the hands of the invaders, would be inclined to submit to some considerable sacrifice, it being confidently stated that H. M. officers first made the sum of ransoming the town for a considerable sum of money. This expectation was however baffled; the Chinese seemed to consider the occupation of Ningpo as a matter of little moment, and not only were they unwilling to pay any money for its evacuation, but they have until this moment studiously abstained from opening any direct communication with Sir Henry Pottinger, hoping by this delay and apparent indifference to wear out the patience and forces of the British. A similar line of conduct we are well aware succeeded admirably when Capt. Elliot was at the head of the Expedition, and they then had the satisfaction of seeing their policy rewarded by the death or sickness of one half of the land forces sent to China, who were suffered, for the sake of exchanging "Chops," during their 8 months inactivity at Chinhae to fall victims to its unhealthy climate and a badly appointed Commissariat. Now however the better knowledge acquired of the country, and greater care for the health and comfort of the soldier, renders delay, or the want of action no longer so extremely calamitous, and since it is now certain that in order to obtain fair terms of peace from the Chinese, a much larger force than hitherto sent, is altogether indispensable, it is probably as well not to wear out the strength of the troops, or to expose them to casualties, in a petty warfare which could have no influence upon the final result. The late attempt at recovering Ningpo, has added another to the many proofs we have already, of the inability of the Chinese, whatever may be their numbers, to cope with the disciplined valour of British troops, and if only a sufficient number is sent out to this country, and arrives early enough in the season to take full advantage of the monsoon, we doubt not that whatever military enterprise may be undertaken, will be fully successful. We are glad to learn that according to all accounts a sufficient force is by this time on its way from England and India, and we confidently hope that this year will have to record some signal successes of the British arms in the north of China.

Whatever may be the demands of the British Government, it is to be hoped they will be firmly insisted on, and that in the event of a treaty, guarantees for its fulfilment are to be given, and that its provisions will be enforced. The vacillation hitherto shewn to the Chinese will no doubt make this a matter of difficulty, for as yet, of their several promises and engagements they have found means to break the greater number. At the Peking in 1840, H. M. Plenipotentiaries were told that if they would only have the goodness to move down again to Canton, officers with full power should be sent down to settle everything amicably. After long delay an Imperial Commissioner did arrive, but when after much evasion and artful procrastination, and not till after some expenditure of powder and shot, the famous Chuenpee treaty, in which British interests had been most shamefully sacrificed, was at last agreed on, it was found that even the most solemn engagements of Keshen had not the power to bind the government that had commissioned him, if indeed that statesman was himself at any time sincere, which may be doubted, as the promised permission for the trade to be opened, was never given, although one of the provisions of the treaty. Its nonratification was followed by the destruction of the Bogue-forts and the occupation of the river by H. M. forces. But again a convention was entered into, and the town of Canton spared. Every body knows that the interval from that time until the 20th of May was employed by the Chinese, in preparing contrary to stipulations agreed on, for a treacherous attack upon the English, whilst they were professing the most friendly and peaceable intentions. The Chinese made the attack, were foiled, and the City of Canton being threatened by the British troops

from the adjacent heights, their treachery, besides the partial destruction of their town, fortifications, vessels of war &c. cost them a ransom of 4,000,000. A new treaty was entered on, and it might have been hoped that, the infraction of former ones having cost them so dear, they would strictly fulfil its conditions. How far this has been otherwise the many new fortifications along the riverbanks from Canton to Whampoa, and the repair of the old, will shew. These defensive preparations were some time since considered an infraction of the treaty and Captain Nias moved with a squadron up the river to destroy the works intended to obstruct its course. Since then however our rulers seem to have altered their mind on the subject, and we are told in a Circular issued by Sir Henry Pottinger, that the rebuilding of the Bogue-forts or the repair or building of new fortifications below Whampoa, will be followed by a renewal of hostilities in the River and by stoppage of trade. Thus then the infraction of the conditions of the truce entered into by Capt. Elliot on the 27th May last, is sanctioned by the highest British authority, and the Chinese will no doubt allow this to be a precedent for interpreting future agreements according to their own ideas. It is much to be regretted that fulfilment of conditions, when once imposed, is not rigorously exacted, as such laxity leads naturally from the breach of one obligation to that of another. Thus Capt. Elliot, in the truce above alluded to, threatens the Chinese that a close Blockade of the River is to be laid on if the freedom or trade of Hongkong is in anywise interfered with. This freedom is interfered with, for no vessel from a Chinese port is allowed to clear out for Hongkong, nor is any cargo exported from Hongkong in native vessels allowed to be cleared at the different Customhouses; restrictions which interfere greatly with the trade of that place. Yet nothing is done to make the Chinese comply with their engagements, nor is the threatened blockade put on.

The uncertainty of purpose evinced by the British authorities since the arrival on these shores of the expedition, of which we have given some instances above, has been, we believe, one of the principal causes of its having failed of success hitherto. Let us hope that with the arrival of the third expedition, firmness, and unity of purpose will also reign in the councils of the heads of the forces, and that a wavering, timid, policy will for ever be discarded. We can hope nothing from the affection of the Chinese, but everything rational may be obtained from their fears.

In a previous column will be found an extract from the India Gazette of 4th February, being copy of a correspondence between Mr. Horsley Palmer and the Government regarding the appropriation of part of the ransom-money of Canton to paying for the Opium surrendered; and it will be seen that the holders of the Opium scrip are not considered by Government as having claim to any share of that money, of which part is to be distributed as prize money and the remainder applied to Government purposes. Much as we congratulate the gallant Army and Navy on this decision, we yet hope that Captain Elliot's representations to the prejudice of the holders of his own Opium-scrip, will not have so much weight with the government, as to slight their claims hereafter, and that their interests will not be lost sight of in any future arrangement between the two governments.

Sir Henry Pottinger left Macao for Hongkong on the Thursday last in the *Friar* Steamer.

By the *Wanderer* letters and papers from Calcutta to the 4th February have been received, and for the latter we have in preceding columns extracted the disastrous news from Afghanistan.

The following from the last number of the "Friend of China" is in such bad taste, that further comment is unnecessary, except to premise that that paper copied Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular from us.

We should inform our readers that the following Circular of H. E. the Plenipotentiary, is copied from a Macao contemporary, and although it has not yet reached us officially, no doubt it is authentic; as we have Letters dated Chusan the 12th March, which, narrating the several affairs quite agree with the account in the Circular.

The "Friend of China" who boasts of correspondents in all parts of the world, has of late on several

occasions, notwithstanding borrowed his news from us, without as is usually the case acknowledging the obligation. Piracy we have before strongly suspected to exist at Hongkong; this is a sad confirmation of our suspicions. Such doings are really too bad of the reverend and worshipful editors! For other particulars see "Oh."

From the Friend of China, of 31st March.

TRANSLATION

The High Imperial Commissioner Yihking, "awe spreading General," and Teis un and Wan,—his coadjutors, hereby make clear proclamation.

It appears, that amongst the "black barbarians," there are many natives of the land, who having been taken captive by the English Rebels, are by change of dress so altered in appearance, that they cannot be recognized. Being forced by those Rebels to do them menial service, they are grievously oppressed, and have the prospect of being placed, in the day of battle, foremost to stand the whole brunt of the conflict, or on the other hand the fear that, if they retreat, they will meet death at the hands of their oppressor. Unable to speak out, and without opportunity either of advancement, or retirement from among them, these are indeed to be commiserated.

Among the "red barbarians," too, there are some, who have been brought by those rebels from other lands, with no will to follow them and with no share in their plunder. Why should these continue in their employ?

Therefore in this clear Proclamation issued, if, in the day of battle, either "red" or "black" barbarians will—should they be on shore, cast away their arms, and kneeling, offer submission,—or, should they be afloat, refuse to fire,—they shall in all cases be spared alive. Any who shall seize and deliver on a great "barbarian Eye" (or Chief) shall be rewarded with a high dignity. Any who shall make prisoners of the common "demons" (privates or sailors) shall be richly rewarded with money and if any shall deliver up a foreign vessel, they shall receive for their reward whatever goods the vessel shall contain. A special Edict.

21st, year of Taoukwang, 12th moon, 19th day.
(30th, January, 1842.)

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN, CHINHAIE AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis	72—	Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards,
Blonde	42—	captain T. Bouchier, C. M.
Pelican	48—	comdr. Napier.
Hyacinth	18—	G. Goldsmith,
Moderne	12—	Watson,
Columbine	18—	Morshead,
Clio	16—	E. Troubridge,
Algerine	40—	lieut. Maitland.
Lady Bentinck	surveying vessel	comdr. R. Collinson,
Troopship Jupiter	mr. comr. R. Fulton,	
H. C. S. Nemesis	lieut. W. H. Hall,	
" Queen	mr. comr. W. Warden,	
" Phlegathon	lieut. McCleverty,	
" Descestra	comdr. O. Musby, I. N.	

AT AMOY.

Druid	44—	captain H. Smith, C. M.
Palades	18—	comdr. Tindal (absent)
Chameleon	10—	lieut. Hunter,
Starling	6—	comdr. H. Kellert,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.

Blenheim	72—	captain C. M. Senior Commanding Officer.
Herald	26—	J. Nias, C. M.
Nimrod	18—	comdr. Gasse
Cruizer	18—	comdr. J. Pearce,
Royalist	10—	lieut. Cherwood,
Young Hebe	4—	Wood.
H. C. S. Hooghly	mr. comr. Ross,	
" Ariadne	Roberts T. N.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
 April.
 2. (S.) *Ramonilla*, Gonsalves, Manila.
 3. (B.) *John Hy Yates*, Mullins, Singapore
 4. " *Good access*, Eames, Bombay
 5. " *Wanderer*, Smith, Calcutta & Singapore.
 5. " *Champion*, (Trpt.) Budd, Ceylon.
 6. " *Misore*, ———, Chusan.

PASSENGERS Per
Champion Mrs. Wigston, Mrs. Grattan and child.

SAILED
 March.
 29. (B.) *Bombay Castle*, Baxter Bombay.
 30. " *Sovereign*, Chard, Hobart Town.
 30. " *Terror*, Megget, Sydney.
 31. (P.) *Canavara*, ———, Timor and Java.
 31. " *Luz*, ———, Java.

SUPPLEMENT

April.

- 9, (B.) *John Maclellan*, Medonald, Bombay,
9, " *Algerine*, Buckton, Sing. and Calcutta.
9, (A.) *Olef Wyk*, Meacom, New York.

PASSENGERS Per

Cowasjee Family, omitted last week, Messrs T. A. Gibb and Wm. Varnham.

The *Ariel*, for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta, to sail to morrow the 10th inst.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—*Nimrod*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson*, *Robert Whiteway*,
Anna Eliza, *Davecot*, *Borrussia*,
Abbot's Reading, *John Christian*,
Gulnare.

From Bombay,—*Castle Huntly*, *Wild Irish Girl*,
Corsair, *Caledonia*, *Drougan*,
Bombay.

From Calcutta,—*S. R. Crawford*, *Lawrence*, *Sea Queen*, *Fortescue*.

From Singapore—*John Cree*,

From Java, —*Orion*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Dec.	SINGAPORE, 17th Feb.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 22,	MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 4th Feby.	AMOI, 10th March.
BOMBAY, 22d Jan.	CHUSAN, 28th March.
JAVA, 15th January,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Ariel,	380	Burt,	"
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ardaseer,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
* Ann,	271	Macalpine,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Ceylon,	—	—	—
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Cecilia,	301	Campbell,	W. Scott.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Cp.
Eleanor,	511	Holderness	—
* Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
* Forth,	394	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Good Success,	—	Eames,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Maulmein,	—	Pruitt,	H. Rustomjee.
John Horton,	—	Cuningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John H. Yates,	—	Moullins	—
* John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
James Boorman	—	Rimmer,	Russell and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	"
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Palatine,	507	Gardner,	Fox Rawson and Co.
* Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
* Reliance,	1243	Green,	"
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sir Robt. Peel,	—	Craig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	—

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
* Lema,	Endicot,
* Akbar,	Dumaresq
Panama,	"
Henry Pratt,	"
* Cayuga,	Rogers,
Coromadno,	Bissel,
* Ianthe,	Scudder,
Horatio,	Steele,
Levant,	Howland,
Rob. Fulton,	Foulke,
	M' Michael

PERUVIAN.

Anna,	—	Riestro,	Russell and Co.
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* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 29.] Macao, Saturday, 16th April, 1842.

[No. 331.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION** to the highest bidder, on Friday the 22d instant, in his Auction Room, the following small lot of Superior Wines, &c. on account of **A. A. DE MELLO Esq**

Calcutta Bottled Beer, in 3 and 6 dozen cases,
Sherry, in do. do.
Champaigne, in do. do.
English and French Brandy, in 1 and 4 dozen cases,
200 cases of Gin,
Green and White Paints.

Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock.
and on the same day, on account of other parties,
will be sold:

A quantity of cut Tumblers, Rimmers, and Wine glasses; Dinner and Breakfast services; Syrup Clogat; Niggerhead and Cavendish Tobacco; glass Decanters and cruet Bottles; Corks; Childrens Wooden Toys; a few Envelope cases; Letter Clamps; Letter and Drawing Paper; Bill and C. d cases; Champaign Nippers; English-made Umbrellas; Merino Drawers and Shirts; a few Books; one 8 day Clock; a small quantity of Flannel; a few pieces of ladies' Woollen Dresses; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cotton Hosiery; ladies' Dressing case; superior Eau de Cologne; a quantity of Coir Rope; a few casks of Cape Town Walnuts; London-made coats and Waistcoats; Lucifer Matches; and a small quantity of sundry effects, belonging to a gentleman who has lately quitted China; consisting of Plate, Books, Furniture, Gun, &c.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place in connection with Messrs **JOHN GLADSTONE & Co.** of Liverpool.

GLADSTONE, HAY, WYLLIE & Co.
Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **Mr. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Mation, 6th Aug., 1841. **F. HAWKINS**, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General. **F. E. Force.**

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY**, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
The undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

HONGKONG.
GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.
Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.

THE fast sailing **A I Barque "CHUSAN,"** Capt. LAIRD, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 13th April, 1842. **DENT & Co.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE **A I British Brig JOHN HORTON**, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain **O. CUNNINGHAM**. Apply to

W. T. KINSLEY—Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**—Macao.
Macao, 14th April, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE "QUEEN MAB," Capt. AINLEY, now at Whampoa has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

Messrs **COOLIDGE & RYAN**,—Canton, or **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**—Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE new Clipper built Brig **STEPHEN ROWAN CRAWFORD**, Captain **B. ROBERTSON**, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to the undersigned or passage to Captain Robertson.

A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 16th April, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque **CECILIA**, 310 Tons, Capt. **CAMPBELL**, will be despatched for Singapore on Wednesday the 13th inst. For freight apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 5th April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque **JANE**, 200 Tons, Capt. **BENG**, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE **A I British Barque "ANN"** 271 tons Register, Capt. **McAlpine**, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.
Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new Clipper Arrow, Captain **GEARE**, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to **S. J. C.**, care of Messrs **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**, will meet with prompt attention.

JUST LANDED EX "S. R. CRAWFORD."—A few copies of **SCOTT & Co's** **BENGAL DIRECTORY**, for 1842, and for sale by

JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th April, 1843.

FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.

290 three dozen cases of Bass' Beer.
40 two and three dozen cases of superior Port.
40 three dozen cases of superior old Pale Sherry.
10 one and three dozen cases of old Brown do.
100 three dozen cases of old Brandy.
75 dozen boxes of very superior Eau de Cologne.

A quantity of Niggerhead and Cavendish Tobacco, apply to

JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACETI CANDLES; best quality **Eau de COLOGNE**; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.
at Mr. **NYE'S**.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.

BILLS on Messrs **BARING BROTHERS and Co.**, London, at 6 months sight for sale by

Macao, 7th April 1842. **GIDEON NYE, JR.**

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN PINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

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THE BRIG "FRIENDS."

From the Sing. Free Press, of 10th March.

We mentioned in a late number that the Brig *Friends*, which had been seized in China by Captain Nias of H. M. Ship *Herald* for an alleged breach of the Navigation Laws, had been sent on to Penang, to have the case adjudicated there by the Recorder; but on arriving there she found that the learned Judge had proceeded on Circuit down the Straits and again returned to this port. On Monday the 21st ultimo, the case was brought formally before the Court at this station, in the exercise of its functions as a Vice-Admiralty Court; and on the following Thursday his Lordship pronouncing the following Judgment, dismissing the suit from want of Jurisdiction in the Court to entertain the offence alleged:—

THE "FRIENDS." RUGG, MASTER.

This vessel was seized at Canton by Captain Nias of H. M. Ship *Herald*, and has been sent here in charge of one of the Officers of that Ship to be dealt with according to Law for a supposed breach of the Revenue Laws; and condemnation of the vessel and cargo is now prayed, under the circumstances stated in the Petition filed by the Captor's Agent, for an alleged violation either of the Registry Act 3rd and 4th Wm. 4th Cap. 55, S. 4, in exercising the privileges of a British Ship without being duly registered, or of the Navigation Act 6th Geo. 4th Cap. 109, S. 11, in importing goods into a British Possession, Sydney, in a manner contrary to the provisions of that section. The latter charge has been embodied in a supplementary or amended Petition, not having been distinctly specified in the first Petition, and has been added, I supposed, in consequence of the doubts which I expressed the other day whether this Court could take cognizance of the alleged breach of the Registry Act. The amendment, however, does not appear to me to affect the question to be decided in the first instance, which is still a question of jurisdiction; and whatever does not belong to its jurisdiction the Court is bound of its own motion to reject. The Registry and Navigation Acts are a part of the Revenue Laws of Great Britain, and, as such, the old Registry and Navigation Acts were repealed, with hundreds of other Statutes by the general Act 6th Geo. 4th Cap. 105, "for repealing the Laws relating to the Customs." The case of the *Generous*, in 2nd Dodson's Admiralty Reports 322, which was confiscated for a breach of the Navigation Acts, in having a Crew not composed of properly qualified persons, is called, by Sir Wm. Scott, "a Revenue case." The case of the *Betty Cathcart*, in 1 Robinson's Admiralty Reports 220, which had been condemned by the Vice-Admiralty Court of Jamaica for an alleged breach of the Registry Act, is also described by the same learned Judge as "a proceeding on the Revenue Laws." It is needless to cite other cases in support of so plain a position, which I merely repeat because the other day it was disputed. Now, as observed by Sir Wm. Scott in the case of the *Hercules*, 2 Dodson, 356, "the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts in revenue cases is of mere Statutory institution; given to them by positive Statutes; being no part of their original and inherent authority, it exists only so far as it is so given." The question then is whether by the modern Navigation or other Acts this Court is invested with power to adjudicate on the matters brought before it in this case. Under the old Navigation Acts, it is true, prosecutions and forfeitures are of frequent occurrence in the Colonial Courts, although the prosecution could only be maintained in that Colony within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed until the Statute 49th Geo. 3rd Cap. 107, enabled the Prosecutor to sue, at his option, either in the Colony where the forfeiture accrued, or in that where the seizure was made. But all these Statutes, as before stated, were repealed by the 6th Geo. 4th Cap. 105. The restoration, then, of the jurisdiction given by and extinguished with these Statutes, must, if to be found at all, be sought for in some of the Statutes contemporaneous with or subsequent to the repealing Act. And the search is necessarily as short as the result is fatal to the hopes of the Prosecutor, at least on the immediate question of local jurisdiction; for there is no occasion to travel much beyond the provisions of the existing Registry and Navigation Acts themselves—the very Acts on which the prosecution is based,—for a conclusive answer to the inquiry. Section 46 of the Registry Act, referred to in the Petition, 3rd and 4th Wm. 4th Cap. 55, enacts "that all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by that Act shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of in such manner and by such ways, means and methods as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted or which may be incurred for any offence committed against any law relating to the Customs may now be legally sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of." In like manner, Section 23d of the Navigation Act, Cap. 54, of the same Session and passed on the same day, declares, in terms still more precise and definite, "that all penalties and forfeitures incurred under that Act shall be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of, or shall be mitigated or restored, in like manner as any penalty or forfeiture can be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of, or may be mitigated or restored, under an Act passed in that Session of Parliament for the prevention of Smuggling." It is

true, the prosecution in the present instance for the alleged breach of the Navigation Laws is not expressly based upon the last Navigation Act 3rd and 4th Wm. 4th Cap. 54 just cited, but upon the former Act, 6th Geo. 4th Cap. 109, which contains no precise direction as to the mode of recovering the penalties. This omission in the Petition of all reference to the Act of Wm. 4th may have arisen from inadvertence; but, whether or not, the two Acts are not to be separated; the preamble to that of Wm. 4th expressly contemplates the consolidation of both "into one Act," and they must therefore be construed together. It only remains, then, to see what are the provisions for the recovery of penalties in the Act above referred to, passed in the same Session, viz. Chap. 53, "for the prevention of smuggling;" and these provisions (in section 75) are as follows, viz. "And be it further enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures incurred or imposed by this or any other Act relating to the Customs, or to Trade or Navigation, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or at Dublin or at Edinburgh, or in the Royal Courts of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark or Man, or in the name of His Majesty's Attorney-General, or of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, or in the name or names of some officer or officers of His Majesty's Customs, or by information before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom, or before any Governor, Deputy Governor, or Deemster in the Isle of Man." The Legislature having thus thought fit, doubtless for good and wise reasons, to confine the trial of such prosecutions to the Courts of the Mother Country, there is of course an end of the question in this Court; and as there was plainly no necessity for bringing the Defendant here I think he is entitled, under the circumstances to recover his Agent's Costs. Upon the merits I can say, for I legally know, nothing; but should the Prosecutor determine to pursue the inquiry elsewhere he will of course consider well the responsibilities he may incur by so doing.

Suit Dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir,—May I request you will be so good as, in the next issue of your impartial Journal, to do me the favor of inserting in the following statement of my unfortunate case. I have endeavored to make it as brief as I possibly could, from a desire to avoid, equally occupying, too much space, or attempting to draw public attention to myself individually. My case however is one of such extraordinary character, that I fear nothing on the latter score—but my object in wishing its publication to the world is, that such of my fellow countrymen as may be seeking their fortune on the wide ocean similarly to myself, may look upon it as the beacon light, whereby to avoid those rocks whereon their hopes and their all may be wrecked for ever. I desire this publicity also for another reason, namely, that having in vindication of my own conduct and character, to refer to several important documents and facts, of the authenticity of which I have no means here of adducing proofs, I am therefore the more anxious that what I have to state may through your means, reach those quarters whence I fear no contradiction. And lastly, as Capt. Nias has sent my vessel down to this Port upon an alleged ground of her papers not being correct or satisfactory, and upon an alleged breach of the navigation Laws, which I have reason to think are pretty generally believed to be the case in Singapore, and as Capt. Nias has also filed his Petition in the Court here, in its Admiralty Jurisdiction, stating various grounds of illegality on my part, and as I have not had an opportunity of replying to the charges made, nor of contradicting the reports that are so rife, I therefore feel particularly desirous of making my story known to the Public at large.

I now proceed to a brief narrative of what beget me from the time I purchased the Brigantine *Pera* now called the *Friends*, at Valparaiso in Chili, in March 1838, as appears by the Bill of Sale in my possession. Being an American built vessel her original papers were given up to the American Consul at Valparaiso, and I obtained a "Sailing Letter" from the Hon'ble John Walpole, H. B. M. Consul General of Chili. The *Friends* is the eleventh vessel owned and sailing out of Valparaiso with the same papers and there are several out of Lima and other ports in South America. She had when bought 8 carriage guns mounted and two more in the hold, which I also had mounted by the Carpenter of H. B. M. Ship *Stag* then at Valparaiso. April the 5th, having complied with the regulations of the Port, and had the articles of Agreement drawn up before the British Consul, and signed between the seamen and myself, explaining the nature of the voyage on which we were bound, I set sail, and after an absence of 15 months plying amongst the Islands in the Pacific, returned to Valparaiso, where I discharged her cargo, and commenced refitting and altering the Brigantine into a full rigged Brig, in consequence of the main-mast being much worn by the jaws of the gaff. Thence I again sailed forth on the 15th September, 1839, on a similar voyage as the last, and

reached Otaheite, where, owing to the prospect of bad weather, having 3 months to wait for the pearling season, and having heard of the facilities which Sydney afforded for coppering, repairing, and other ship-work, which my vessel required, I decided at once upon going there for repairs; and on the 28th December quitted Papeete harbour, leaving behind 6 of my guns to prevent any misconception, as they were intended to be used by me solely for the protection of the ship's property and our lives, whilst trading among the more uncivilized Islands. I arrived at Sydney on the 8th Feby. 1840, where I made known to Mr. Jeffries, who boarded us, that my object in coming there, was not to trade, but to copper my vessel and obtain provisions for my intended pearling voyages. Not having sufficient funds I requested permission of the Governor to land and sell as much as would enable me to complete the required repairs.

A considerable delay ensued before my request was complied with. This arose from an attempt on the part of the Custom-House Authorities to seize my vessel, but after due inquiry, they found no ground to justify the intention, and after obtaining what I required I cleared out in due form, on return to the Islands. After trading among the Islands in the South Pacific, for about twenty months and suffering various losses, I had at last the heavy misfortune to lose my wife leaving two little Babes surviving. This induced me to shorten my voyage. I accordingly decided on returning to Valparaiso without delay, by way of Manila and China. I reached Macao on the 4th Jan. last, when I was immediately boarded by an officer from H. B. M. Sloop *Nimrod*, Capt. Glass, who behaved in a most unbecoming and insulting manner, and said that I was loaded with Arms from Manila, and insinuating other remarks which I did not understand. His assertions I denied, and said that the propagator of such wilful falsehoods certainly must be a good scoundrel, for my only object in coming there was to dispose of a few Pearls, a little Tortoiseshell, some Yams, and a little Spermaceti Oil the proceeds of which I intended for Valparaiso. Nevertheless, after all my protestations and declarations, the said Officer was not satisfied, and detained me until further orders from Captain Glass. About an hour elapsed, when there came on board the *Nimrod* 4 Marines, and at 6 p. m. the First Lieutenant, to relieve the Officer who first boarded, with orders from Capt. Glass that I must get underweigh and anchor alongside the *Nimrod*, which I did. During the night, there was a strong guard on board, and on the following day, the 5th, a search was commenced by a strong party from the *Nimrod*, breaking my Yams and destroying other property as will appear by my Log. The officer in command of the working party was repeatedly told by the Chief Officer and myself, to desire the men to be careful and not destroy anything more than they could help; but my request met from this person with nothing but a contemptuous sneer. Such conduct I told him was not only unbecoming an officer but unfeeling, and that he would soon perceive that what I had related in the first instance was true. When however Mr. Hynes of the same vessel came to relieve him, I succeeded in getting that officer to put a stop to such ruinous proceedings. At 4 p. m. the search was completed, and after having turned every thing upside down and seeing her keelson in four or more different places, the report of which was sent on board to Captain Glass, who immediately withdrew the Seamen and Marines, and I was myself requested to go on board the *Nimrod*, which I did. Captain Glass received me very kindly, and expressed his regret at the steps he was obliged to adopt, and trusted that I should find out the author of the base reports which led to them. I questioned Capt. Glass as to his being satisfied with regard to my documents, and the search he had made; he told me he was thoroughly so, and that it would be the means of doing away with any further suspicion. On the following day, the 6th, the *Nimrod* sailed for Hongkong, I removed the *Friends* either in shore for convenience. On the 8th, I consigned my vessel to Messrs Gennell & Co. being personally acquainted with Mr. Harker, the head of the House, whom I had known at Valparaiso, and who partly promised me a charter for that place, which was what I wanted, when, to my utter surprise and astonishment, on the following day, the 9th, the *Hebe* tender arrived from Hongkong, and sent on board my vessel an armed force of 9 men under the command of Mr. Hynes before named. On my questioning him as to the purpose of so strange a visit, he replied, I am sent by order Capt. Nias of H. B. M. Ship *Herald*, Senior Officer of the Station, to take you and vessel to Hongkong, and on no account to allow you to communicate with the shore. I replied that such behaviour was more than cruel, and that nearly the whole of the children's linen with my own was on shore. Mr. Hynes said that he was sorry for it but he could not help it; he had received orders and he must obey; the vessel therefore was got underweigh immediately, and away we were dragged to Hongkong at which place we arrived on the following day at Noon, Jan. 10th. The Officer in charge went immediately on board of the *Herald* to report his arrival to Captain Nias; upon his leaving the vessel I begged of him to ask Captain Nias to allow me an interview as soon as convenient, wishing to know the reason of such rigorous proceeding. Shortly afterwards he returned with a verbal message for me to go on board, and to take my pa-

pers with me, which I did, and met three other Captains in his cabin. One of his demanding my papers I handed them to him, on which was my Sailing Letter, another the Certificate of my having Ten Guns mounted and other small arms, by R. Charlton, Esq. H. B. M. Consul at Oahu, and another being my Port Clearance from the last port, Manila. On inspection of which Captain Nias expressed himself not satisfied with them, and said that I was sailing the seas illegally and he would be damned if he would not seize my vessel and send me to Singapore. After this he applied to the other three Captains present, viz Captains Glass, Pritchard and I think Pearce, to join him in the seizure, but they all declined, upon which he said, I will take the responsibility on myself and the *Brig Friends*, shall be a prize to the *Herald* alone. I then begged of him to allow me to explain the nature of my case, offering to produce documents which would I felt assured, thoroughly satisfy him that I had not been engaged in any unlawful trade, nor had I transgressed or violated any law to the best of my judgment; but all my remonstrances were in vain; he would listen to nothing, but ordered me on board to get my vessel ready for sea instantly, saying if I had gone to Sydney they would have seized my vessel. I told him I had been there, and added, that I thought I could produce my Port-clearance from thence; I accordingly went on board and very fortunately found the Port-clearance, which I sent him by my Chief Officer accompanied with a note, requesting permission to go on shore to make a few arrangements for my children. He would not allow it, nor would he permit me to communicate with the shore verbally or by letter. Under such cruel circumstances I sent an unsealed letter for his inspection, addressed to Mr. Harker at Mexico, requesting him by some means to procure our linen which had been left there. Such was the inhuman conduct of Captain Nias, that a warrant officer was sent on board to prevent all communication, and myself thus confined as though I were an atrocious criminal—and at 6 P. M., Mr. Mill, mate of the *Herald*, with eight seamen and two marines, came on board and took entire charge of my vessel, to sail for Singapore. My letter to Mr. Harker, I find from letters received here, was not delivered until fourteen days after we had sailed, which was on January 11th, for Singapore, where we arrived (after considerable wear and tear of sails and rope) on the 20th January. We remained here six days, when we were taken to Penang in consequence of the absence of the Recorder, and from Penang back to Singapore again, the Recorder having left Penang on circuit and being expected at Singapore, where we arrived, on 10th Feb'y. (after having lost a small anchor and a new buoy rope, with sails nearly torn to pieces.

Shortly after the arrival of the Recorder here, Capt. Nias' Agents presented a Petition on his behalf, praying for a forfeiture of the *Brig Friends* and cargo upon the following grounds, namely—

- 1st. That if any vessel not duly registered, and not having British certificate, shall exercise privilege of British ships, the same shall be subjected to forfeiture.
- 2nd. That such act shall not affect vessels which (prior to that act) have been registered by Act. of 6th of Geo. 4th.

That the Petitioner was Senior Naval officer in Canton river when the *Brig Friends*, in January last arrived off the Coast of China under the British Flag—that suspecting its character and on calling for her papers found no Certificate of Registry—she was American built with a sailing letter. That among her papers, he found a Port-clearance from Sydney and a manifest of cargo and stores exported, and therefore trading where she was not entitled to do—that Port-clearance dated 6th March, 1840, states British Built, but the manifest American Built—that those papers were signed by P. Stewart, Collector of Customs, whereas Colonel Gibb was Collector at that time in Sydney. That the manifest states she was armed with four guns where a schooner mounted ten and that they were not specified in the sailing letter—that the said vessel did not correspond in her rig with sailing letter dated 10th March, 1838, which calls her Brigantine; whereas she is fully rigged a Brig—and that there was no limitation as to time of specification of voyage or destination in such letter.

This Petition was amended by adding the 11th Sec. Ch. 109 of the Nav. Act of the 6th of Geo. 4th. Such are the grounds and evidences of illegality, upon which I have been dragged about from one place to another, to the ruin of my prospects and property, the whole of which might have been avoided, if Captain Nias had only condescended to listen to the explanation I had to offer, and which had so thoroughly satisfied Captain Cass.

I consider it unnecessary, in this place, to enter into a detailed reply to the charges against me. The statement I have already given, supported as it can be by unexceptionable evidence, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind. In reference to my Sydney Port-clearance however, I may remark that I have been told it was looked upon as the grand document which alone was sufficient to condemn me! This document it will be seen I voluntarily sent to Capt. Nias, which I certainly should not have done had I known it to be what it has been called—a forgery. The fact is, it was then and I believe still is usual for subordinates in the Sydney

Custom-House to sign Port-clearances for the Collector, in proof of which I have now copies in my possession, obtained from commanders of vessels in these Roads, bearing diff'rent signatures and none of them that of the Collector. The manifest attached to the Port-clearance, is as stated on the face of it, a manifest of my original cargo, and not of cargo taken on board at Sydney, and therefore no proof of my having traded there.

The Court here declared it had no Jurisdiction to entertain the question submitted to it, and in concluding his Judgment, the Recorder cautioned the Petitioner to pause before he undertook the risk and responsibility of seeking an adjudication elsewhere.

Whether this hint operated as the cause I will not undertake to say—but on a proposal being submitted to me by Captain Nias's Agent, to restore the *Friends*, upon my resigning all claims on him arising from the seizure, I was upon mature consideration—and by the advice of friends, induced to accede to it.

I have now brought my statement to a close and regret much I could not shorten its details. But I feel that I have not added more than was necessary for a full appreciation of the whole affair of the seizure of my vessel. I have refrained from those comments which the facts above stated call for, leaving them to speak for themselves—satisfied if the objects of my communication are realised.

Enclosed is Copy of a Letter from the Foreign office, which bears so much upon this case, that I shall be obliged by your also publishing it a foot of this. It embodies the sentiments of the Duke of Wellington while Foreign Secretary, on this important subject, as appears by a copy of a despatch now with me, dated Foreign Office, 17th March, 1835, addressed to the Consul general of Mexico. The originals of these and other documents from the Board of Trade, and other Public Offices, bearing on this question, were shown to me by R. Charlton, Esq. H. M. Consul at Waahon, from whom I obtained the Copies now in my possession. The sailing letter referred to is an exact counter part of my own herewith sent. I also hand you the Report of a survey held on my vessel shewing the state in which she has been restored to me.

With many apologies for thus trespassing on your time and columns.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. J. RUGG

Singapore, 2d March, 1842.

No. 1.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb'y. 24th 1842

SIR,—With reference to your dispatch No. 47 of the 17th of June, and No. 63 of the 1st of August last, requesting Instructions respecting Foreign built vessels owned by British subjects and trading under the British Flag, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to forward for your information and guidance, a copy of the Instructions on this subject which were some time ago forwarded to H. M. Consul in the Sandwich Islands, and in Mexico, stating that vessels which are the property of British subjects are entitled to the protection of British Authorities in Foreign Ports, although they may not be entitled to the privileges of British registered vessels.

Lord Palmerston desires me to call your particular attention to the distinction between property and privilege; you will observe—that a foreign ship does not become a British ship because British property. The Law of navigation, declares that no ship unless duly registered shall be admitted to be a British ship, and therefore no advantages, accorded by treaty or otherwise to vessels under the denomination of British vessels, can be claimed by vessels which are not registered.

Lord Palmerston can hardly suppose a case in which the Rights of Property in a Foreign Country shall be so invaded, that British subjects claiming property in a vessel which has not become entitled to the British privileges of trade, can have occasion to require the protection of the British Consul in defence of that property; but it is clear that such British subject will not be the less entitled to claim protection for his property in such a case, merely because certain other vessels which are the property of British subjects, are in the employment of some exclusive privileges of trade his said vessel is not entitled to enjoy.

As it appeared to Lord Palmerston, that the sailing licence granted by Vice Consul Willmott to the *Brig Agavehuah*, did not sufficiently mark the important distinction between British ships and ships which are merely the property of British subjects, His Lordship caused the question to be referred to the committee of Privy Council for trade, and I am directed by his Lordship to send you herewith the draft of a form of sailing letter, for the protection

of ships owned by British subjects but not entitled to the privilege of British ships duly registered and navigated, which has been prepared by that Board, and I am to desire that you will adopt this form in any sailing letter which you may be called upon to grant under the present Instructions.

I am &c.

(Signed) JOHN BIDWILL.

B. H. Wilson, Esq., His Majesty's Consul General, PERU.

No. 2.

FORM OF SAILING LETTER.

No. 11.

For the protection of ships owned by British subjects, but not entitled to the privileges of British ships duly registered and navigated.

I the Honorable John Walpole, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Chili, do grant this sailing letter as above designated, for the use and navigation of the ship *Friends*, whereof Christopher James Rugg is at present Master, and whereof the said Christopher James Rugg is the sole owner. And I hereby make known to all Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers appointed to reside in Foreign Countries, and also to all other officers in Her said Majesty's Service both Civil and Military, and also to the several constituted Authorities in Foreign Countries, that the said ship *Friends* is the property of a British Subject, that she is therefore entitled under the laws of England to assume the British Flag, in all her Voyages, and to claim the protection of that Flag as a national distinction in all matters relating to the rights of property. But I do at the same time, make known, that by this sailing letter there are given to the said vessel no rights of trade, and particularly no license whatever to exercise any privilege of trade or navigation, which is by the laws of England confined to British ships properly so called, and provided with Certificates of British Registry, which is the only legal evidence of their title to that character, nor to exercise any privilege of trade or navigation which is by the laws of England confined to the ships of any Foreign Country owned and navigated by the subjects of such Country. But inasmuch as the British Laws of Navigation and Registry, do not preclude British subjects from employing ships other than British registered ships in voyages between Foreign Countries between which they trade, nor certain other cases, this sailing letter is granted to the said ship *Friends* in order that she may be duly protected as British property while employed in any such unrestricted voyages. And for the more certain identification of the said ship for which this sailing letter is granted, I do hereby certify, that she has one deck and two masts, that her length from the forepart of the main stem to the after part of her sternpost aloft, is ninety-six feet English; her breadth at the broadest part is twenty-eight feet English; her depth of hold is ten feet two inches English; that she is rigged as a brigantine or Hermaphrodite brig, with a standing bowsprit, is square sterned, has no quarter galleries, is carvel built, has a billet head with the figure of a bird, with a rise of three feet nine inches English to the quarter deck, and that she measures afloat two hundred and four and one half tons, according to the mode of admeasurement prescribed by the British Act 5th and 6th William the fourth, Cap. 50, p. 2, to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden of the Merchant shipping of the United Kingdom passed in the year 1835.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Consular Seal in Santiago at Chili, this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

JOHN WALPOLE.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul Gen. in Chili.

No. 3.

At the request of Capt. C. J. Rugg of the *Brig Friends*, we have this day holden a survey on board the said vessel now lying at anchor in Singapore Roads, and found her in the following condition.

HULL.—Head rails, ports, and the fittings under the top gallant forecastle requiring great repairs.

SALES.—Upon examination found they required thorough repair.

RIGGING.—In such a state that it is necessary to be overhauled and refitted.

BOATS.—Useless for want of repair; launches, nearly in the same condition.

Also an immense quantity of yams in the hold, rotten and rotting.

And we are of opinion that it will require an outlay of one thousand dollars or upwards to put her in the condition she was when taken possession of by Captain Nias of H. M. S. *Herald* on the 9th Jan'y. at Macao, according to the statement of the Commander and his Chief officer.

It appears this vessel has been sent down here in charge of Mr. Edward Hill, mate, and a party of men from H. M. S. *Herald*, for adjudication, afterwards sent on to Penang, and again brought back here, and finally released by Messrs Shaw, Whitehead & Co., Agents of Captain Nias, on the 25th instant, the Court here not having jurisdiction in the case. From the statement of Captain Rugg, and his chief officer, from what we have seen on board, together with the fact of the vessel's sails never having been furled whilst lying in this roadstead, until some few days ago, which came under our own personal observation; we are of opinion that the state of wreck which every thing on board is in, must have been occasioned by the carelessness and negligence of the prize master and his party, and is not the effect of ordinary wear and tear.

MW. LOFTY,
Commander, ship *Dowthorp*.
ROBERT RODDAM,
Brig Marinus.
RICHARD EDWARDS

Singapore, February 26th, 1842.

CABOOL AFFAIRS.

(From the *Englishman*, Feb'y 5.)

We republish the following which appeared in an Extra last night, that no portion of the intelligence may be left out of our regular paper:—

There are letters from Jellalabad of January 15th and from Peshawar of January 20th. The former of these states that a note had come in from Major Thain, dated Juggdulluck January 11, mentioning that the troops retiring from Cabool had reached that place on their march on that day, when General Elphinstone would appear to have given himself up to Mohamed Akbar Khan, to be detained until Jellalabad should be evacuated, in pursuance of the arrangements made at Cabool. After this the troops marched suddenly during the night of the 11th in advance from Juggdulluck, on receiving information of intended treachery. They were disorderly during this night march, when Doctor Brydon, with Captain Collyer and Doctor Harper of the 5th Cavalry, and Captain Hopkins of the 27th N. I., separated from them on issuing from the Juggdulluck Pass, and Doctor Brydon escaped into Jellalabad, wounded. The other three officers were killed, and on the 14th January, when the Cavalry from Jellalabad went out for exercise, they found the bodies of these officers, who were buried within the walls of Jellalabad on that night.

No enemy had approached Jellalabad up to the 15th January.

The Peshawar intelligence is that the brigade under Brigadier Wild finds a difficulty in retaining its hold over the Khyber Pass. Two regiments had been thrown into Ali Musjeed, but were straitened for ammunition and food, and when on the morning of the 19th January, the two other Regiments endeavoured to reach Ali Musjeed with a Convoy, they were resisted by overwhelming numbers and were unable to effect their object. About 110 men are mentioned to have been killed and wounded in the attempt. Brigadier Wild was wounded, but is said to be doing well.

No effective co-operation in regard to the movements within the Pass had been obtained from the Sikh troops.

(From the *Englishman*, Jan'y 31.)

On Saturday the Government received letters from Jellalabad to the 12th, and from Cabool to the 4th instant.

The substance of the Cabool intelligence was that the Force was to march towards Jellalabad on the next day, but that they were uncertain as to the faith that would be kept with them, expecting, however, no attack until they reached Juggdulluck.

Six Hostages had been given, Capt. Drummond, 3d Cavalry, Lieut. Conolly, Lieut. Eyre, Lieut. Warburton, Brevet Capt. Walsh and Lieut. Webb, of the Madras Army, in Shah Soojah's Service.

All the sick had been sent into the city to the care of Mohamed Zeman Khan.

It appears certain that Mohamed Akbar Khan had openly proclaimed, and gloried in, the deliberate murder of Sir William Macnaghten.

The Peshawar letter of the 15th instant, forwarding the above intelligence, states:—“Ali Musjeed was again attacked by 1,500 men, who were beaten back. To-night the 64th and 53rd march to reinforce the garrison.”

(From the *Englishman*, Feb'y. 4.)

In this day's *Military Chronicle* will be found a most melancholy list of the Officers who have fallen in the Cabool force, since the 2d of November last the date of the insurrection. We give this mournful roll with such decent observance as it is in our power to bestow,

and we have taken all possible pains to avoid including in it the names of any officers whose fate is still doubtful, though reports may have included them among the list of slain. The perusal of this document will bring sorrow to many a home both in India and in England, and alas! it is certain that it is still imperfect—that more—many more—will have to be added to it, as we continue to be supplied with authentic information concerning this great catastrophe.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE ASCERTAINED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN AFFGHANIS- TAN SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSURRECTION ON 2ND NO- VEMBER 1841.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bt.
Brigadier Anquetil, Commanding the Shah's force.
Lieutenant-Colonel Mackerell, H. M.'s 44th Regt.
Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver, 5th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Bombay.

Army, Assistant to the Envoy.

Major Ewart, 54th Regiment N. I.
Captain Bellow, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Captain Swayne, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
Captain Robinson, ditto.
Captain Macrae, ditto.
Captain Codrington, Commanding 4th Shah's Infantry.
Captain Broadfoot, 1st European Regiment.
Captain Spottiswoode, Shah's Service.
Captain Westmacott, 37th N. I.
Captain Eaton, Deputy Quarter Master General.
Captain Mackintosh, 5th Regiment N. I.
Captain Trevor, 3d Light Cavalry.
Captain Woodburn 44th N. I. Comdg. Shah's 5th Regt.
Lieutenant Sturt, Engineers.
Lieutenant Rabau, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
Lieutenant Rattray, Political Department.
Lieutenant Golding, 2d European Regt. Jan Baz Horse.
Local Lieutenant Wheeler, Shah's Service.
Lieutenant Laing, 27th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Walker Shah's Cavalry.
Lieutenant Burnes, Bombay Army.
Ensign Salisbury, 1st European Regiment.
Ensign Gordon, 37th N. I.
Ensign St. George, 37th N. I.
Ensign Macartney, Madras Army, Shah's 2d Infantry.
Doctor Duff, 54th N. I.
Doctor Bryce, Horse Artillery.
Doctor Macgrath, 37th N. I.
Doctor E. R. Cardew.
Doctor Bird.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th April, 1842.

We give below Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular of 8th inst. giving a detailed account of the attack of the British forces on the town of Tsekee and the Chinese encampments near it. We last week published such details of this gallant affair as we had gathered from letters we had seen, and they will be found in the main to agree with the official account. The attack lately made on Ningpo, the gathering of troops in its neighbourhood, and the threatened repetition of offensive warlike measures, are new features in the Chinese war.

Hitherto the Chinese have, with few exceptions, confined themselves to defensive operations only; they have at least until now never marched troops against the English, and been the first to attack. The firing on the vessels at Canton, and the treacherous attack then made, can scarcely be considered a deviation from this practice. At the time of the attack on the shipping and the factories at Canton, the Chinese seem to have imagined that they had to deal with an enemy much inferior to them in force; in fact, but few of the smaller ships of war were then there, and the Chinese hoped, with little exposure to themselves to destroy them by their batteries and fireships, and to possess themselves of the persons of the unarmed British merchants. Every one is aware of the reluctance the army then in Canton evinced for a fight, and of the, to them, shameful arrangement then made, by which the army supposed to have amounted to between 40 and 50,000 men was obliged to leave the City, without hardly a sword being drawn by these valiant defenders of their country, and to remove to a safe distance before an enemy little more than 3000 strong.

During the whole of last year, and the year before, no attempt was made to recover Chusan; and Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo, and Chinhae, have now been upwards of six months in possession of the English, while the Chinese have until lately not made the slightest effort to repossess themselves of any of them. That the Chinese are not wanting in inclina-

tion to drive the invaders from their country, we are well assured of, nor has the hope of terminating the differences between the two countries, by treaty and without further effusion of blood, had any share in their inactivity; for up to this moment not a single communication has been received by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary from the Chinese government, who seems to express by this obstinate silence a determination to resist to the uttermost. We must therefore seek for other causes to explain the little resistance until lately experienced; and the history of the country, almost ever since its subjection to the Mantchoo Tartars, and the natural repugnance to war for which the Chinese have ever

been remarkable, may perhaps satisfactorily explain it. Kienlung was the last warlike emperor of the present dynasty, and during his long reign he subjected a great part of Tartary to his sway, by sending large armies to that thinly peopled country, of which he boasts of having extirpated the greatest number of its inhabitants. But besides that Chinese official papers relating to warfare must be received with the greatest caution, that war was so very far removed from the present theatre of hostilities, that it is very possible the soldiers and natives of the sea-board were not even aware of the existence of hostilities that have afforded so many materials to the pencil of the Imperial poet. After the suppression of Koxinga, the whole sea-board of China has enjoyed an uninterrupted peace during nearly 200 years, and this same peace has, with a very few and unimportant interruptions, been shared by almost the whole of the immense extent of China proper. The Tartars, on ascending the throne, accepted the laws of the country, probably as being the most convenient for despotism; these laws place the civilian in a much higher rank than the soldier, and it is natural to suppose that the discipline of the army soon degenerated during a long peace, and that the people would press into the ranks of the literati rather than the army, as only in the former they had a prospect of honors and emoluments. Thus discipline and the exercise of arms became utterly neglected, until at length it may be suspected that the army existed only upon paper, and that although the statutory number of soldiers may have been inscribed, no duty was ever exacted from officers or men. Instances have come under our notice of men, shopkeepers or mechanics in and near Canton, holding rank in the army because it secured to them some immunities, but who never expected to do the duties of a soldier, and who were not a little surprised and disappointed, when about two years since they were called upon to serve. We have also seen with what difficulty Commissioner Lin collected a few recruits, when he began to suspect that war would be the consequence of his rash acts; and from the very high pay offered to recruits we may judge of the dislike in which the Chinese people hold the life and dangers of a soldier. In time of peace, the arsenals being sufficiently filled with arms and clothing, no difficulty is experienced in equipping for any emergency a sufficient number of the inhabitants of any district, to make a respectable show; but these soldiers naturally disappear at the first shot fired, nor will they even wait to look at the enemy unless they are paid for it extra. At Chuenpee they extorted a gift from the Admiral, nor is it likely that so many of them would there have lost their lives, if their retreat had not been cut off.

From all these considerations we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the long hesitation of the Chinese before they attempted to take the field, had no other cause than want of men, i. e. of such as with their dress would also assume the duties of soldiers. By great exertions they had at length, in Chekeang, succeeded in drawing together a considerable body of troops wherewith to attack the enemy; it is probable that even there the soldiers refused to fight except for an extra donative, as four or five dollars were found in the pouches of most of the killed; and having been repulsed with great slaughter, both at Ningpo and Tsekee, it is probable that it will be a long while before a similar body of fighting soldiers can again be assembled. Whether the people are equally unwarlike in the northern provinces remains to be seen—but a reluctance to meet an enemy will also very likely there be evinced; for the so-called Chinese army can hardly be considered in any other light than that of a militia—almost all of the soldiers inscribed in it being engaged in some trade or handicraft for which the few calls of military duty leave them ample time.

Of late we have had to record the departure from China, of many of the older residents, and have now to regret that of LANCELOT DENT Esq., who in the *Ariel* is about embarking this day for Madras on his way home. Mr. Dent has resided about 18 years in China, and was during the greater part of that long period at the head of the well known house of Messrs DENT & Co. and his absence will be felt by many who were guided by his advice; who shared in his liberality, or who had the advantage of enjoying his friendship. In the departure of Mr. Dent from China we regret the loss to our community of an upright, straight forward, British merchant, a kind and considerate friend to many, and a liberal supporter of most of the charitable and missionary institutions here. We heartily wish him a speedy and prosperous voyage home, and that there he may long enjoy in happiness the well earned fruits of an industrious life.

We have received a communication from Hongkong on the subject of the lately appointed land committee, but some parts of it appearing to us objectionable, for publication, we content ourselves with the following extract.

But let us analyze the Committee of Hongkong Lands and Roads. We would first draw the attention of our readers to the fact, that this curious Committee is selfelected, wholly irrespective of the voice of those most concerned—the land proprietors—without responsibility to give a warranty or guarantee as to the *legality* of their decisions; without an authoritative announcement of the island's permanent retention, or even giving the proprietors the long promised documents, to show by what title or tenure they might *legally* claim possession of their lands, after conforming to the decisions of the Committee.

The whole proceeding is a strange anomaly; and despite, what the "Friend"—perhaps we should have more justly said their "Friend"—says the nomination of the parties constituting the Committee has excited the utmost astonishment and surprise amongst all True Hongkongites. The only man whose acquaintance with the subject whose opinions and impartial judgment in these matters, would have commanded the respect and confidence of all, has been, strange to say, and we conceive unjustly excluded. Captain MYHUS has the plausible (?) duty of attending and giving effect to the dicta of the Committee.

The writer next expatiates upon the constitution of the committee, the members of which, he says, have been nominated by the gentleman whose name appears first in the official appointment, and therefore that he, in fact, is the committee. That a committee, whose duties must necessarily be of some duration, should have been chosen of persons who all of them may and probably will be called away on duty at any moment, surprises us and most who have seen that appointment. The exclusion of the gentleman most conversant with the matters to be submitted to the committee, namely Capt. MYHUS, may justly surprise our correspondent; but he may have been excluded on consideration that he might, on differences arising and having to be adjusted, be considered as agent for the government, a party concerned, and that as such he was not to be his own judge in cases between himself and other parties.

We have had no arrivals this week from India with later dates than we were previously in possession of, but have extracted from papers since come to hand some more particulars of the distressing Affghanistan losses. It is to be hoped, and cannot be doubted, that the most energetic measures for the adequate punishment of the Affghans will be immediately taken. A large force is already assembled on the Sutledge.

The *Ann MacKim* from New York the 29th December, arrived here the day before yesterday, after a remarkably short passage. We understand she brings dates from England a few days later than the December Overland mail, but her papers and letters, if she has any, have not yet been delivered, and we are therefore ignorant whether she brings any important intelligence.

We regret to learn that during last week's very heavy rains a number of houses at Hongkong, and ground prepared for building on, have been very much injured. This will however serve as a warning to others, about building, not to disregard the necessary precautions.

It is said, with what truth we know not, that the Chinese are making preparations at the Bogue to rebuild the forts there, and M. S. *Herald* and *Cruiser* and H. C. Steamers *Houghty* and *Ariadne*, have on Wednesday last gone thither, from Hongkong and Macao Roads, to ascertain, we suppose, the truth of these reports, and to destroy such works as may have been commenced. It is excessively foolish in the Chinese to attempt these works at the Bogue, they having been repeatedly warned against it; but the orders from the court are peremptory, and they are perhaps obliged, in order to convince the Emperor of the impossibility, to make a show at least of obedience; the interruption of their labors by the British ships of war will release them from all further responsibility.

On Tuesday last the 12th inst. the U. S. S. *Constellation*, Commodore Kearny left Macao roads for Whampoa; it is probable that the Commodore will, as Capt. Ceille has been admitted to an interview with the provincial authorities, as these seem of late to have evinced an anxiety for the friendship of the officers of nations not English. The Commodore will we suppose have to make several claims for injuries inflicted upon his countrymen by the Chinese, and we doubt not that he will therein be successful; the Chinese appearing desirous to obtain the good opinion of neutrals.

The French Frigate *Erigone* we understand to leave Macao for the northern coast of China by the end of last or beginning of this month.

We have devoted a large portion of this week's paper to the case of the *Brig Eric* seized in January last by Capt. Nias, senior Naval officer commanding in the Canton River, the subject being one of considerable importance to the mercantile community. It will be seen that the Honble the Recorder refused to adjudicate in this case, on the ground of its being one of Revenue, over which admiralty or other courts, not in Great Britain or in the isles of Guernsey etc. have no jurisdiction. From the statement of the master of the *Friends* it will be seen that the seizure of the ship was attended by to him very severe loss and inconvenience, and that he could only recover possession of his property from the captor's agents by resigning all claims on him arising from the seizure. The treatment Captain Rugg describes having received from Capt. Nias, his not being allowed to have any intercourse with the shore, or with his agents; his being refused to give to Capt. Nias himself an explanation which would probably have explained the apparent irregularity of the ship's papers to that officer's satisfaction, acts of severity or even oppression which the occasion does not seem to have called for. That the captor's agents had to pay the defendant's agent's costs is but little satisfaction to Capt. Rugg, since all hope of redress against Captain Nias for damages is denied him. Had he not given this release to the agents of the latter, we suppose the prize master would have proceeded to England with the vessel, and although there is every probability that the complainant would have been nonsuited, the loss of time, of a perishable cargo, and law expenses were prospective evils much greater than those already suffered.

We publish for general information the following extract of a letter from Bombay relating to Overland letters.

"We are not aware of any extra charge for overland letters sealed with wax, beyond that arising from the additional weight caused by the wax. It is not necessary to send letters intended to be forwarded by the overland mail for Great Britain to an agent at the Presidencies, but the postage of letters for foreign Europe must be paid in India, and they therefore require to be sent to an Agent."

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has the highest satisfaction in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects that he has this day received official intelligence that a body of Chinese select troops, estimated at from 8 to 10,000 men, partly forming the garrison of the district city of Tsekee (10 miles from Ningpo) and partly posted in a strongly fortified camp on the heights close to that city, were totally defeated with the loss of all their guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, camp equipage &c. (both in the city and camp) by Her Majesty's combined forces on the 15th of last month.

Accounts had for some time before reached their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief, of the assemblage of troops at Tsekee, and as there was reason to believe they intended to retire on Pukwan, forty miles distant, in consequence of the repulses sustained by the Chinese forces at Ningpo and Chumhai on the morning of the 10th March, their Excellencies determined to make a rapid movement in the hope of bringing them to action before they could retrograde.

The troops, seamen, and marines were accordingly embarked in the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon* and *Queen* steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 15th, and after proceeding 16 miles by the River and marching five, reached Tsekee at half past three o'clock, when a fire was opened on them by some guns from the ramparts, and a considerable body of matchlock men, who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small field pieces, and the walls were immediately escalated without further resistance.

The chief body of the British troops &c. marched round outside the town, and were joined at the east gate by the escalading party, where the whole had an excellent view of the Chinese forces entrenched on two distinct lofty hills in front, and on the left. Arrangements were directly made for advancing to attack and dislodge them as nearly as possible at the same instant. This manoeuvre succeeded admirably, and although the enemy disputed the possession of their steep and difficult position so obstinately that many instances of hand to hand combat occurred, Her Majesty's forces gallantly and steadily persevered in their ascent under an unceasing fire, until their summits were gained and the rout of the Chinese army became complete at all points, and was followed up by a pursuit which was continued till sunset.

Whilst these operations were going on upon the heights, the small steamers (*Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*) accompanied by some of the boats of H. M. Ships, proceeded up a branch of the main river leading in the direction of the entrenched camp, where they destroyed a number of gunboats and fire vessels; and shortly after, on the fugitives from the Chinese camp passing near them, they landed their small crews, and pursued them in various directions, putting a number *hors de combat*.

It is estimated that the enemy could not have lost fewer than 1000 men killed, in these different affairs, independent of great numbers that were carried off wounded, and amongst whom are known to have been many mandarins and officers of rank.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has not received the return of casualties in her Majesty's land forces, but he regrets to mention that three were killed and fifteen wounded (most of them severely) in the Naval Brigade.

The British forces remained the night of the 15th in the Chinese deserted camp, and the next day, after the necessary delay of embarking the wounded, destroying the guns, wallpieces, and matchlocks, as well as the useless provisions and ammunition, and burning the camp and barracks; the Commander-in-Chief pushed forward to a second entrenched camp about seven miles from Tsekee at the Changhe pass, but it was found that it had been evacuated during the night, and after destroying the works and burning everything that was ignitable, including the Joss house and other buildings, which had been converted into Magazines, or barracks, H. M.'s forces returned to Tsekee the same evening and to Ningpo on the 17th.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER.

H. M. Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Hongkong Government House, 8th April, 1842.

SUPPLEMENT

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN, CHINHAI AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards.

Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchier, C. B.

Pelican 18—comdr. Napier.

Hyacinth 18— „ G. Goldsmith,

Moderate 18— „ Watson.

Columbine 18— „ Morshead.

Clio 16— „ E. Troubridge.

Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland.

Lady Bentinck, surveying vessel comdr. R. Collinson.

Troopship Jupiter mr comr R. Fulton.

H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall.

„ Queen mr. comr. W. Warden.

„ Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty.

„ Desostriis comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B.

Pylades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent)

Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter.

Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett.

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.

Blenheim 72—captain Sir Thomas Herbert K. C. B. Senior Commanding Officer.

Herald 26— „ J. Nias, C. B.

Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse.

Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearse.

Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood.

Young Hebe 4—Wood.

H. C. S. Hooghly mr comr. Ross.

„ Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

- April.
9. (Du.) *Minerva*, Laneg. Timor.
9. (B.) *Friends*, Rugg. Singapore.
9. „ *Juerna*, Grundy. Madras and Singapore.
10. „ *S. R. Crawford*, Robertson, Cal. & Sing.
11. „ *Eleanor*, „ Calcutta & Sing.
11. (A.) *Ann MacKim*, „ New York.
14. (B.) *Georgiana*, „ Sydney.

SAILED

9. (A.) *Coremadno*, Scudder, New York.
9. „ *Lema*, Kent, Bombay.
9. „ *Robert Fulton*, MacMichael, Manila.
12. (B.) *Algerine*, Buckton, Singapore & Calcutt.
16. „ *Ariel*, Burt. Sing. Madras and Calcutta.

PASSENGER PER

Algerine, Major Jonhstone. H. M. 26th Regt.
Ariel, Mr Lancelot Dent.

The *Eleanor*, for Bombay to be despatched on the 20th.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—*Nimrod*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson*, *Robert Whiteway*,
Anna Eliza, *Dorcott*, *Borrussia*,
Abbot's Reading, *John Christian*,
Gulaore.

From Bombay,—*Castle Huntly*, *Wild Irish Girl*,
Corsair, *Caledonia*, *Drongan*,
Bombay Montague.

From Calcutta,—*Lawrence*, *Sea Queen*, *Frotescue*.

From Singapore,—*John Cree*,

From Java,—*Orion*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th Dec

UNITED STATES, Dec. 29.

CALCUTTA, 4th Feby.

BOMBAY, 22d Jan.

JAVA, 15th January.

SINGAPORE, 12th March.

MANILA.

AMOY 10th March.

CHUSAN, 28th March.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Anstra. Packet	205	Hill,	„
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ardayeer,	—	Macintyre,	Macvicar & Co.
* Ann,	271	Macalpine	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Ceylon,	—	„	„
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cacique,	171	Jones,	C. Fearon.
Cecilia,	301	Campbell,	W. Scott.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Eleanor,	511	Holderness	„
Eleanora,	—	„	Lindsay & Co.
* Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
* Forth,	394	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Friends,	206	Rugg,	W & T. Gemmell & Co
Good Success,	—	Eames,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Georgiana,	—	„	„
Hygia,	278	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hera,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co
John Horton,	—	Cunnihan	Holliday Wise & Co.
John H. Yates,	—	Moulins	„
Juvena,	—	Grundy,	Wetmore & Co.
* John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
James Boorman	—	Rimmer,	Russell and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	„
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Maulmein,	—	Prutt,	H. Rustomjee.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Psaltine,	507	Gardner,	Fox Rawson and Co.
* Queen Mab,	—	Ainly,	Jardine M. Co.
* Regular,	389	Bodd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	159	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
* Reliance,	1243	Green,	„
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sir Robt Peel,	—	Craig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
S. B. Crawford	—	Robertson	A. A. de Mello.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	„

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
* Akbar,	Dunmarq
Panama,	—
Henry Pratt,	Rogers,
* Cayuga,	Bissel,
Ianthie,	Steele,
Horatio,	Howland,
Levant,	Foulke,
Ann MacKim,	—
	Russell and Co.
	J. D. Sword and Co.
	W. A. Lawrence.
	Wetmore and Co.
	G. Nye jr.
	J. D. Sword & Co.
	Jardine M. Co.

DUTCH.

Minerva, — | Laneg. | W. Scott.

PERUVIAN.

Anna, — | Riestro, | Russell and Co.

* at Whampon.

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Macao, Saturday, 23rd April, 1842.

[No. 332.]

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. E. ACRAMAN.
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

— LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Mation, 6th Aug., 1841. F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col
Deputy Commissary General; E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON, — Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR MANILA.

THE new Spanish Brig "ROM NCITO" Capt. R. G. GONZALES will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight apply to

L. MARQUES,

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.

THE fast sailing A I Barque "CHUSAN," Capt. LAURO, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 13th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Brig JOHN HORTON, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain O. CUNNINGHAM. Apply to

W. T. KINSLEY — Hongkong,

or to HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., — Macao.

Macao, 14th April, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE "QUEEN MAB," Capt. AINLEY, now at Whampoa has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

Messrs COOLIDGE & RYAN, — Canton,

or JARDINE MATHESON & Co., — Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE new Clipper built Brig STEPHEN ROWAN CRAWFORD, Captain B. ROBERTSON, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to the undersigned or passage to Captain Robertson.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 16th April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.



THE Barque CACIQUE, Capt. MANN, will be despatched for the above port on Friday next the 29th inst. at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 22nd April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque JANE, 200 Tons, Capt. BENG, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Barque "ANN" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.

Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

To the EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.



THE new Clipper ARROW, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$3 per Chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk: he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C. care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases.

SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheads.

BRANDY and GENEVA do.

PALE ALE BASS, do.

BEEF in tierces, Pork in barrels.

COALS, 120 tons.

CHINA STORES late Imports.

Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.

290 three dozen cases of Bass' Beer.

40 two and three dozen cases of superior Port.

40 three dozen cases of superior old Pale Sherry.

10 one and three dozen cases of do. old Brown do.

100 three dozen cases of old Brandy.

75 dozen boxes of very superior Eau de Cologne.

A quantity of Niggerhead and Cavendish Tobacco.

apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macy. 15th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEI CANDLES; best quality Eau de COLOGNE; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.

at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

BILLS on Messrs HARING BROTHERS and Co., London, at 6 months sight for sale by

MADEIRA, 7th April 1842. GIDEON NYE, Jr.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN PINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Alsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT, LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large size. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Alsopp's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Cloathing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symonds, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press,

For one year payable in advance \$12

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For three \$4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SINGAPORE.

The shipping report of the week announces the arrival of the *Clown* and *Columbine* from Calcutta; the former having left Town on the 12th and the Sandheads on the 24th ult. and the latter from town the 21st and the Sandheads on the 24th ult. The advices we have received by them give the following particulars of the 2nd Opium Sale:—

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average.
Patna.	1,395	885	825	824 9 11
Bengares	590	813	810	810 2 8

At the date of our advices, however, a decline had taken place, and quotations were, for Patna 810 Rs. and

for Bonaes Rs. 800 per chest. The *Clarissa*, *Fortescue*, and *Louisa* were to leave shortly for the Straits and China, and the *Anna Watson* & *Lawrence* were both loading for the same destination.—*Sing. Free Press*, 14th March.

The Bengal papers we have received by the late arrivals continue to furnish the most afflicting details relative to the Cabool disaster. Up to the date of the latest accounts from Jullahabad Dr. Brydon was still the only survivor from the force that had reached that station—and from the account he gives of the horrors of that dreadful march there seems too much reason to fear that few if any will escape the fate from which he was so providentially rescued. It is stated that the force which by the infatuation and imbecility of its commander was thus consigned to destruction, amounted to no less than 6,500 fighting men, with about 7,000 camp followers—a calamity without a parallel in our annals, consummated by the most base and cruel treachery. To what extent the military misconduct of General Elphinstone is accountable for this disaster, it is perhaps premature to determine—but, look at it which way we will, all appearances are against him, and be taken that a proper spirit was wanting in the hour of need to the man to whom in an unhappy hour the fate of these thousands of brave men was confided. But we must refer our readers to the Extracts we have republished above from the Bengal papers on this distressing theme—it is however gratifying to observe from the following account from the *Englishman* of the 19th Feb. that the wives and families of the officers are in safety, and receiving considerable treatment:—

"A letter was received in town yesterday evening from one of the ladies confined in the Fort of Lughman, dated 18th January, in which she says 'we have little cause to complain of our present treatment, and are allowed to walk within the walls of the Fort.' It appears they have plenty of provisions, and their husbands are with them. Speaking of the children, she describes them as being in good health. The whole of their baggage is lost, and they saved nothing beyond the clothes on their backs, and she believes all the rest of the ladies are equally unfortunate. She describes the march and suffering they endured on the retreat from Cabul as most severe, but is prevented stating all she could wish for fear of the letter falling into the hands of the enemy. Two ladies lost each a child; Mrs. Anderson's is safe at Cabul. The other was on a camel which was shot; the child fell with it, and for some hours was missing, but one of the Chiefs sent suwars in search of it, and it was restored to its parents on the following morning.

The ladies are assured that on the opening of the Passes they will be allowed to leave under safe escort to Jullahabad. She thanks God that she went to Cabul with her husband, as had she not done so, he would certainly have been murdered, and it was only the presence of the ladies that saved the lives of the married men. In regard to Shah Soojah, of whom so little has been heard throughout these transactions, we find the following quoted in the *Englishman* from the *Friend of India* of 17th ult.

"The accounts from Cabul are most singular. A letter from an officer there states, that Shah Soojah is King, that the chiefs of the insurrection had made their submission to him; that Mahomed Zeman, one of the leaders among the insurgents, had been appointed prime minister, and that every thing was quiet and tranquil. This state of things is inexplicable. It would be unfair to condemn Shah Soojah as having been privy to the insurrection, merely because he has not become its victim. We know that on the first intelligence of the attack on Bonaes, he sent his own son to rescue him, that the youth performed wonders; and that several hundred of his men fell. However deep may be the perfidy of the Afghan character, it is incredible that he should have assisted in getting up the rebellion in order to rid himself of the *Ferin* ses."—*Ibid.*

CAUBUL.

The following extract from a Jullahabad letter of the 18th ultimo, gives a most harrowing detail of the butchery that took place between Cabool and Juggulunk, on our unhappy troops. It is given direct from Doctor Brydon's narrative, and was obtained from him when he had quite recovered his strength and composure after all he had endured. It is a fearful tale:—

"Mahomed Ukkar had detained them on divers pretexts at different places, while the road in front was being occupied by his directions by the bloodthirsty Rebels, and as they advanced, they found the hills and passes were swarming with savages, who shot down our devoted force like so many dogs, without any attempt at defence for our men actually gave themselves up unresistingly to the slaughter! The native troops alone to a man were slaughtered at the pass of the Huff Kothul, which is between Khoord Cabool and Tezeer. After a halt of one day at Khoord Cabool, they moved on the morning of the 10th, and reached Tozeer, (those who survived at least) at dusk; they halted for two hours in the snow, and then pushed on in the dusk, and so on they pursued their weary way till they reached Juggulunk, having accomplished a distance of 35 miles with only a remnant of the 44th with the colours, and

about a dozen of men of the 5th N. I., with one of their colours, they were here placed in a ruined inclosure by Mahomed Ukkar, commanded by hills all round, from which they were, as they lay, worn out and helpless on the snow, fired on and slaughtered all day. The 44th here behaved well, as they stormed and took the most dangerous hill twice over, but fatigued as they were, they could not remain in possession of it. The only meal they made here was on horseflesh, indifferently cooked by the aid of such stunted bushes as grew scantily near their position. One officer gave 10 Rs. for a small chapatee, and 5 Rs. was offered every where for a lot of water, for they had not patience to melt the snow. Though why does not appear, Elphinstone, Shelton, and our Pay Master Johnson went off from this place at the bidding of Mahomed Ukkar to treat again—some two miles up to a small Fort on one side—and towards evening a note was received from Elphinstone to the effect that they were all detained as hostages, and recommending the force to move off quietly after dark as he saw nothing but treachery was to be expected. Off they moved under our worthy Brigadier Anquetil, and from that moment the little order that had hitherto prevailed, ceased, and the 44th became an undisciplined rabble, threatening to shoot their officers, and every man who attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty; the enemy hanging on their rear and cutting down every man they approached with perfect impunity. After quitting the Juggulunk Pass from 29 or 30 officers who still kept their horses, stole away from the mutinous soldiery and rode on ahead; many of them wounded. They reached Gundannuck in pretty decent order before day break; but after that they, the officers, began to struggle, many taking to different roads. 6 or 8 reached Poteabad, 10 miles from this about ten o'clock in the morning; but by this time the villagers were all up and attacking them all along the road with sticks and stones and a few matchlocks. At this place Brydon and Steer of the 37th, were left to their fate by Hopkins, Collyer and Harper, who were better mounted and who rode off in spite of all their entreaties. Brydon and Steer rode on together for some way, till at last Steer's horse fairly gave in, and he made off to the low hills, among which he hoped to find a cave, of which there are many, to hide himself till night; vain hope! for they were observed by hundreds all round. Poor Brydon, thus left to himself, jogged on quietly till he got within 4 miles of Jullahabad when in the distance he saw a party of horsemen leading off an officer's horse; little B. who is game to the marrow defended himself manfully till his sword was broken off short at the handle, when he flung the handle in the rascal's face, having been wounded in the hand and knee himself; his hand fell on the pommel of his saddle, which motion he supposed, the man took to be to lay hold of his pistol, for he that instant galloped off like a shot leaving B. free from future molestation. The man who attacked B. had Hopkins' cloak with him—so there could be no doubt of the fate of that party—and the next day our cavalry in patrolling the valley came upon the three bodies all stripped and fearfully mutilated. The enemy, tired and glutted with slaughter, may have spared a few in the hope of profiting by their ransom; and we have heard that there are some 7 or 8 officers by ones and twos in different Forts within 20 miles of this; Steer is lying wounded in a village 8 miles off in the hands of the rabble, who are offering of course all kind of insults; we hope, but feebly, that some of them may be got in. The Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, Mrs. Sturt, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Anders n, Mrs. Eyre, all in fact who were banded over to Mahomed Ukkar during the halt in Khoord Cabool—together with their husbands and General Elphinstone, Shelton, Johnston, Lawrenson, Troop and a few others—have all been brought down to a strong Fort in the Lughman country some 40 miles from this; what may be their fate we scarcely dare to predict. We are all to a man burning for revenge, and if our men are not well guided, a rich and glorious one will we reap. You may take it for granted that H. M. 44th, the 5th, 37th, 54th, N. I., Shah's 6th, the 3rd Cavalry and Anderson's horse are totally annihilated. Somewhere about 180 Officers names may be erased from the army list. Mahomed Ukkar, the incarnate fiend, is in Lughman—raising the country, and we see from the walls men moving up in all directions to join him; and in 3 days more we expect to be invested, and W. d's Brigade will have to fight to us; we desire no better—never fear for us, we will do the trick cleverly. Cabul we hear is in a state of fearful anarchy. Some 3 or 4 different parties all struggling for the mastery; the old Shah is yet the strongest; we have there about 200 sick and wounded in the hands of the rebel King, and two doctors, besides 6 hostages, Doctors Berwick and Campbell, John Croly, Walsh and Webb, (2 Mills) Drummond, Warburton and Airey. These we look upon as safe enough, for the old man has been very kind to them, and will no doubt continue so. However, I confess myself I would rather be where I am. There were 4 doctors killed in the Huff Kothul. Poor old Duff, Mazarath, Bryce and Cardew; my worthy kind-hearted comrade, Anquetil, it is supposed was killed in the Juggulunk pass. This must suffice for the present, I believe that if I can put out in this eventful struggle, I shall die and die game."—*Englishman*, 12th Feb.

AFGHANISTAN.

As the following intelligence from Afghanistan is of a somewhat less gloomy nature than any which we have lately received we hasten to lay it before our readers. It is derived from the best source:—

A letter from Jullahabad of the 24th January states, 'Mahomed Akbar shows no disposition at present to molest us, and if we remain at peace a few days longer, we shall have completed a ditch round the works, which will make them very secure against escalade or mining. A letter received from an English officer at Cabool mentions, that all the chiefs, have submitted to the Shah, Newab Mahomed Zeman Khan has been appointed Prime Minister, Ameen Oo la Lughbaree (one of the first Leaders in the Insurrection) has been named Ameen ood Dowla, &c &c.

A Peshawar letter of January 28th says, 'Two Sowars of Capt. Anderson's horse arrived here last night having effected their escape from Ali Musjid, below which about 60 horse of Mahomed Akbar are encamped. They state that General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, Captains Boyd, Johnson, Anderson, Troop, Lawrence, with all the ladies, are prisoners of Mahomed Ukkar Khan in the fort of Mahomed Shah Khan Ghilzee, in Lughman.

Newab Mahomed Zeman Khan Barakzye, who has been made Minister, is no friend either of Dost Mahomed Khan, or of Mahomed Akbar Khan. The latter dishonoured his house when he drove him from Jullahabad. The Shah na only keep Newab Mahomed Zeman Khan in power until he finds an opportunity of removing him. Mahomed Akbar Khan has, it appears to me, been sent on this expedition by the existing Government at Cabool, in order to get rid of him. He has no force, with which to appear before Jullahabad; and therefore has chosen the route of Rama, Gostila and Lalpours. Tara Baz Khan, with our newly raised Levies of Horse and Foot, arrived here yesterday, having evacuated Lalpours on the mere rumour of Mahomed Akbar's arrival at Kama. I had hoped that he would not have left without a struggle to maintain his post, but our being compelled to retire from Ali Musjid would appear to have deprived him of courage. Saudat Khan has been reinstated at Lalpours.—We must expect to have our communication from Jullahabad cut off from this date.

A subsequent letter from Peshawar of January 29th, says, 'A messenger just come from Khyber reports that Mahomed Akbar's servant had brought some 1,500 Rs. for the Maliks of Khyber, and had told the Maliks that Mahomed Akbar would himself arrive in a day or two, and present them with Khillats,—but that, with regard to the r-tipends, he must refer them to His Majesty Shah Soojah, on whom they would in future depend for their payment. The Atrudee Maliks were not well pleased at the small sum brought by Mahomed Akbar's messenger. They had come to the determination to keep Ali Musjid themselves, and not again allow it to be garrisoned by the troops of the Cabool Government.

(From the *Englishman Extra*, 20th Feb.)

We hasten to lay before our readers the following account of the victory gained on the 12th instant, from an authentic source:—

There are letters from Candahar of the 23rd January, from which the following account of a Victory gained by our troops, on the 12th January, is extracted.—Having heard of the approach of a considerable body of Insurgents to Candahar, General Nott took out with him a most overpowering Force—16 Guns, 54 Regiments of Infantry, and one thousand horses, the town being garrisoned by three Regiments and a Wing, but the Cantons were altogether abandoned. Mahomed Atta on the 11th marched leisurely down in the Urglunda Valley, and on the 12th took up a position on the right bank of the river in the heart of the Alaklozie country in the village Khalishak Kobuk, distant about five miles to the west of Candahar. He brought about three thousand men with him from Dehla and was joined by about some two thousand more from the Alaklozie villages, as he marched down the river. His position was strong, guarded in front by canals, and an ugly marsh, and his flanks rested on strong gardens. As soon, however, as we could get the troops across the river and bring their guns into play, the altogether lost heart. The fire of his matchlockmen from the canal was severe for a short time, but did us extraordinarily little injury, and when our Infantry advanced to the charge, he broke and fled. That the Dooranee made such a very bad fight of it was partly owing to dissensions among themselves. Fyz Tullub Khan, a Chief in our interests, deserted them when they took up position. The Jan Baz Sirdar also tried to come to us, and they were suspicious even of the Prince. Under no circumstance, however, could they have stood for half an hour against our overpowering force. The enemy's Cavalry endeavoured to make a stand beyond the village, but Leeson and Halhane charged, and drove them from the field. The number of bodies which the Dooranee have buried amount to 150, and there may have been between 1 and 200 wounded. Our own loss is very trifling,—three killed and some twenty or thirty wounded. Three officers were wounded. Chamberlain of the Bengal 16th (mentioned afterwards to be doing well), Macdonald of our 19th

and Lee of H. M. 40th. In the enemy's ranks, the Alekhozze villagers were the chief sufferers.

Before this, it is said, on the 10th or 11th Jan.—A party of the Doozanee attacked the Camels of the 43rd Regiment, which had gone out for Bhoson, but were beaten off by the Escort. This was a spirited little affair, the Hindostanee Escort, consisting of about 40 men and the enemy mustering 400 Horse and Foot. Our Sepoys formed rallying square, repulsed the Doozanee repeatedly, and brought in all the Camels safely.

Of the general condition of the country in that quarter it is mentioned: "There has been no rising of consequence in any district but those through which Mahmoud, Atta, passed between Kela and Candahar." The Government grain even in many places still remain untouched. Girish is strong, the Barukzee Chief at the Helmand is staunch to our cause. The Western Frontier is undisturbed. The city is supplied as usual from the neighbouring villages, and many of the town people who had fled in anticipation of a siege, are returning to their homes."

The Garrison of Kelati-i-Ghizie is described as "safe and comfortable."

January Overland Mail.

From the London Overland Mail, 4th Jan.

COURT.

The Queen has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for creating his Royal Highness the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (Duke of Saxon, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland) Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. As the descendant of the immortal patriot, King Robert the Bruce, the infant prince is Prince and Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron of Renfrew, and, as such, stands at the head of the roll of the peers of Scotland, entitled to exercise all the functions thereto belonging. The title of Duke of Rothsay was first conferred by Robert III., on David, Earl of Carrick, Prince and Steward of Scotland, his eldest son, at Seone, on the 28th of April, 1398. This was the first introduction of the ducal dignity into Scotland. When David fell a victim to the ambitious views of his uncle, the Duke of Albany leaving no issue, his honours were conferred upon James King Robert's only surviving son, afterwards James I. of Scotland. From that period till above titles have been vested in the first-born son and the heir apparent of the reigning sovereign, who, from the moment of his birth, or his parent's accession to the throne, becomes a Scottish prince and peer.

The patent creating the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales, after setting forth his titles says:—"Him, our said most dear son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as has been accustomed, we do enoble and invest with the said Principality and Earldom, by girding him with a sword, by putting a coronet on his head, and a gold ring on his finger, and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand, that he may preside there, and may direct and defend those parts."

The baptism of the Prince of Wales is expected to take place about the 26th of January, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The sponsors invited to answer at the font for the future monarch of this great empire are, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, uncle to Prince Albert, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. His Majesty the King of Prussia at first declined to accept the invitation to act persona as sponsor for the young Prince of Wales; but a second invitation, conveyed in an autograph letter from the Queen Victoria, induced his Majesty to revoke his first determination. It is now understood that his Majesty will leave Berlin for London on the 17th January, and proceed to Cologne, where he will take the railway, and will pass through Belgium to Calais. At that port an English steam vessel will be in readiness to convey him to England. His Majesty's suite will occupy ten carriages. Besides General Van Nizmer, Neumann, and Roder, there are mentioned among the individuals who are to accompany the King, Baron Alexander von Humboldt, Count von Stolberg, Bishop Neander.

Another account is, that his Majesty will be conveyed to this country from Ostend in her Majesty's ship *Warpite* 50, capt. Lord John Hay, C. B., conveyed by the *Thalia*, 42, capt. C. Hope, and the *Volage*, 26, capt. Sir W. Dickson. His Majesty has expressed a desire not to be received in England with the honors paid to crowned heads.

Upon the occasion of the royal christening a covered platform will be erected leading from the Castle, along which the procession will pass to the chapel. It is expected that the whole of the Knights of the Garter will be present in their robes, with the military Knights of Wind-or, and the several officers of the order. In the evening there will be a grand banquet in St. George's Hall, and covers will be laid for upwards of 150 of her Majesty's distinguished guests. A magnificent carpet, to be used expressly upon the occasion of the christening, has been ordered for St. George's Hall. It will be studded with various appropriate heraldic devices in

keeping with the embellishment of this splendid apartment, and in connexion with the Order of Garter. In the centre will be a beautiful representation of St. George and the Dragon. Several of the State apartments at the Castle, which are usually exhibited to the public, have been ordered to be closed for the purpose of enabling the authorities at the Castle to proceed with the necessary arrangements.

Her Majesty has announced to the proper authorities, that it is her intention to open the ensuing session of Parliament in person, with a speech from the Throne; and it is generally expected, from the alterations and embellishments now going forward in the House of Lords, that the Sovereign will be accompanied on that important and interesting occasion by all the royal and distinguished foreigners invited to witness the christening of the infant Prince of Wales.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India reached London on the 6th Dec. with advices to the following dates:—

Calcutta, 21st Oct.	Ceylon, 22d Oct.
Madras, 22d .	Bombay, 1st Nov.

We believe there is little doubt that Sir R. Jenkins will be the new governor of Madras.

Mr Lawrence Peel has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William.

Mr Lyal, son to the Chairman of the East India Company, has been nominated by the Court of Directors to succeed Mr Peel as Advocate-General of Bengal.

We are sorry to announce that Messrs Scott, Fairlie & Co., and Messrs Boggs, Taylor, & Co., have suspended payments.

A Parsee gentleman, Manackjee Curjeejee, who is at present on his way to India via France, Italy, and Egypt, has met with a most flattering reception at Paris. He has had a private audience with his Majesty, and passed an evening with the royal family. He has also had the honour of an interview with the Prime Minister, and been present at several musical soirées.

Advices from Erzerum on the 20th of November in the *Leopold Gazette* state, that Sir H. V. Neil has been received in a splendid manner at Teheran, and that ten thousand persons came out of the town to meet him. At the gate he was complimented by the Prime Minister of the Shah, and afterwards received a valuable horse from his Majesty. It was said that the Shah was going to undertake an expedition again at the predatory tribes of the Turcomans.

A charter has been obtained from the East India Company for the establishment of a joint stock bank at Madras; and, from the number and respectability of the parties who have embarked in the undertaking, its prosperity is ensured. The chief manager will be a gentleman of influence in the place, and the second a practical banker, who will in the first instance organize the company, and then fill the office of accountant or assistant manager. For these purposes the directors have engaged the services of Mr Dunlop, the manager of the Bury St. Edmund's branch of the East of England Bank, a gentleman whose varied banking experience, sound practical knowledge, high intellectual attainments, and urbanity of manners, eminently qualify him to occupy this important post.

The Dutch naval force in India is to consist of two frigates, two corvettes, four brigs, eight schooners, two large steam boats, two smaller steamers, and two gun-ships; the total amount of the crews not to exceed 2200 European seamen. This resolution is to be carried into effect as soon as possible, and, at all events, not later than the 1st of July, 1842.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 16th, says that since the commencement of the differences between Great Britain and China, the commercial relations between Russia and the Celestial Empire, through Kiakhta, have increased considerably. The manner in which this trade is carried on has given increased confidence to the Chinese. It is added, that the religious mission sent from Russia last winter had met with the most favourable reception at Peking.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The reported retirement of Lord Hill from the Horse Guards does not appear to obtain credit.

The Secretary at War directed the issue of one hundred pounds to each of the officers lately embarked on board the *Apollo* and *Sapphire* troop ships for China, in aid of the expense they will respectively

incur in providing themselves with a proper mess. The Lords of the Treasury have decided that the money having been obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton, in order to relieve that city from hostile pressure, is a debt of the Crown; and as such, after paying what Her Majesty may be pleased to grant to the forces employed at Canton, it must be carried to the account of the consolidated fund.

The *Lord Linlithgow*, with a large force of E. I. Company's troops, is to sail in a few days.

Maj. Gen. Naumer author of the "History of the Peninsular War," is placed on the list of general officers rewarded for distinguished services.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles, commanding the detachment of Royal Artillery at present serving in China, recently transmitted to this country a complete assortment of Chinese war arms, with specimens of shot and the costumes of the soldiers of the Celestial Empire. The whole of these articles, and a figure of a Chinese soldier in his tiger dress, have, within the last few days, been arranged in the Royal Repository at Woolwich, where the public have free admission to witness them and the other curiosities contained in it. The appearance of the arms of the soldiers contrast strangely with the other modern arms of the Repository and harmonizes more with the antique fire-arms deposited in the building. Amongst the articles is a dress which belonged to an officer of high rank, and, although it is rather the worse for wear, it still has the remains of fiery about it, being of a drab ground thickly studded with metallic ornaments, and flavoured with embroidered figures in silk. It is intended to have this dress stuffed, to exhibit the costume of the Chinese officers; and altogether, the articles transmitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles form a great acquisition to the Repository.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following officers and men are embarked for China:—*Belleville*, Capt. W. Greenwood, Lieut. Anderson, Assist. Surg. S. Parrott, and 52 Gunners and n. c. Officers. *Sapphire*, Lieut. J. N. A. Freese, and 26 Gunners and n. c. Officers. The women and children go out in this ship, *Apollo*,—Lieut. C. C. Young, and 24 Gunners and n. c. Officers.

The following officers are on board the *Belleville*:—Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Capt. Alderton, Lovett, Paym, Hunter, Lieutenants Ruimer, S. E. Colby, C. Colby, Alf. Ormsby, Ens. Bridgeman, Steele, Peyton, Surg. Birum, Assist. Surg. Blake, Quartermaster Fagan. There are embarked 694 Privates, 27 Corporals the whole number with the Serjeants and Commissioned officers amount to about 800. Captain M. Gavin has joined the depot.

The following vessels have sailed:—The North Star 26, Capt. Sir J. E. Home, on 17th December; the *Harlequin*, 16, Com. Henry G. F. Hastings on 10th Dec.; and the *Belleville*, 72, Capt. Kingome, the *Apollo*, 34, Com. Frederic, and the *Sapphire*, 28, Master Com. Cle, on 21st Dec., for China; and the *Dido*, 20, Captain H. Kepple, and the *Hazard*, 18, Com. C. Bell, on the 2nd Jan. The *Thalia*, 42, Capt. C. Hope, is to follow on the 6th. The Thomas Coutts 1400 tons, with stores, has left Deptford for China, and the Sir Robert Peel for the same destination is loading.—H. M. S. *Minden*, 72, (hospital ship), Capt. M. Quin, has a large party of shipwrights working on board. The whole of her lower deck will be fitted up as an Hospital, and every arrangement will be made to enable the Medical officers to separate the different cases, particularly those of a contagious character. The Medical Staff will consist of about 30 persons, and the provision for the comforts of the sick will be on the most liberal scale.—Dr. John Wilson is to be the Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets in China, and will go out in the *Minden*. There is to be a Surgeon and about four or six Assistants attached to her.

The following ships have been ordered home:—The *Conway*, 26, Capt. R. D. Bethune, from China expected daily; President 50, Capt. W. Broughton, South America. *Wasp*, 16, Com. Hon. H. A. Murray, Mediterranean; *Winchester*, 52, Capt. T. W. Carter, West Indies; *Racer*, 16, T. Harvey, same station; *Starling*, Com. H. Kellet, East Indies; *Sulphur*, 8, Capt. E. Belcher, same; *Ganges*, 84, Capt. B. Reynolds, Mediterranean; *Hastings*, 74, Captain J. Lawrence, same; and *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. H. Harvey, same.

Antwerp, Dec. 1.—The *Symmetry*, Butler, from Manila, in coming into the docks, ran aground near the pier, but was got off, and has been brought in apparently without damage.

Boulogne, Dec. 7.—The *Susan*, Le Lievre, from Manila to London, went on shore near this port last

night; crew saved.

Dec 12.—Ship gone to pieces—part of her cargo saved.

SPAIN.

In Madrid there are numerous speculations respecting the probable majority in the Cortes, which it was feared, would not be favourable to the present Cabinet or it favorable not so to Espartero. In either case the Legislature will be dissolved.

Serious difficulties, which will necessitate the sending of several couriers to Paris, have arisen between the Spanish Ministry and the French Ambassador, on the subject of the presentation by the latter of his credentials. The Spanish Government to the Cabinet assert the right of exacting that M. de Salvandy, (the French Ambassador) shall present his credentials to the Regent only, and the instructions of M. de Salvandy are positive to present them only to the Queen, but leaving to her Majesty the discretion to communicate them to the Regent (Espartero,) who will be present. It is said, that if the Spanish Government persist in its pretensions, M. de Salvandy has orders to quit Madrid without presenting his letters of credit. This would be a deplorable result, and would impart vast gravity to that difficulty which at first might have only appeared a matter of etiquette.

The Cortes was opened on the 28th Dec. On reaching the Palace of the Senate, the Queen and the regent were received by the deputations of both houses, and Her Majesty having ascended the throne, the young Infant a took her station to her left and the Regent to her right, a degree lower than the throne. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council, afterwards presented the Speech to the Queen, who having handed it to the Regent, the latter read it to the assembly.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

According to some accounts in the Continental papers, intelligence had been received at Constantinople by way of Trebizond, of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians—the most signal and decisive, it is said, that has occurred since the beginning of the war. A large expedition, consisting of 30,000 men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroying the grain which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest; when a storm which suddenly arose drove the ships from their anchorage. The Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed the intruders fiercely on every side; and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountains, forest, and defile. With the exception of 2,000 who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the 30,000 were killed or made prisoners.

TURKEY.

An entire change has taken place in the ministry, Mehmed Izzet Pasha had been appointed President of the new Cabinet. We learn by way of Vienna that the Porte was proceeding with her armaments, and had assumed a threatening attitude towards Greece. The Divan had given orders for assembling 40,000 men in Rumelia, and another corps at Varna, and for marching a body of irregular troops from Albania to Larissa. It is said that the Porte has addressed complaints against the Greek Government to France, England and Russia. It was asserted that France was endeavouring, through Greece, to recover the influence she lost by the treaty of July. In Macedonia, Thessaly, and Candia, the seeds of new disturbances have been sown, and were silently producing their fruit, but not without being observed by the Porte, which having collected an immense mass of troops, was now overruling the danger, either through real apprehension or with the intention of giving free scope to its hatred against Greece, and desire of revenge.

AMERICA.

Lord Ashburton is to proceed immediately on a special mission from this country to America.

We have New York papers to the 15th December. The President's message to Congress is as usual a very lengthy document, going fully into all matters, whether of foreign or domestic policy. However, as respects all questions of international importance, the tone is on the whole conciliatory, and if the feeling manifested by Mr. Tyler be faithfully responded to by Congress, the chances of serious misunderstandings between this country and America, which have been of late so imminent, will ere long be extremely remote. We principally allude in the following recommendation contained in the message immediately after some very national congratulations as to the termination of the M'Leod case, the firmness which the government manifested, and the integrity of American juries:—"I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which

may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the state to the federal judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one, and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the states, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law by the states themselves." Till something like this is adopted, America cannot claim to be recognised as a Government. The President having expressed himself satisfied as to the amount of reparation made for the seizure of Grogan, regrets that in the matter of the *Caroline* "no such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the U. States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made." He then enters more at length into the general discussion of the case and concludes thus:—"the correspondence between the two Governments on this subject will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the meantime I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser."

With respect to the boundary question, it obtains merely a general notice, whilst "the right of search" is dwelt upon with so much serious earnestness that we feel bound to give the following extract. "However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code, and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither or equivocal import nor susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance, against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government could now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject this a question for its mature deliberation. Certain is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties to which the United States may not be a party."

"This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, subjected by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong or loss which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hands of her cruisers or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner engaged in the pursuit of an honourable trade is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an opposite character.

The message says, "The enumeration has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453, making an increase over their census of 1830 of 4,202,664 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 38 per cent. for the last ten years;" and adds, "Independently of the loan of 12,000,000 of dollars, there is a deficit of 627,557.90 dollars between the receipt and expenditure of last year to be provided for by the 1st of January."

To the people of the Union the most interesting

portion of this message is that which relates to a new scheme, brought forth under Mr. Tyler's special sanction, for establishing a "fiscal agent," in place of the two measures which he successively vetoed last session. This appears to be a compromise between the Sub Treasury scheme of the Democratic party and the project of their opponents for the restoration of a National Bank. Mr. Tyler proposes to establish a sort of National Board (not Bank) of issue, charged with the control of the public treasure, and paying out treasury notes or cash at the option of the public creditor; transacting meanwhile small banking operations, to pay the expenses of the establishment.

Lord Morpeth has been splendidly entertained at New York.

The New York papers notice with strong approval the appointment of Mr. John Quincy Adams to be Chairman of the Committee of Congress on Foreign Relations, in the room of Mr. Cushing. The change is one of considerable importance. Mr. Adams's recent lecture on the China war, in a liberty institution at Boston, would alone suffice to show that he has at least no bigoted hostility to England in his view of existing questions.

Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of War for the United States, had issued his report. He recommends a strengthening of the defences on the Northern and Western frontiers.

Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia, was horribly murdered on the night of the 12th November, by a person who wore a mask, and who had not been discovered for some time; he proved to be a student of the college, and was immediately committed to prison, but released on bail. On the 11th December, his trial was to come on, but he fled from Charlottesville, where he had been remaining, and it was expected, would escape a trial.

At the date of our last accounts Congress was busily engaged with the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Aberdeen, and Mr. Stevenson, relative to the 'right of search,' the publication of which had afforded a good deal of discussion to the New York papers. The tone assumed by the majority towards this country in reference to the affairs is menacing and belligerent in the extreme.

This correspondence is exceedingly lengthy, extending over upwards of seven columns of the New York papers. The first letter complains of the seizure and detention of many American vessels on the coast of Africa. Lord Palmerston justifies the proceedings, on the ground that an agreement in writing (of which his lordship transmitted a copy to Mr. Stevenson, but which does not appear among the documents) was made between the commander of the British squadron on the coast, and Commander Paine, of the United States vessel *Grampus*, to the effect that the British cruisers might visit suspicious vessels under the American flag and American vessels like vessels under the British flag. The principle laid down by Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen is, that while disclaiming emphatically all right to search or detain American vessels, even though with slaves on board, they have a right to ascertain that vessels hoisting the American flag under suspicious circumstances, are bona fide American. To this Mr. Stevenson replies, that however convenient, expedient, and necessary its exercise may be to enable the British Government to carry out the treaties she had made with other powers for the suppression of the slave trade, treaties to which the United States is not a party, it is one which for reasons connected with higher expediency, and indeed with her existence as an independent nation, America can never acknowledge nor submit to.

TO THE HONORABLE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Grand Jury for the County of Philadelphia respectfully submit to the Court on their solemn oaths or affirmations, the following statement of their proceedings:

On the twelfth day of November, 1841, a paper containing charges of a criminal nature against certain individuals, and which is hereto annexed, (marked B.) was presented to the Grand Inquest now inquiring for the county of Philadelphia, by a respectable citizen, who pledges himself to make good his charges, and be the prosecutor. An accusation coming in such a shape, the Grand Jury felt it to be an imperative duty to investigate, and accordingly subpoenas were issued for all the persons named as witnesses by the persons making the accusation and for such other who in the course of the

examination were found to be cognizant of any material facts, having relation to the charges.

A full and searching enquiry has been instituted, and the deliberate opinion of the Grand Jury is, that certain officers connected with the United States Bank, have been guilty of a gross violation of the laws, colluding together to defraud those stockholders who had trusted their all to be preserved by them. And that there is good ground to warrant a prosecution of such persons for serious offences, which the Grand Jury do now present to the Court, and ask that the Attorney General be directed to send for the action of the Grand Jury bills of indictment against—first Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and others, (to the jury unknown) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the United States Bank of the sum or sums of four hundred thousand dollars in the year 1836; and endeavoring to conceal the same by a fraudulent and illegal entry in 1840.

To sustain the above, endorsed Austin Montgomery, Captain Henry Mallory, Henry Horn, as accusers; Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James L. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Taylor, and William Drayton, as witnesses.

The Grand Jury on their solemn oaths or affirmations, do further ask that a bill of indictment be sent to them against—second, Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwait, Thomas Dunlap and others, (to the jury unknown) for entering into a conspiracy to defraud, &c., the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, by which the Stockholders have been defrauded out of a sum or sums of money exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

To sustain this bill, endorse the same accusers, as in the first case; as witnesses, Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James L. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Taylor, Win. Drayton, Joseph Cabot, Rodney Fisher, Richard Price and George Handy.

The Grand Jury, on their solemn oaths and affirmations, do further ask for a bill of indictment against Alexander Lardner, Thomas Dunlap, Richard Price, Lawrence Lewis and George Hurdy, and others, (to the jury unknown), for feloniously, &c., conspiring to cheat and defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, of the sum or sums of about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in the year 1840. To sustain this charge, the same accusers as are the others; and as witnesses, as Moses Kempton, Edward Coles, James S. Newbold, Joshua Lippincott, Jonathan Patterson and Thomas Taylor.

The Grand Jury would also inform the Court that they (the jury) have before them another subject of much importance, and which involves a misdemeanor of the grossest character as committed by a Magistrate of Southwark, whose duty it is to protect the citizens and their property, instead of conniving with burglars and thieves, and taking their money, that they had stolen, and then allowing them to escape justice; and to prey again upon the community. With respect, &c. &c.

T. B. TOWN, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1840.

[B]

I charge Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwait, Thomas Dunlap, Samuel Jaudon, and John Andrews with fraud and theft, in taking and using for their own benefit, and accommodating their friends, the money belonging to the stockholders of the United States Bank, which they were liberally paid to guard and not to abuse.

My proof is the report of the Investigating Committee, made to the stockholders in April, 1841: as to the idea of the above being a breach of trust only, it is not so; it is too idle and insulting to be pretended or entertained for one moment. Away with it, then, and for ever! These men, mere servants, and paid for their services: so are your family do mestics, to whom you give in charge your plate and other valuables; but if they appropriate it or them to themselves, they are unhesitatingly charged with and proceeded against as for theft, and why not N. Biddle and the rest.

AUSTIN MONTGOMERY.

LONDON MARKET.

TEA.—The month opened with considerable dullness, which was augmented by the non-arrival of pews from China by the Overland Mail, so that the public sales, consisting of 12,000 packages, went off

very heavily; a small proportion only was sold, and prices in most cases were 3d to 3d per pound lower than at the last auctions. Company's Congou flat at 1s 9d per pound, cash. On 23d Dec., of 11,303 packages offered at public auction, only 4000 sold at some decline on previous prices, the remainder being bought in at former rates. At the sale on 23th Dec. 7,810 packages were offered, of which about 4000 sold; the common and good descriptions of Congou with more firmness, and at rather higher rates; fine hyson owing to the large supply, went off at full 3d per pound less; other kinds at previous market prices. There has been little speculation in Company's Congou, but some parcels have been taken by the trade, and the price is firm at 1s 9d to 9½d per pound, cash. The stock of this description of tea is reduced to about 11,000 chests, &c.

Prices have advanced for Cassia Buds, the stock being scanty. Cassia Lignea is dull of sale, and prices are rather lower: sales of mid. and low mid. have been made at 82s to 81s per cwt.

MANILA HEMP has met with less attention; at auction 360 bales were bought in at 26½ per ton.

January 3d.

TEA.—2,621 chests of Congou were offered by public sale this morning, of which about 1400 chests were sold; good common Congou, at 1s. 10d to 1s. 10½d; blackish leaf, 1s. 11d. These prices are full 3d per lb. higher. Company's Congous, on Change 1s. 10d.

The Tea Trade, Jan. 3.—A new year opening upon us, a few remarks upon the stocks, &c., may not be without use. The stock in London on the 1st of January instant was 29,792,762lb., and in January 1840, 38,331,000lb. The total deliveries in London in the year 1840 were 20,019,000lb. for home consumption, besides 4,682,000lb. sent coastwise, and 1,240,000lb. exported. The deliveries in 1841 were 28,072,831lb. for home consumption, and 10,190,100lb. sent coastwise and exported. This shows an increase of about 8,000,000 lbs. in the consumption last year as far as London alone is concerned. We quote *Bohea* now at 1s. 6d; Congou, ord. to good ord., at 1s. 9½d to 1s. 9½d; Pekoe, flavoured, at 2s 4d to 2s 7d; Pouchong, at 1s 6d to 1s 8d; Souchong, ord. to good ordinary, at 1s 9½d to 1s 10d, and mid. to good mid. 3s to 3s 6d; flowery Pekoe, 3s to 3s 8d; Twankay, good ord. to but mid., 1s 9d to 1s 9½d, and mid. to Hyson kind, 2s to 3s; Hyson, good ord. 2s 3d, and mid. to good mid. 3s to 4s 6d; and Gunpowder, 5s to 2s 2d per lb. At the auction this morning, 2,000 chests of Congou sold briskly at 3d per lb. higher; Company's Congou was 1s 9½d to 1s 9½d per lb. cash. The deliveries last week were 352,243 lb. The stock of Company's Congou is rapidly decreasing. It is now only 11,540 chests. Merchants generally are firm.

SILK.—During the past month there has been a fair demand for all descriptions of Silk, at improved rates, though the arrivals have been tolerably large. In Bengals, good and fine is in much request, as the late arrivals consist mostly of the middling and ordinary qualities. The late arrivals of China Silk are pretty good in quality. In the Italian market, good fine Silk continues scarce, and the demand has been confined to the middling qualities mostly. A considerable portion of the late unloading of Brussa Silk, though not of so good a quality as was wished, has been sold. In Persians there is very little doing. The arrivals since the 1st December have been as follows:—from Bengal, 891; China, 540.

STOCK OF BENGAL AND CHINA RAW SILK,
1st JAN. 1842.

Bengal.		China.		Total sold & uns.		Delivd. Dec. 1841	
sold.	uns.	sold.	uns.	Bengal	China.	Bengal	China.
3088	2256	949	1212	5344	2161	391	261

PRICES CURRENT OF BENGAL AND CHINA RAW SILK.

		s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.	
Bauleah		10 0		12 0		Radnagore ord.	9 6
Commercolly		12 0		14 0		Do. sup.	15 0
Do. sup.		18 6		21 0		Serdah ord.	11 0
Cossimbuzar ord.		11 6		14 0		Do. sup.	17 0
Do. sup.		18 0		18 0			
Peridpore ord.		12 0		14 6			
Do. sup.		16 0		19 0		Taslee	18 6
Gonates ord.		12 0		13 0		Yuan-fa	16 0
Do. sup.		16 0		19 0		Taysam (none)	17 6
Hurripaul		10 6		18 0		Yel. China (do.)	11 6
Jungypore		11 6		17 0		Canton	9 6
Malda		11 0		16 0		Chin Chew	10 0

CANTON PRESS

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

By the *Mor* from Bombay the 16th February the January Overland Mail has arrived, and we have received by her the Overland Mail and Singapore papers to the 24th March from which we have made copious extracts. The intelligence from England is of not much interest; in France the trial and sentence of M. Dupuy to five years imprisonment, for an alleged implication in the attempt of Quenisset on the life of the Duc d' Aumale, has created great sensation, and a protest against this unjust and oppressive proceeding, signed by most of the Editors of the leading journals, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The boundary question pending between Great Britain and the United States, is for the present thrown into the shade by the more important discussion concerning the right of search of vessels under American flag, suspected to be engaged in the slave trade, on which subject we find a correspondence between the British ministers for foreign affairs and Mr. Stevenson in the American papers, brought by the Ann Mackim. From Calcutta our dates are to the 21st February per *Columbine*, and in our extracts will be found the latest intelligence as yet received from Caudul, which we are sorry to see is of so disastrous a nature, as to justify the most gloomy forebodings. Of the whole force at Caudul, with the exception of the officers and their wives detained as hostages, Doctor Brydon was by the last advices, still the only one who had escaped alive. From Jellalabad the tidings are more cheering, there being every prospect of the force there being able to hold out against any enemy that could be brought against it. At Candahar, General Nott engaged and discomfited a large party of the enemy.

There is a report, come from Canton, that Hang-chow-foo has been taken by the English with great slaughter to the Chinese; we know not what credit it may deserve. We also hear that some time last week an attempt was made at Hongkong to blow up the Powder Magazine there.

By the *Rose* from Chusan the 10th April, we learn that no movements of the British Forces had taken place since the destruction of the Chinese encampments near Tsekee; but the Chinese had made attempts at burning the shipping at Chinhsae, which we are told proved nearly successful in the instance of the *Ernaad* transport, the fireships having approached her very near, when some of the crew were sent to tow one out of the way, in endeavoring to do which the fireship blew up, destroying two of the *Ernaad's* lascars. H. M. S. *Blonde* is said also to have suffered some trifling damage from the blowing up of a fireship, but we have not learnt particulars. Letters mention that Ningpo is at present like a City of the dead; the greater part of its inhabitants have left it, and those that remain are of the worst description; thieves and robbers who break into the deserted houses, helping themselves to all that is valuable and breaking-up the furniture for firewood. Letters from Ningpo mention that the town will probably soon be evacuated by H. M. forces, which are likely to proceed by river and canal navigation to some spot on the Yang-tze-kiang in the neighbourhood of Nanking, whence the force may be directed either against that ancient city or against Hang-chow-foo; which town, owing to the winds and strong tides at this season of the year, it would be difficult, or perhaps impossible to approach from the seaside—

After writing the above, we have been kindly favored with the following:—

Extract from the Log of the Brigette "Rosa"
J. M. Metcalfe, Commander.

Chinhse, April 5th.—One A. M. perceiving appearances of large fires on the River above the shipping, weighed and dropped down intending to anchor below the shipping; the tide sweeping very near to the "Blonde" anchored about three or four ships lengths ahead of her, and cleared ship, with everything prepared for weighing or slipping. 2.10 A. M. heard a heavy explosion about the central ship, followed by groans and exclamations as if from

some one in the water, chief officer immediately went with a boatscrew to the spot, but too late to save the sufferers, he then proceeded further to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Found that several boats connected together, had dropped alongside the Ernaud, transport, one apparently containing a trunk; two lascars had entered the boats intending to secure them, when the explosion took place and they perished. Whilst receiving this explanation another raft exploded under the quarter, blowing in the quarter gallery ports, lifting the cutter in her tracks under the davits, and covering the Ernaud with liquid fire, but fortunately no more serious damage to the ship. An officer of the "Blonde" with three of the boats crew who were just alongside of the vessel at the moment, were most seriously burnt. Boat returned immediately to "Roza," several more rafts passing within half our length of us, one struck the "Blonde's" minnie under the lower boom, and exploded directly afterwards, together with several in her immediate vicinity, fortunately without doing further damage. At this time light rain falling which soon increased to heavy showers. All the ships with boats ahead ready to tow the rafts away. Several explosions taking place at the stakes in the mouth of the river, the rafts having driven athwart them. At day break found several of the rafts on shore full of combustibles. Some of them were the common riversampans with a box containing about 50 or 60 lbs. of powder with a match inserted in a tube through the centre of the box; at a calculated time the powder falling through a hole in the tube on the watch. The A.M. weighed and proceeded down the river. By intelligence to the 6th no further attack on Ningpo.

Accounts received from the East coast during the week mention that vessels at Namoa and Chinchew are under considerable apprehensions of an attack from the Chinese, from its having become known that the Mandarins have engaged the services of a noted pirate, who is to command 35 war junks, the crew of which beyond their regular number are to be strengthened by about 1000 soldiers, wherewith to attack the English vessels. Capt. Smith, H. M. S. senior naval officer, commanding at Amoy, on this report becoming known to him, despatched H. M. S. Pyrites to Chinchew to reconnoitre, but it is thought that ship, from the smallness of the squadron at Amoy, will not be able to afford permanent protection to the merchant shipping on the coast of Fokeen. Up to the last advices from the coast no hostile movements had taken place.

During the week a great number of papers from New York to 28th December have come to hand (ex Ann Mackim) but they contain little intelligence of interest beyond that brought by the London mail. The all engrossing topic of discussion was the new Fiscal Act submitted to the Legislature by the President. We copy from a New York paper the indictment presented by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia against N. Biddle and others for having as managers of the U. S. Bank defrauded its stockholders. It was however feared that the indictment would be quashed. U. S. Bank stock is quoted at 34 to 44 per cent. The unredeemed notes of that establishment are at a discount of from 30 to 35 per cent.

We copy from the Register translations of two Imperial Edicts, in one of which the Emperor attempts to excite the valour of his troops by threats of punishment and promises of reward, and for the latter purpose remits to his general Yih king a number of honors to be distributed by him to the most deserving. The Emperor declares this to be a deviation from established custom. From this as well as other edicts it appears that the court has no thoughts yet of peace, and although we have not seen it, we learn that an Imperial Edict has lately arrived here, in which the Emperor breathes nothing but death and destruction against the barbarians, expressing a wish even to taste the flesh of H. M. Plenipotentiary, Admiral Parker, and Sir Hugh Gough, whose skins, (as soon as he has got them) he will stuff for pillows!

The squadron which as we stated last week, consisting of H. M. S. *Herald* and *Cruizer* and two Steamers, had gone to the Bogue, in consequence of prevailing reports of preparations having been made to rebuild the fortifications, returned to Hongkong

about a week since without having found anything to confirm the truth of such reports. The entering of the Bogue by this force has produced little or no excitement in Canton. The U. S. Frigate *Constellation* is anchored near Whampoa, and letters from Canton state that she is about to proceed higher up, to the neighborhood of Canton, that Commodore Kearney may with more effect demand satisfaction of the Chinese for the detention and ill treatment of the crew of the Morrison's boat and other injuries inflicted by the Chinese. We give this merely as a report.

We regret much to learn that by the *Psyche*, lately arrived from the coast, reports have been received that the *Ann*, Capt. Denham, from Chusan for Macao, was during a gale driven on shore on the northern coast of the Island of Formosa, and the crew taken prisoners by the Chinese, who also took possession of the vessel, whose treasure freight is said to amount to considerably more than 100,000 Dollars. We are fearful for the fate of the crew and of Mr. Robert Gully, a passenger; if nothing worse happens to them, they may at least be detained prisoners for an indefinite time, without their friends having any certain information concerning them, or being in any way able to alleviate their misfortune. Of the crew of their *Nerbudda*, also lost on Formosa, although it is reported that upwards of a hundred got safe on shore nothing has since been heard.

We hear nothing of interest from Canton, except that the late heavy rains have destroyed a great portion of the repairs of the Dutch Fort. The rains have also treated the new road at Hongkong very unceremoniously; part of the hill above the road near the town came down the other day, and we regret to learn that three Chinese were buried under it and lost their lives.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain W. Warren, R. N., Captain H. Eyres, R. N., Captain C. A. Barlow, R. N., and Captain E. Belcher, R. N., Companions of the most honorable military order of the Bath.—*London Gazette*, 14th Dec.

We are informed that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary will leave for the north on about the 8th of next month in H. M. S. *Blenheim*. Many of those interested are anxious to know what will become of the committee of lands and roads at Hongkong, all the members of which will have to leave at the same time.

The following as important from the quarter whence it comes, we take from the *Atlas* of Dec. 18
OPINION OF THE EX-PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS ON THE JUSTICE OF THE ENGLISH WAR AGAINST CHINA.

NEW YORK HERALD.—The justice of the cause between the two parties. Which has the righteous cause? You have perhaps been surprised to hear me answer, Britain—Britain has the righteous cause. But to prove it I have been obliged to show that the opium question is not the cause of the war: my demonstration is not yet complete. The cause of the war is the Kotou!—the arrogant and insupportable pretensions of China, that she will hold commercial intercourse with the rest of mankind, not upon terms of equal reciprocity, but upon the insulting and degrading forms of relation between lord and vassal. The melancholy catastrophe with which I am obliged to close, the death of the gallant Napier, was the first fruit of the bitter struggle against that insulting and senseless pretension of China. Might I in the flight of time be permitted again to address you, I should pursue the course of the inquiry through the four questions with which I have begun? But the solution of them all is involved in the germinating element of the first, the justice of the cause. This I have sought in the natural right of man. Whether it may ever be my good fortune to address you again in the disposal of a higher power; but with reference to the last of my four questions—what are the duties of the government and the people of the United States resulting from the existing war between Great Britain and China? I leave to your meditations the last event of that war which the winds have brought to our ears—the ransom of Canton. When we remember the scornful refusal from the gates of Canton, in

July, 1834, of Mr. Astell hearing the letter of peace and friendship from Lord Napier to the Governor of the two Provinces, and the contemptuous refusal to receive the letter itself, and compare it with the ransom of that same city in June, 1841, we trace the whole line of connection between cause and effect. May we not draw from it a monitory lesson—written upon a beam of phosphoric light, of preparation for war and preservation of peace?

From the Friend of China, 14th April.

PROCLAMATION.

With the desirable object of preventing Disputes and laying down some defined system regarding the circulating medium in this settlement, his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, is pleased to promulgate the following brief Rules, which are to be considered applicable to all common bazaar Purchases and Barter, Hire, &c. &c. but not to interfere with, or affect what may be termed Mercantile Transactions; and are to be in force on the Island of Hongkong, pending the gracious pleasure of her Majesty's the Queen of Great Britain.

1st. The following coins are to be deemed legal tenders:—Spanish, Mexican, and other Dollars, and their component parts. Company Rupees and their component parts:—Cash, or the copper coin current in China.

2nd. Dollars of whatever denomination or device, and whether whole or chopped, are to circulate at par with reference to each other, always, providing that they be of the proper weight and standard.

3rd. Two and one Quarter Company's Rupees shall be considered equal to one Dollar.

One Rupee and two Annas (or half a quarter) equal to half a Dollar and half a Rupee and one Anna (or nine annas) equal to one quarter of a Dollar.

4th. Twelve hundred Cash (1200) (copper coin) shall be equal to one Dollar.

Six hundred (600) to half a Dollar.

Three hundred (300) to one quarter of a Dollar.

Five hundred and thirty three (533) to one Company Rupee.

Two hundred and sixty six (266) to half a Rupee.

One hundred and thirty three (133) to one quarter of a Rupee.

5th. Any other coins whether British or Foreign, not enumerated in the preceding Rules, are not to be deemed a legal tender, but they can of course be sold, or otherwise bartered in the bazaar, according to their intrinsic value.

6th. Cash (copper coin) at the rate laid down in the 4th Rule, will be sold to any individual requiring it in sums of not less than fifty Dollars, on application to the Treasurer and Secretary to her Britannic Majesty's Superintendents of Trade &c.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at Hongkong Government House, this 29th day of March, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.
By order CHAS. E. STEWART,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

General order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough G. C. B. Commanding Expeditionary Land Force in China. Dated Head Quarters, Ningpo City, 14th March, 1842.

I, Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough congratulates the Troops both at Ningpo and Chinchew, on the recent gallant repulse of the Chinese, in their bold and well-planned night attack upon these Cities.

All those employed manifested the spirit which the Lieut. General feels assured that the whole of the troops would have displayed, had circumstance enabled them to come into closer contact with the enemy.

Sir Hugh Gough begs Colonel Schoedde and Lieut. Colonel Morris C. B. to accept for themselves, as Commanders at the points of attack his very best thanks, and to convey his Excellency's highest approval to the officers, non-commissioned officers and Soldiers, under their respective Commands, particularly to those mentioned by them and by Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie C. B. who commanded the Sortie from the North Gate of Ningpo, and whose praiseworthy conduct was such as might have been expected from this gallant and judicious officer: Lieut. Colonel Mountain C. B. Deputy Adjutant General; Lieut. Colonel Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General; Major More, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Dr. French, Superintending Surgeon; Captains More and Balfour, and Lieut. Volesworth, Madras Artillery:—Lieutenants Murray, Armstrong, and O'Toole, 18th R. I. Regt., Brevet Captain Moorhead, 26th Cameroonian Regiment; Captain Mc. Andrew, Lieut. Grand, Lieut. and Adjutant Browne, Lieut. Ramsay and Michell of the 49th and Captain Danbeney & Co. Schaw* of the 55th Regiment.

20. The following letter from the Military Secretary
* Thus in the *Friend of China* & *Hongkong Gazette*.

to the Commander in Chief-in-India forwarding copy of a letter to his Excellency's address from his Lordship, the General Commanding in Chief, having been received by the last mail. Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough has the high gratification of communicating to the Force under his command the gracious expression of Her Majesty's approval, as conveyed by General Lord Hill.

Commander in Chief's office, Delhi,
Dec. 24th 1841. Head Quarter, Camp.

No. 551.

Sir,—I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for your information, copy of a letter from Lord Hill, dated Horse Guards Oct. 30th 1841, and to express his Excellency's gratification in having the opportunity of conveying these assurances of Her Majesty's approbation.

I have &c.
(Signed) JOHN LUARD,
Lieut. Colonel Mil. Sec.

To Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough G. C. B.
Commanding the Military Force, in China.

October, 30th 1841, Horse Guards.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th August last transmitting a printed copy of Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough's report of the brilliant successes obtained by the troops under his Command in the neighbourhood of Canton in the month of the May last, and I have the satisfaction of assuring you, that the Queen has been pleased to express her entire approbation of those operations, and of the conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion.

You will be pleased to signify the same to Sir Hugh Gough, and to inform him likewise, that the zeal, talent and energy he displayed, are duly appreciated by Her Majesty who is no less sensible of the conspicuous gallantry of the troops, and of their admirable order under the most trying circumstances.

I have &c.
(Signed) HILL.

30. His Excellency has the further pleasure of publishing the following letter from the Political Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council.

No. 1723.

To Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. Commanding the Expeditionary Force on the Coast of China. Secret Dept.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch under date the 5th September, announcing the capture of Amoy by Her Majesty's combined naval and military forces; and in reply to convey to you, his Lordship's high approbation of the judicious arrangements concerted by Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker and your Excellency, and of the conduct of the officers and men engaged on this occasion.

Copies of the despatches have been published in the Official Gazette, and transmitted to the authorities in England.

I have &c.
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Sec. to the Governor of India.

By order,

A. S. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut. Colonel Deputy Adjutant
General Expeditionary Force.

General Orders by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough G. C. B. Commanding the Expeditionary Land Force, Dated Head quarters Ningpo City 10th March 1842.

Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough congratulates his brave Comrades in arms on the opportunity which was given to them on the heights of Segoan, of proving to the elite of the Chinese Army, the superiority of Britons both as Soldiers and as men.

Sir Hugh Gough will not here particularize, as the frequency of brilliant deeds in this small but formidable force renders it difficult to vary the expression of his approval, and where all did their duty nobly, the Lieut. General requests all to accept his warmest thanks with the assurance that he will not fail in his despatch to do justice to their gallant and exemplary conduct so creditably displayed as well in the field as in their forbearance towards the peasant, who were in many cases intermingled with the fugitive soldiers.

The Lieutenant General's thanks are equally due to the Battalion of Seamen and marines, and he feels assured that every Officer and Soldier will join with him, in admiration of the spirited advance of a small body of the Battalion upon the fortified Encampment on the hill to the right of the Enemy's position, headed by His Excellency Sir Wm. Parker.

By order,
A. S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut. Colonel Deputy Adjutant
General, Expeditionary Force.

From the Canton Register, 19th April.

TRANSLATION

Regulations for the Imperial army.

The following imperial edict has been received. The discipline of the army is of the utmost impor-

tance and the ranks should clearly understand it. Rewards and punishments should be conferred and inflicted with sincerity and impartiality in order to keep the ranks in awe; then the regulations will be self evident. Sincerity being observed in rewards and punishments, then favour and sternness will be equally proportioned. Our family have preserved peace for the last two hundred years, and the officers and troops of each province have been nourished by our favours, and instructed (in military exercises); they have been most thoroughly imbued by our abundant kindness. You have long been engaged (with the English) and you must all, with impetuous courage strive to be foremost, in order to deserve well of your country.

Last year, the army that was put in motion, fought six successive days and nights with the English at *Tinghac*, and killed in battle innumerable barbarian banditti. As to the rest of the troops that are brought from other provinces, the officers must be capable of clearly instructing them and exciting their ardour. But, why, when about to join battle do they run away; the rebellious barbarians are neither strong nor brave; how, then, are they not to be exterminated? But it (the conduct of the soldiers) arises from the self indulgence and ignorance of the great military officers (in not drilling the troops), which is the cause that the officers and troops are unable to obey orders: if these evils are not quickly guarded against and remedied, how will it be possible to recover pure habits and practices, and to stimulate the heart of the army?

I order the awe inspiring general (*Yihking*) and the assistant great minister (*he*) to institute a clear enquiry into the loss of the several cities, and of the officers and soldiers, who advanced and who retreated, and submit them to the severest examination, and then let the military law take its course; allow not the slightest indulgence, but put the convicted criminals to death.

As to those who have deserved well, let them receive exuberant rewards, for the purpose of exciting their ardour and strengthening their courage; and confer degrees of nobility to encourage them to labour: all this rests with the said general and his colleagues, to be managed with sincerity and plainness or impartial—justice, to excite to fidelity and righteousness, and instruct (the troops) to be courageous and observe rectitude of conduct; for my anger and of all the people is awakened against the enemy and he must be opposed; thus the cup of the iniquities of the avaricious, crafty, murderous barbarians is full; let the hearts of men think on this, and on heavenly principles, and then what difficulty will there be in utterly exterminating them?

Let this be strictly explained to the ranks—that rewards and punishments will be justly awarded; and that conspicuous merit will be immediately reported. For this special purpose I have forwarded fifty large peacocks feathers; fifty blue do. eighty thumb rings; forty feather reeds (*Lingchow*);* ninety small knives; seventy five tobacco purses and flints; sixty buttons of the 6th rank; 80 buttons of the 7th rank; and I order *Chookikking* and his colleagues to convey them to the camp, and deliver them to the awe-inspiring general, *Yihking*, to be respectively received. The officers and soldiers who have been recorded for extraordinary courage;—and, moreover, to excite the officers, soldiers, and people of all the other provinces.—if there be any who have rushed forward and seized an ensign (flag), not shrinking from the points of the spears and arrows, and have killed an officer of the English rebels,—for these let the said general order out all the (above named) badges of distinction, and liberally bestow them as rewards—and make a statement of the whole affair and duly report it,—each case apart,—for I, the emperor, most assuredly must break thro' limited—or established—rules, and show kindness.

The said general and his colleagues should use both kindness and severity—tempering both—in reviewing and exercising the troops; giving heed to my intense anxiety to tranquillize the borders of the sea.—the coast;—(12th moon, 3d day—January 13, 1842.

By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

The following imperial edict has been received. Formerly, because *Yen Pihloou* (late governor of *Fokien*), in a detailed report, stated the circumstances of the loss of *Amoy*; but as I was apprehensive that the report was not true—and as I could not be always admitting him to an audience, I sent *Twanhwa* to make a secret examination; it is now authenticated that the said *Shelang* has reported the

* An ornament for the ap, denoting a certain rank

facts, and the reports generally tally with each other; and in the number of the new troops (reinforcements) (at *Amoy*) and the marines (*water braves*—i. e. swimmers and divers), (the reports differ but little. But the said governor has been managing the affairs of *Amoy* for more than half a year; yet the English no sooner appear than straight way *Amoy* is lost! and he forthwith retreats upon, and to guard, *Tunggun* and *Shingkeun*; he is stupid and weak, without ability, and he cannot avoid the consequences of his crime.

Now, as *Amoy* has been retaken, our indulgence shall excuse the severe punishment of his crime; but he is to be degraded three steps and lose his button and rank—but yet be retained in office, and shame may, perhaps, stimulate him to efforts to regain his reputation, when his honours shall be restored.

Now looking at another of his reports, I see he announces that the English have not renewed their attacks; this is nothing but empty prattle and glossing talk; and there is not a word of truth in it.—He should now (have reported) in what manner he had formed his plan of attack and extermination of the (English) places; but no scheme has been devised:—heinous heinous are his incoherent fallacies; this (conduct) really proves he is ungrateful for (imperial) favours, and unfit for office. I order that *Yen Pihloou* be forthwith dismissed from the public service. Respect this.

12th moon 3d day—January 13, 1842.

By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN, CHINHAIE AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards, Pelican 18—comdr. Napier, Hyacinth 18—“ G. Goldsmith, Meldeste 18—“ Watson, Columbine 18—“ Morshed, Clio 16—“ E. Troubridge, Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland, Lady Bentinck, surveying, vessel comdr. R. Collinson, Troopship Jupiter mr comr R. Fulton, H. C. S. Nemesies lieut. W. H. Hall, “ Queen mr comr W. Warden, “ Phlegathon lieut. McCleverty, “ Descartes comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44—captain H. Smith, C. B. Pyhlades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent) Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter, Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CHANTON RIVER,

Blenheim 72—captain Sir Thomas Herbert K. C. B. Senior Commanding Officer. Herald 26—“ J. Nias, C. B. Nimrod 18—comdr. Giasse, Cruiser 18—comdr. J. Pearse, Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood, Young Hebe 4—Wood, H. C. S. Hooghly mr comr Ross, “ Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

18. (B.) *Mor*, Methuen, Bombay, and Singapore.
20. “ *Columbine*, Major, Calcutta and Sing.
21. “ *Rose*, Metcalfe, Chusan.
21. (Sp) *Singular*, ———, Manila.

SAILED

18. (A.) *Ianthe*, Steele, New York.
20. (B.) *Polatine*, Gardner, Singapore.
23 “ *Cecilia*, Campbell, Singapore.

The *Ariel*, did not sail from this for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta, until the 19th of this month.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.—December 6, *Sanderson*, China, Downs; 8. *Mary Catherine*, China, Brighton; 9. *Fort William*, China, Portsmouth; 25. *Amity*, China, Liverpool; 27. *Apolline*, China, Dover; January. H. M. S. *Conway*, China, Plymouth.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND.—December 18. *Dovecot*, Bull, China, Downs; *Hiram*, Christensen, Manila, Coves; H. M. S. *North Star*, Home, China, H. M. S. *Harlequin*, Hastings, China; *John Christian*, Whycombe, China, Liverpool; 19. H. M. S. *Beleisla*, Kingcombe; *Apollo*, White, and Sapphire, Cole, China, Plymouth; 31. *Bengallee*, China,

SUPPLEMENT.

Liverpool ; 2, January, H. M. S. Hazard, China,
Portsmouth.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—*Nimrod, Euphrates.*

For Bombay,—*Eleanor.*

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson, Robert Whiteway,
Anna Eliza, Dovecot, Borussia,
Abbot's Reading, John Christian,
Gulnare, Bengalee, Devon.*

From Bombay,—*Castle Huntly, Wild Irish Girl,
Corsair, Caledonia, Drongan,
Bombay, Montague, Royal Saxon.*

From Calcutta,—*Lawrence, Sea Queen, Fortescue,
Anna Watson.*

From Singapore,—*John Cree, Margarida.*

From Java,—*Orion.*

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Jany. SINGAPORE, 26th March.

UNITED STATES, Dec. 29. MANILA.

CALCUTTA, 21st Feby. AMOY, 10th March.

BOMBAY, 16th Feby. CHUSAN, 10th April.

JAVA, 17th February,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSLS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ardaseer,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
*Ann,	271	Macalpine	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Ceylon,	—	Leslie,	Russell and Co.
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Cacique,	171	Mann,	C. Fearon.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Eleanor,	511	holderness	Burjorjee Manackjee.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
*Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson, How & Co.
*Forth,	394	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Friends,	206	Rugg,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Good Success,	—	Eames,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Hero,	410	Farmer,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Horton,	—	Cuningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John H. Yates,	—	Moullins	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Juverna,	—	Grundy,	Wetmore & Co.
*John Reawick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	"
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Maulmein,	—	Pruitt,	H. Rustonjee.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mor,	—	Methuen,	"
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Queen Mab,	—	Ainly,	Jardine M. Co.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
*Reliance,	1243	Green,	"
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers,
Sir Robt. Peel,	—	Craig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
S. R. Crawford	—	Robertson	A. A. de Mello.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	—	Commodore Kearney.
*Akbar,	—	Dumaresq Russell and Co.
Panama,	—	"
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,
*Cayuga,	—	Bissel,
Forum,	—	Murdock,
Horatio,	—	Howland,
Levant,	—	Foulke,
Ann MacKim,	—	"

DUTCH.

Minerva, | — | Laneg, | W. Scott.

PERUVIAN.

Ana, | — | Riestro, | Russell and Co.

SWEDISH.

James Boorman | — | Rimmer, | Russell and Co.

* at Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 31.] Macao, Saturday, 30th April, 1842.

[No. 333.]

PUBLIC AUCTION,

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure in announcing of the public, that he will sell (by order of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., on account of whom it may concern), to the highest bidder, this day, **SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT**, (weather permitting, or the sale will be postponed until Monday the 2nd May), precisely at 12 o'clock, in the Inner Harbour of Macao, **THE BRITISH SHIP "MERCURY,"** OF 250 TONS or thereabouts, with all her stores, in separate lots; Particulars are published in handbills now in circulation.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE.

of the late
JAMES INNES, Esq.

JOHN SMITH has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public, that he will sell in his premises, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on Tuesday next, the 3rd May, precisely at 12 o'clock, one of the fastest Clipper Brigs in China—the "**ADVENTURE**,"—of 143 (or 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ O. M.) tons, or thereabout, with all her masts, rigging, sails, boats &c. &c. as she now lies in the Typa. Further particulars will appear hereafter.

Inventory of stores may be seen on application.

Macao, 25th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of **BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co.** in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of **ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, **WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN**, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) **W. E. ACRAMAN.**
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

M^R. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **Mr. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. **F. HAWKINS, Lient. Col.**
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of \$ 40,000, payable in that City, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoy &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double sea-walls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.


HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DOUS**, or to


C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.


FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.

 **THE** fast sailing A 1 Barque "**CHUSAN**," Capt. LAIRD, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
DENT & Co.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A 1 British Brig **JOHN HORTON**, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain O. CUNNINGHAM. Apply to
W. T. KINSLEY—Hongkong,
or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.—Macao.**
Macao, 14th April, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.


 **THE** "**QUEEN MARY**," Capt. AINLEY, now at Whampoa has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Messrs COOLIDGE & RYAN,—Canton.
or **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 **THE** new Clipper built Brig **STEPHEN ROWAN CHAWFORD**, Captain B. ROBERTSON, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to the undersigned or passage to Captain Robertson.
A. A. DE MELLO.


Macao, 16th April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

 **THE** Barque **CACIQUE**, Capt. MANN, will be despatched for the above port on Friday next the 29th inst. at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply to
C. FEARON.


Macao, 22nd April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOERABAYA.

 **THE** Dutch Barque **JANE**, 200 Tons, Capt. BENG, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


 **THE** A 1 British Barque "**ANN**" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.


Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

 **THE** new Clipper **ARROW**, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

 **THE** Ship "**GENERAL WOOD**" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

 **THE** British Barque "**LADY HAYES**," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to **S. J. C.**, care of Messrs **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—**MADIRA WINE** in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.**; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, **AMERICAN PINE SPARS**, **PROVISIONS**, **SHERRY WINE** in Wood and Glass, **BRANDY**, do. **COIR ROPE**, **CANVAS**, **PAINTS** and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**CHAMPAGNE** (fine) in 3 dozen cases, **SHERRY**, (Pale) in Hogsheads. **BRANDY** and **GENEVA** do. **PALE ALE BASS**'s, do. **BEEF** in tierces, **PORK** in barrels. **COALS**, 120 tons. **OILMANS** Stores late Imports. Apply to
DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**BEEF** and **PORK**; **BISCUIT** and **BREAD** for Ship's use; old and costly **WINES**; **PORT**, **SHERRY** and **MADIRA**; **BRANDY**, vintage of 1807; **SFERMACETI CANDLES**; best quality **EAU DE COLOGNE**; apply to

J. A. De SILVA.
at **MR. NYE'S.**

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

BILLS on Messrs **BARING BROTHERS and Co.**, London, at 6 months sight for sale by
Macao, 7th April 1842. **GIDEON NYE, Jr.**

FOR SALE.—**MEXICAN DOLLARS.** **BILLS** on LONDON. **E. I. Co's DRAFTS** on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**SHERRY** in Butts and Hhds., **PORT** and **SHERRY** in bottle ex "**Sappho**" and **Allsopp's fine PALE ALE** in Hhds. ex "**John O'Gaunt**" & "**Regular**." **TURNER & Co.**

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**BRANDY** in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—**CHATEAU LA ROSE**, in 2 dozen cases. **MANILA SEGARS**, 4a superior. **COGNAC BRANDY.** **SELTZERWATER** and **HOCK.** **HAMBURG PORK** and **BEEF.** **RUSSIAN DUCK** and **CANVAS.** Apply to
JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—**FOUR** good **SPARS** of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also **RUSSIA CORDAGE**, **FELT**, **LEAD** in **SHEETS**, **CHAINS** and **ANCHORS** of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of **MISS KEAOU LWAN WANG**, A Chinese Tale, translated by **SLOTH**, price one Dollar, **ESOP'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH**, price two dollars.
The **CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS** and **THEIR DEBTS**, price one dollar.

MR. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The **LAW** relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN**, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Symons**, price one dollar.

THE charges for **ADVERTISING** and **JOB PRINTING** at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
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Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
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Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
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Of Subscription to the Canton Press, For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

EUROPE.

Overland Mail, 4th January.

The public are generally much disappointed at the abrupt termination of **Mr. E. B. Smith's** trial. They had long anticipated the day as one on which important facts

would transpire which might serve to guide their operations, but now they find the chance of that information they felt they had a right to obtain, suddenly taken from them, and the whole affair as much enveloped in mystery as on the day when Mr. E. B. Smith was first taken into custody. The *Times* says, "There can be no doubt that the recent disappointment of the public curiosity has operated prejudicially on the character of the Government. That disappointment may have been inevitable; it may have been morally impossible for the affair to have been with propriety worked in any other way; but not the less certain is it, that the sudden fall of the curtain, and disappearance of the chief performers, without the least disclosure or explanation, has furnished an opportunity for calumnious invention and the spread of scandalous reports which has scarcely ever been equaled."—We have very melancholy accounts of the Niger expedition by the *Horatio* transport, arrived from Ascension, which she left on the 27th of October, with invalids from the African squadron. She brings sad accounts of the disastrous effects of the climate on the crews composing the Niger expedition, to less than one-third of them having survived, of whom about twenty-two have died. The *Seyden*, on quitting the Niger river, with thirty-six invalids on board, fell in with the *Dolphin*, and transferred them to that ship. Eight of these died on board the *Dolphin*; and with the remainder she proceeded to Ascension, where they were put on board the *Horatio*; and have returned home. The havoc made by the climate on the crews had greatly disheartened the expedition, and it was considered doubtful whether it could proceed. It is somewhat singular that the blacks who went from England with the expedition were the first to fall a prey to sickness on entering the river. The former accounts received from the expedition mentioned that the steamers entered the Niger river on the 13th of August. We now learn that this river is two miles wide, and that it is thought to be the chief of the many mouths of the Niger. The vessels, with the *Amelia* tender, did not do more than about a dozen miles, until the 20th, on which day they did about thirty; the 21st, thirty miles more; the 22d, being Sunday, they rested; the 23d was wasted in looking after the *Wilberforce*, which had gone up (without Captain Trotter's knowledge) by a different channel. The 34th they did twenty miles; the 25th, twenty-five miles; and on the evening of the 26th they all four arrived at the island of Ebor, 130 miles up the river, according to its course. The river here is about 200 yards wide, and of good depth, the banks, to the water's edge, covered with vegetation, with the cotton, umbrellia, palm, bamboo, and many other trees of the kind. The depth of water varies from thirteen fathoms down to very shallow indeed, the current against them going up about two miles an hour. Thus far up the river its width varies from 100 yards to a mile and a half. The next thirty or forty miles, they saw but few huts. The next thirty or forty miles, they passed several villages, then (for some miles) fewer inhabitants again, and latterly none. The town of Ebor is very large, not on the main river, but up a creek. The king went on board the *Albert*, dressed like a mountebank, red coat, &c. The natives are quite peaceful towards them; indeed, they were fearful of them; they had provided them with vegetables and some bullocks on the day the last letter was dated, viz. the 18th of September. They have very large canoes, carrying forty or fifty men each.

The consumption of flour in the five Metropolitan districts is estimated at 30,000 sacks weekly. The population, according to the last census, is 1,870,727.

Dec. 14.—The members of the London Association have memorialised the Postmaster-general, complaining of delay in the delivery of letters from various parts of the kingdom on the arrival of the overland mails, and asking that letters by the latter may be kept back for delivery by the twopenny post; to which Colonel Maubly has replied, that his lordship regrets he cannot comply with this application, as he should not feel justified in subjecting the important correspondence from India and other parts abroad, which is brought by these mails, to the serious detention which must inevitably result from a compliance with the wishes of the memorialists.

The *Globe* makes a revelation, which is important if true, and the *Morning Post* copies it without direct contradiction—"The plan of the Ministry for the future regulation of the import of foreign corn has at length been suffered to transpire; and as it is supposed to have received the sanction of the leaders of the agricultural party, we may presume it will be adopted by them when the Parliament assembles. The sliding scale is retained, but under a modified form, the duty fluctuating only to the extent of 14s. the maximum being 18s. per quarter, and the minimum 4s. per quarter, rising or falling 1s. for every fall or rise of 1s. in the average price of wheat; the pivot being 54s. per quarter, or under, for the highest rate of duty, and 68s. or over, for the lowest rate. The plan also embraces some wholesome regulations for taking the weekly averages, with a view to remedy the trickery which is now practised by interested parties in making their returns of sales and prices. This is a very great improvement upon the system; and it will insure a certain amount of revenue from corn, the average duty being 11s. per quarter, the mean between 4s. and 18s.

It is very gratifying to know that a treaty, commenced by the late and concluded by the present government,

between England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, for the entire abolition of the trade in slaves, has been signed and ratified.—The four Foreign Powers agreed to adopt the English laws against the slave-trade, which declare the actual engagement in the trade to be piracy, and the embarking of capital in it to be felony. All the Powers mutually grant to each other the right of search into vessels bearing their flag.

Mr. Charles Scott, son of the late Sir Walter Scott, whose death recently took place in Turkey, was in his 30th year. He was of a reserved and diffident temper and disposition, but possessed of considerable intelligence and a fund of quiet humour, which he delighted to exercise among his private friends. He was carefully educated at Oxford, but from his unobtrusive manner and retired habits was little known, and made no exertion beyond his official duties.

FRANCE.

The King of the French opened in person the Session of the Chambers on the 27th Dec., in a speech from the throne. His Majesty having noticed the convention concluded between France, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Porte, which he considers as consecrating the common intention of the powers to maintain the peace of Europe, and to consolidate the repose of the Ottoman empire, proceeds to direct the attention of the Chambers to the establishment of a balance between the expenditure and the revenues of the state, and to the construction of a national system of railroads, as labours which honour peace, and render it stable and fruitful; assuring them that he is himself at the same time endeavouring, "by negotiations prudently conducted, to extend the commercial relations, and to open new markets for the production of the soil and arts of France." But while economy is recommended, it is accompanied with the proviso that the "military organization" of the country is not to be weakened; and that "the execution of those works which are to increase the national prosperity," as the fortifications of Paris, are not to be deferred. He next compliments the "noble labours" of the troops "in Algeria," which is to be considered "henceforth and for ever French;" and then, in language which nothing could dictate but a spirit equal to any and every emergency, proceeds to notice the disaffection of a party to his person and dynasty, remarking, "Whatever may be the burdens of our situation, France would support them without difficulty if faction did not unceasingly obstruct the course of her powerful activity. I will not dwell upon the intrigues and crimes of the factions, but let us not forget, gentlemen, that it is that which debars our country from fully enjoying all the blessings which Providence has conferred upon it, and which retards the development of that legal and pacific liberty which France has at last achieved, and of which I make it my glory to insure her the possession. We shall follow up this task, gentlemen. My Government will do its duty. It will maintain everywhere and constantly the authority of the laws, and cause them to be respected as it will respect them itself. Your loyal support will aid me."

The king proceeded to the Chambers in a close carriage, drawn by four horses, and attended by four other carriages. Precautions had been taken to prevent the approach of any person within musket-shot of the line of march, except the military on duty; even the terraces of the Tuileries gardens were closed.

On the 28th the Chamber of Deputies gave a great triumph to the ministry. It met to elect its Speaker and appoint its committees. At four o'clock the ballot for the election of President commenced; and at five o'clock the result was announced. M. Sauzet, the Ministerial candidate, obtained 193 votes; M. de Lamartine, the Opposition candidate, 64; M. Odilon Barrot, candidate of the Gauche, 45. M. Sauzet was proclaimed President.

CANADA.

A Court-martial has been held by direction of Sir R. Jackson, administering the Government in Canada, and Commander of the Forces, on Mr. Johnson, of Colonel Dyer's Militia, for participation in the capture of Col. Grogan, within the territory of the United States. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and after addressing the Court in mitigation, he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps.

MILITARY.

55th Regt.—The dept has moved from Chatham to Canterbury. It musters 290 r. and 1 capt. Horner, Paymaster Daniell, Lieut. Brooke, and Ens. Lloyd, are on leave. In consequence of there being no officer at the depot, Lieut. Edwards is called in, although he has been only half the usual time allowed for the recruiting service.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, who recently returned from China, had rather a long interview on Saturday morning with the chancellor of the exchequer at his official residence in Downing street.—*Courier*. F. of India, Feb. 7.

Mr. KENNEDY, the editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, is going out, we understand, in the employment of government, to Texas, and will, most probably, ultimately have the appointment which the Whig Radicals bestowed on captain Elliot, of consul in that country. Accompanied by Mr. Kennedy, he sailed from Liverpool on Friday, in the Acadia, royal mail steamer, for the U. S., Hull Packet.—The Atlas.

AFFGHANISTAN.

From the *India Gazette*, 18th February.

It is with much pleasure that we publish the following authentic intelligence:—

"There are letters from Major Pottinger and Captain G. P. Lawrence, in the Fort Badeeahad, in the Lughman country, to January 23d, where they describe themselves as being well treated under the care of Mahomed Akbar Khan. The following names are also mentioned, as those of persons present at the same place: General Elphinstone; Brigadier Shelton; Lieutenant Mackenzie; Captain and Mrs. Anderson and child; Capt. Boyd; Lieut. Eyre; Lieut. Waller; Mrs. Trevor; Lady Sale; Lady Macnaghten; Mrs. Sturt; Mr. and Mrs. Ryley; Mrs. Mainwaring; Sergeant and Mrs. Wade; Captains Troup and Johnson.

The date from Jullalahad is Jan. 25th. There was no alteration at that post."

The last news from Affghanistan seems to give rather a new coloring to the entire history of the rebellion. Disclosures have been made, which point pretty intelligibly to Shah Soojah, as a party somewhat more nearly connected with the insurgents, than we had hitherto been led to believe. No sooner are the Feringhees expelled from the country, than order is restored, and the chief rebels appointed to the highest offices of the State. Even Mahomed Ukhbar Khan "refers" certain chiefs to His Majesty Shah So-jah-ool-Moolk; and his connexion with the "existing Government at Cabul" becomes at once tolerably apparent. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, Government have been groping about strangely in the dark of late. Shah Soojah, Mahomed Zemann, and Ukhbar Khan, seem now to be leagued comfortably together, and the rising was merely against the Feringhees—a religious movement stirred up by Barukzye and Suddozye in concert. Time, we doubt not, will unfold some further secrets, and we shall learn then who are our enemies. The Government in this conjuncture, must be sadly puzzled to decide upon whom the "retribution" is to descend.

The following extracts, from a Kurnaul letter, of the 6th inst., give some additional personal items relative to the retreat from Cabul, derived from Jullalahad letters, as well as a few particulars of the state of affairs at that post and at Peshawar.

"Sturt and Hamilton fell in this last march. The former was shot in the pass, but not immediately killed. The men took him up and carried him some distance, but, at length wearied, placed him on a pony—shortly after which he expired.—Poor Percy Hamilton, when wounded, was placed on a camel, but the troops were obliged to abandon this and the men then carried him some distance, but after a time, tired and obliged to seek individual safety, they wrapped him in a blanket, and placed him in some sheltered spot near the road, where he must have shortly died. Brydon also saw Blair and Botte lying wounded on the road, and expecting death. During the retreat, everything, supplies and all, was abandoned, and our people were reduced to horse flesh. At Jullalahad they are pretty well off for grain, three months' they say, but they are anxiously looking out for Wild's arrival. Poor people, they will be dreadfully disappointed. The Khyber Pass, by all accounts, is now nearly impassable, the roads having been destroyed, rocks thrown down, and trenches cut across the Landi Khanah ghaut road. Wild's wound is said to be a severe one. Tulloch commanded in the last affair. Lock was killed, skirmishing, and cut off from the troops. His body was not recovered. Captain Col. Campbell, Lieut. J. Phillips, Esq. Rattray and Baron Von Meyern are among the wounded. If Polock, with the brigades, can't force the Pass, I do not think any troops can. In my opinion, four regiments should be able, if properly managed. Pollock was at Hoormuck on the 28th. He tried forced marches, but the gun bullocks were done up im-

mediately—so much for sending bullock guns instead of horse.

Letters from Jullalabad say, that a troop of Nicoll's troop of the name of O. Brien, has deserted to the enemy and been having their guns. Stories are afloat of men of 4th knocking down cavalry troopers, and mounting their horses to escape on."

Wednesday's dawn brought us a letter from Peshawur, and one or two from the provinces, but they do not afford much additional intelligence of affairs beyond the Indus. It appears, that one other straggler—a kitnudgar in the service of Lieutenant Bazett, of the 5th Cavalry, had reached Jullalabad. A Kusnaut letter mentions, that this man reports that at one time, during the retreat the Horse-Artillerymen fought well—cutting their traces and charging furiously. The same letter says "We have letters here from Jullalabad of the 24th and 27th ultimo. They had a report there that some chief was conducting the remnant of the Caudul division, by another road, direct to Peshawur. There is a road south of the common one, by which Jullalabad can be avoided, and it is just possible that a chief might be induced to guide them by it so as to avoid the enemy; but I fear the news is much too good to be true." Our Peshawur letter gives the same list of officers, who are in safety, as that already given, but adds the name of Lieutenant Alein of the 13th. "At Kabul," says our correspondent, "are Warburton—Webb—Drummond—Evans—Airy—Conolly—Drs. Berwick and B. L. four." Major Griffiths and Lieutenant Sauter are in a place called Tootoo with eleven Europeans. It is stated in this letter of the 29th that letters had just been received in Wild's camp from Jullalabad, saying that Sale's Brigade was "on the start;" but this appears to be a mistake. The Jullalabad force, we learn from another letter, had, on the 27th ult., 40 days provisions and forage for three weeks. At that date they might just have heard of Wild's failure; but we do not think that Sale will quit his post.

CHINESE AND SIKHS.

From the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 31st inst., we learn that Zowaur Singh, the Sikh general, who invaded Fikber, was killed in an action with the Chinese near *Tallukhah* about a month since; his ears and hands were cut off and sent to *Lhasa*. The command of the Sikh troops, about 900 in number, devolved on the next in rank, who entered into a treaty with the Chinese to give up their arms, and trust to the mercy of the enemy. The consequence was that they were allowed to die by cold and protracted starvation. Basteo Ram, a Sikh chief, effected his escape through the *Hyonnee* pass by which he penetrated to *Almora*. The attempt is considered to have been a most extraordinary one, and in it he lost several followers. He himself, with 130 men, has been sent on by the British authorities at *Almora*, to *Loodheeah* and 10 more are under medical treatment at the *Almora* hospital for serious injuries caused by the snow and cold.—*Delhi Gazette*, February 3.

From the *Bombay Times*, Feb. 16.

THE "PRECURSOR"—The following extract is from a letter dated London, 4th January:—

"The Precursor is now so far complete, that she will be delivered over to us early in February, and we intend dispatching her on 1st March. The other steamer, intended to run between Calcutta, Bombay, and Suez, (belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental company) is rapidly progressing; so that, ere long, communication will be every fortnight instead of monthly."

ADDITION TO THE INDIAN ARMY.—The following extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette Extra, indicates the intention of Government to make a much more substantial addition to the Indian army than that intimated in the proclamation noticed in our last. There are 74 regular regiments in the Bengal army; a company added to each will be a virtual augmentation of nearly 8000 men. The addition in Bombay will amount to 2,600; that of Madras 5,400, the total augmentation to 16,000 men. This is reckoned an economical method of increasing the army as compared with an increase of the number of regiments—it saves European officers; but it makes a regiment of 1200 strong, a most unyielding mass of men. We are already short of European officers. In fifteen royal regiments now in Bengal, there are 350 officers; in ninety one cavalry and infantry, and ten battalions of artillery—equal to 101 regiments of company's troops, there are 1500 officers; nearly 16 to each queen's regiment and 15 for each one of the company's—or in fact the officers in the queen's as compared with those in the company's regiments, are nearly as 3 to 1.

FORT WILLIAM, 5th Feb. 1842.

No. 32 of 1842.—The right honourable the governor

general of India in council has pleased to resolve, that a 16th company of the present strength shall be added to each native infantry regiment of the line, of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies.

The necessary communication has been made to the governments of Madras and Bombay, and his excellency the commander in chief in India has been requested to issue such orders as may be necessary for giving effect to this presidency to the resolution of government.

J. STUART, — Lt. Col.,
Sec. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 30th April, 1842.

H. M. S. *Cambrian* 36, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. arrived at Hongkong the day before yesterday, from Calcutta 6th March. This fine Frigate arrived in the Houghly, on the 27th February, having sailed from England on the 7th November, stayed a fortnight at the Cape, and one day at Madras. The new Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, landed from her at Calcutta on the 25th February. Lord Ellenborough will find enough to do at his first arrival; the accounts from Caudul are hardly more cheering than the former ones; for, with the exception of one Kitnudgar, Doctor Brydon is still the only one except the prisoners, who escaped alive to tell the dreadful tale. At Jellalabad however, General Sale, it was hoped, would be able to hold out, until reinforcements have been sent; the garrison is represented to be in the best spirits, and to have obtained some advantages over the enemy in several sorties made from the town. In a Calcutta Englishman of 4th March we have seen it stated that the prisoners in the hands of the Afghans are well treated, but very late news from Jellalabad had not reached Peshawur lately, from the passes being in possession of the enemy. Letters from India state it to be Lord Ellenborough's intention to order a large army into Afghanistan, to punish that people for their late acts of treachery and cruelty, and that after a full measure of retribution, that country will be evacuated by the British forces. Such line of policy seems to be in accordance with the best authorities, and while on the one hand, for the safety of the Indian possessions, the Afghan revolt cannot escape condign punishment, on the other, the permanent occupation of a poor country and doubtful subjugation of an impatient people, must entail on the Indian Government an expense far beyond their value.

The troops for China from Calcutta and Madras were about embarking, and we learn that the new Governor General, when at Madras, in person inspected several vessels destined for conveying the troops. H. M. S. *Calliope* had left Calcutta for China, and was we understand to touch somewhere on the coast of Borneo, to obtain information on some beds of coal known to exist there, and which may probably be worked with advantage, for the supply of the numerous fleet of steamers which must soon be assembled in these seas. H. M. Brig *Childers* is we understand also ordered to China. The arrival of Lord Ellenborough seems to have inspired the Bengal Government with new vigour for the prosecution of the China war; on the 2d of March tonnage for China was advertised, to be received until the 5th and it is supposed that a sufficient number of ships will be ready to convey to these shores the much increased force for the campaign contemplated this year. In Madras the ships were ready to take the troops on board, and it is said that reinforcements will likewise be sent from Bombay, and that the Steamers *Lord Auckland* and *Semiramis* would leave that port soon for China. We hope that the expediency of sending a number of small iron Steamers will not be lost sight of, they being after all the craft most useful in the operations about to be commenced against the Celestial Empire.

H. M. S. *Pylades* has we learn, been despatched by Capt. Smith from Amoy to the coast of Formosa to enquire into the fate of the crew of the *Ann*, the loss of which vessel on that coast we reported in our last. We observe the *Register* mentions a report of these people as well as the survivors of the *Nerbunda* being all sent to some inland place on the island and well treated. We hope this may be the case, and that the *Pylades* will be successful in rescuing these unfortunate men from the hands of the Chinese.

A great deal of rain has fallen here during the week, and if the same at Hongkong, we fear it will have caused a temporary interruption to the building, which is now we are told, carried on with great spirit, both by Europeans and Chinese. We learn that the fame of the new freeport is fast spreading over the Eastcoast, and from a gentleman lately returned from thence we hear that several Fokien merchants had told him that they intended visiting Hongkong with cargoes of Tea.

There is a report brought by a vessel lately arrived from Amoy that accounts had been received there of the destruction of Ningpo previous to its evacuation by the British forces. This report requires however confirmation.

The Chinese seem at length to have achieved a great improvement in naval architecture. Two frigates have lately been launched and are now at anchor near Howqua's folly. These vessels are built after European models, and are said to look well enough with the exception of their stern which does not look shipshape to nautical eyes. They have two masts, and are pierced for 9 guns of a side, and carry iron 18 and 32 pounder carronades on the main, and brass guns on the upper deck. Below the guns holes are pierced through the sides for 60 sweeps aside, so that each vessel may be impelled by 120 rowers. Accounts vary whether these two frigates are below or above the stakes; if the former, they may become dangerous to the shipping at Whampoa, and might deserve the attention of Her Majesty's squadron. As prizes they are not likely to prove very valuable, being probably built of fir. They may possibly be intended to protect the rebuilding of the Bogue forts, for which the authorities at Canton are very anxious, they having received the most positive and peremptory orders from Peking; and they, assisted by the Hong merchants, have for some time past been laying their heads together to devise means how to obey the Emperor; hitherto without success. Some of their expedients seem to be ridiculous enough, if it is true that they have made an indirect offer to release from prison a poor Chinese Christian, if Sir Henry Pottinger could be prevailed on to promise not to obstruct the rebuilding of the Forts.

We copy the following from the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

"These Islands, the nominal possession of which about a century since involved us in a war with Spain, and obtained for the celebrated Dr. Johnson, a pension from the crown, for the pamphlet he wrote urging their retention and the manifest accruing advantages obtainable from their occupation; these Islands then, after a renewal of the dispute with Buenos Ayres, our home Government have at last determined to make real colonies of Great Britain, and the lands are now being disposed of in London at the rate of 42s. per acre by the Emigration and Land Commissioners."

It is very unfortunate that our cotemporary's memory on matters of history should be so very incorrect; a defect which we suspect a course of reading alone can remedy. It is only a few weeks since he made Nelson utter nonsense; and the above, quoted from him, is incorrect in fact. England never went to war on account of the Falkland Islands, and Doctor Johnson, instead of having been paid to write in support of the retention of those islands, wrote a pamphlet defending the ministry for having by able negotiation avoided a war into which the opposition, under Lord North's administration, attempted to precipitate the country. Doctor Johnson, moreover, in his pamphlet, attempts to shew the utter worthlessness of those islands. In his time, it is true, they did not produce the large numbers of hogs and cattle with which the islands are at present stocked, and chiefly on account of which, we suppose, they are now frequently visited, and have again been claimed as belonging to the British crown.

We have, but at too late an hour to avail of it to any great extent, been kindly furnished with the *Bombay Times* of 19th and 23d February, which contain a great deal of very interesting intelligence on the subject of the war in Afghanistan, for which, in part at least, we hope to be able to make room next week. We now content ourselves with an extract from that paper, taken from the *Delhi*

THE CANTON PRESS.

Gazette, giving an account differing materially from those formerly received, in the particulars how Sir Wm. Macnaghten and the other officers accompany him to the interview met with their death. The U. S. *Gazette* affirms that they know on the very best authority that the *Lord Auckland* and *Semiramis* steamers are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to China.

The following Extract of a letter from the best authority we can possibly have, will be found very interesting, as it contains the real account of the Envoy's murder, and other particulars relating to the state of affairs at Lughman: we have stopped the Press, and displaced matter in our dawn edition for it.

On the 23d Dec. Sir William, accompanied by Trevor, Lawrence and Mackenzie, went to meet Akbar; they met, and had hardly been seated five minutes, when, at a signal, they were all seized, Lawrence, Mackenzie and Trevor bound to horses and mounted behind Afghanees. Trevor, we afterwards heard, fe I off, and was cut to pieces by the Gazees, as was also the poor Envoy who, it seems, resisted mounting a horse. Mackenzie and Lawrence were wonderfully preserved, though the whole host of Gazees cut at them as they passed; being on the same horses as two Chiefs, they were afraid to fire on us.

More of our army was destroyed in their retreat by the cold, than by the fire of the enemy. The troops had endeavoured to make a stand in an old ruined fort, after doing so till only 30 rounds ammunition remained for each man, they tried to negotiate with the Ghilziees, Mahomed Akbar assisted and asked for Gen. Elphinstone, Shelton and Johnson, to be sent to him; this was done. Towards the evening of next day, the troops from want of water and the loss of their two Chiefs, got impatient, and at night made a rush on the road to Jellalabad.

The only accounts we have since learnt are, that only one Officer lived to reach Jellalabad! Captain and Mrs. Anderson and Children, Captains Boyd, Eyre, Waller, Mrs. Trevor and Children. Ladies Sale and MacNaghten, Mrs. Sturt, Mr. and Mrs. Byley, Mrs. Mainwaring, Sergeant and Mrs. Wade are with Mahomed Ukkar Khan; they were received with every kindness and attention, and he did every thing to make them comfortable. When at Kabul, Mackenzie who was in a fort which was a Commissariat Depot, most gallantly defended it for 3 days with a handful of men till all the ammunition was expended when he brought off his party into cantonments at night. On the insurrection commencing, Trevor remained with his wife and children for two days protected by the Hazarbash who escorted them all safely to us.

Skinner and Drummond were concealed by friends in the City. All our misfortunes commenced on the death of the Envoy.

As several meetings had taken place between the Envoy and the Chiefs, no treachery was suspected when the last meeting was proposed and took place

Lughman, 23d of January, 1842."

From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, of 21st April.

Mr. Robert Edwards, having been appointed to take charge of the Post Office at Hongkong; the following regulations are published for his guidance, and for general information.

All mails upon arrival, are to be delivered to the Harbour Master, who will have them conveyed to the Post Office.

Notice of the intended time for closing any mail, is to be given to the Harbour Master, who will make the necessary arrangement for having it taken on board ship.

The Harbour Master is to give information to Mr. Edwards, of the arrivals sailings and general movements of the vessels in Port who will cause a notice of the same to be exposed at the Post Office: a general delivery of letters to take place at least once in every twenty four hours.

All Government letters are to be forwarded immediately on arrival.

The office to be kept open and attended from 8 o'clock A. M. till 8 P. M. on week days and from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. on Sunday. For the present no charge of any description is to be made on letters or parcels.

By order J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1842.

From the *Canton Register* 26th April.

TRANSLATION.

A supplementary report from the office of examiners (or censors).

In the 8th moon of this year (Oct. 15 to Nov. 12, 1841), we respectfully read the (following) imperial edict.

"Those who possess uncommon talent and extraordinary abilities, and are fit for service against the enemy, are permitted to repair to the cantonments and enter as volunteers; the short and the long—i. e. the cleverest and the less clever—will be indulgently received."

Looking up we note the extreme—or special—purpose of the emperor not to reject either those who excel or are deficient in capacity. In consequence, sometime ago a native of the province *Shantung* named *Changning* came to our office, and presented military plans (map), which we have already respectfully sent up for the emperor's inspection.

Again, *Liukwangheun*, a native of the province of *Gankhong*, who has purchased rank, has presented a draft of several stratagems for tranquillizing and causing the barbarians to submit; these, also, we could not conceal from your imperial majesty. But we are apprehensive that when these orders are known to the officers and people, and not clearly examined—or understood—they will think that all their representations must be received, and being received that they must necessarily be reported (to the emperor); and mutually assisting (and borrowing from) each other, they will imitate and exceed (grossly) in their stratagems, and confuse by the multiplicity of their representations; and if there is no discrimination, great annoyance will arise from the numerous statements; these proceedings will be highly indecorous. Your ministers have consulted together and decided, that if any of these statements are again presented at their office,—if they are really of importance to military affairs, they will duly report them, and respectfully await the imperial decision; or if there are any projects for guarding the sea (coast), founded on fidelity and sincerity, brought to our notice, we will order the projectors to report them themselves at the cantonments: thus a liberal encouragement will be given to talented men, and the gradual increase of idle, absurd, and false statements thinking to obtain notice by mere chance, will be prevented. These are our stupid, obscure views, which, whether reasonable or not, we respectfully report. The imperial will has been received. *It is recorded.*—11th moon, 18th day Dec. 25, 1841.—By J. S., Ed. C. R.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUSAN, CHINHAE AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards,

Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchier, c. B.
Pelican 18—comdr. Napier.
Hyacinth 18— " G. Goldsmith,
Modest 18— " Watson,
Columbine 18— " Morhead,
Olio 16— " E. Troubridge,
Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland.
Lady Bentinck, surveying vessel comdr. R. Collinson,
Troopship Jupiter mr. comr. R. Fulton,
H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall,
" Queen mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
" Sescstris comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

AT AMOY.
Druid 44—captain H. Smith, c. B.
Pyllades 18—comdr. Tidal (absent)
Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter,
Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,
Blenheim 78—captain Sir Thomas Herbert K. S. B. Senior Commanding Officer.
Cambrian — " H. D. Chads, c. B.
Herald 26— " J. Nias, c. B.
Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse
Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearse,
Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood,
Young Hebe 4— " Wood.

H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comr. Ross,
" Ariadne Roberts I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April. ARRIVED

21, (Sp.) *Isabel II.* Gordoncillo, Manila.

22 (B) *Courier*. Roskell, Manila.

24, " *Maria*, do.

25, " *Loyisa*, Forgan, Calcutta and Singapore.

27, " *Wild Irish Girl*, Gillet, Bombay.

27, " *Abbot's Reading*, Crawford, Liverpool.

27, H. M. S. *Cambrian*, Capt Chads, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS Per

Wild Irish Girl, Mrs. Gillet, and Mrs. Marshall.

SAILED

24, (B.) *Coot Success*, Eames, Siam.

25, " *Eleanor*, Horderness, Bombay.

27, " *Euphrates*, Wilson, London.

27, " *Maulmein*, Prutt, Sing. and Madras.

27, " *Ceylon*, Leslie, Manila.

29, (Sp.) *Ramoncito*, Gonzales, Manila.

30, (B.) *Cacique*, Mann, Batavia.

PASSENGER Per

Euphrates, Mr. J. W. Simpson.

The *Cecilia*, put down as sailed on the 23d in last week's shipping report, will sail for Singapore to-morrow morning.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—*Nimrod*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson*, *Robert Whiteway*, *Anna Eliza*, *Dovecot*, *Borrussia*, *John Christian*, *Gulnare*, *Bengaler*, *Devon*.

From Bombay,—*Castle Huntly*, *Corsair*, *Caledonia*, *Drongan*, *Bombay*, *Montague*, *Royal Saxon*.

From Calcutta,—*Lawrence*, *Sea Queen*, *Fortescue*, *Anna Watson*, *Falcon*.

From Singapore,—*John Cree*, *Margarida*, *Gratitude*.

From Java,—*Orion*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Jany. SINGAPORE, 1st April.

UNITED STATES, Dec. 29, MANILA.

CALCUTTA, 4th March. AMOY, 10th April.

BOMBAY, 20th Feby. CHUSAN, 10th April.

JAVA, 17th February.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Arrow,	—	Gear,	Jardine M. & Co.
Aradseer,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
*Ann,	271	Macalpine	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Abbot's Reading	—	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
*Porth,	394	Baxter,	R. Webster.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	C. Fearon.
John Horton,	—	cunningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John H. Yates,	—	Moullins	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Juverna,	—	Grundy,	Wetmore & Co.
*John Renwick,	403	Morgan,	Dent and Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan,	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	"
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	Carr,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mor,	—	Methuen,	"
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Queen Mab,	—	Ainly,	Jardine M. Co.
*Regular,	389	Rudd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
*Reliance,	1243	Green,	"
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hugheson Brothers.
Sir Robt. Peel,	—	Craig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
S. R. Crawford	—	Robertson	A. A. de Mello.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
*Akbar,	Dumaresq Russell and Co.
Panama,	"
Henry Pratt,	Rogers, J. D. Sword and Co.
*Cayuga,	Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
Forum,	Murdoch, Russell and Co.
Horatio,	Howland, G. Nye jr.
Levant,	Foulke, J. D. Sword & Co.
Ann MacKim,	Vasmer, W. A. Lawrence.

PERUVIAN.

Ann, | Riestro, | Russell and Co.

*JamesBoorman | Rimmer, | Russell and Co.

at Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAR,

at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 32.]

Macao, Saturday, 7th May, 1842.

[No. 334.]

PUBLIC AUCTION,

JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, at his rooms on the Praya Grande, on Monday next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, the fine Clipper Brig "WILLIAM HUGHES," of 249 tons old measurement and 124 tons N. M., with all her Stores, Armament &c., as she now lies off the Praya Grande.

This fine vessel was built at Havannah for the slave trade, and was sold as a prize, and thoroughly repaired in London in 1838; she was subsequently purchased and fitted up as a Yacht at great expense, draws only 8 feet water, and is particularly recommended to parties in want of a vessel for the coast.

A list of stores may be seen on application to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning at the house of JOSE CARLOS BARROS, at Rua Formosa, will be sold by Public Auction, a Collection of selected Books of MEDICINE in French, &c., the property of the absent VICENTE AGOSTINHO BRANDAO.

F. A. P. SILVEIRA.

Escrivão do Juiz de Direito.

Macao, 4th May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed)

W. E. ACAMAN.
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

MR. ADOLPHUS DECALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houyan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoys &c., situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUSS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE new Brig "PANTALON," Capt. PORTER, shortly expected, will be dispatched for the above ports about the 20th Inst. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 6th May, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.



THE fast sailing A I Barque "CRUSAN," Capt. LAIRD, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 13th April, 1842. DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Brig JOHN HORTON, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain O. CUNNINGHAM. Apply to W. T. KINSLEY—Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.—Macao.

Macao, 14th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Barque "ANN" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.

Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.



THE new Clipper Arrow, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C., care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

Macao, 20th April, 1842. DENT & Co.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN PINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases. SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheds. BRANDY and GENEVA do. PALE ALE BARS, do. BEEF in tins, PORK in barrels. COALS, 120 tons.

GILMAN'S Stores late Imports.

Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADRIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEI CANDLES; best quality EAU DE COLOGNE; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.

at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

BILLS on Messrs BARING BROTHERS and Co., London, at 6 months sight for sale by

Macao, 7th April 1842. GIDEON NYE, Jr.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS on LONDON. E. I. CO'S DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Saphir" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71,65,64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT, LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprint of Miss KRAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Bombay Times of 23d February.

"THE POLICY OF LORD AUCKLAND MUST NOW BE SUPPORTED AT ALL EVENTS!"

The doctrine enunciated in the above line is so generally found in the mouths even of those who, up to the 1st November were disposed to question the policy of the departing Governor General, and is laid down with such unsuspecting emphasis, that it seems to be considered all but axiomatic; to be received as standing in need of the support of no argument; and as so self-evidently true and so universally acceptable, that no one will be found hardy enough to encounter the unpopularity of assailing it. We have little doubt that amongst the inconsiderate and ill-informed of those who know no more of the Affghans and their affairs than partisan newspapers have been pleased to tell them, and who take no higher views of our position in India than that of a powerful and opulent people, who war when they have the will, and waste when they find the way—who rule with absolute and unconquerable sway the millions of Asia as caprice may dictate—the doctrine is acceptable, and the conduct of those who dispute it appears extremely monstrous. It is not by considerations such as these that an honest journalist will be deterred from the discharge of his duty; and we venture to affirm, that a more fallacious or untenable dogma never was laid down than that which is at present so generally assumed as unquestionable—that the Simla policy deserves more support, or a different line of treatment in Feb, 1842 than it did in Feb, 1840. So far from the system which was before considered unwise demanding countenance, it deserves execration now that it has proved disastrous. There are at this moment ten thousand reasons which existed not till now, for the instant abandonment of the policy we have for the last three years maintained amidst unprecedented waste of blood and treasure—there is not one in its favour which existed not before. Let us, how-

ever, in the first place examine what this system is in which we are now bound to persist because of the sweeping disasters it has produced, which we were before the full and fatal proof of its perniciousness permitted to canvass according to its merits. To ascertain this, we must take the Simla manifesto for our guide; and here we shall find that the scheme laid down as uniform and entire, consists not of one but of many discordant parts, not one of which can now be pursued without the jeopardization of nearly all the others. We may dismiss from consideration the references to our ancient Ally Runjeet Sing: he is dead, and there has since been but little love pretended betwixt us and his successors. We may also pass by the opening of the Indus, and the Scinde and Bhawalpore alliances,—the objects of these have, been already in part carried out, and have, besides, no earthly relation to, or connection with, the Doodansee alliance. The maintenance of the Peshawar as an integral portion of the Punjab, became a fiction when the Envoy recommended its re-annexation to Cabool; and the Sikh alliance itself a delusion when we took on us the arbitration of Sher Sing's legitimacy, and determined that the treaties we had made with the former ruler, in no shape bound us to the present one.* The remaining topics of which we have to treat, are confined within narrow limits,—the extension of commerce; the procurement of that influence in Central Asia which an interchange of benefits would produce (Sec. 2d, Proclamation); and the establishment of an ally on our Western Frontier, who is interested in resisting aggression and establishing tranquillity, in the place of Chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile power (Section 12, Proclamation). The hostile powers here referred to are explained (in Sec. 5.)—to be Persia in the first place, and (as noted in a separate paper), Russia as the ally of Persia. We have it printed before the oft-published Simla Proclamation, that our readers may judge for themselves whether there be not the sole points of the Auckland policy which now require to be carried out, and which yet remain unfulfilled. In what manner do the adherents of the maxim that "the policy of Lord Auckland must now at all events be supported"—propose carrying into practice the maxim they have adopted? They urge us to an interchange of mutual injuries, not of benefits; to extinguish, not to foster, the means of commercial intercourse; and to raise up, not an ally but an enemy, on our western frontier, who, instead of resisting aggression and establishing tranquillity, will cherish the heritage of undying vengeance as dearer to him than existence; an enemy, who will league, and rightfully league, with Russia or Persia, or any power on earth which will do us injury, and sharpen every sword and spear in Central Asia to point them against British supremacy."

It may be good policy to do all this, to reverse every item of the grand Simla scheme; but if so, let the expediency of the reversal be argued on its own merits. Let us not be led into other delusions of dreaming that we are following out the views of Lord Auckland, when in fact we are labouring with all our might to have each one of them undone.

The whole of the Simla scheme has already been proved fallacious in its conception and objects, and disastrous in its results. We may now wisely spurn and abandon it; but we need not reverse it: and this, too, on pretence of adhering to it.

A Calcutta print recommends that the notable Proclamation of the 31st Jan.,—the *Gazette Extraordinary*—as it well may be called, should be published at every native Court in India. Should this advice be taken, *

The following is an extract of a letter from the Envoy, dated Nov. 29th, 1841. The Peshawar question, as will be seen from the Blue Book, was that on which the whole quarrel with Dost Mahomed turned: the Ameer expressed the strongest anxiety for our alliance; he at once yielded every thing but this. How insignificant after all it appeared to the Envoy within a twelvemonth of our occupation of Cabool, the following extract will demonstrate. This might almost be classed under the catalogue of delusions noticed above.

"Cabool, Nov. 29th 1840

"The removal of the Dost's unwieldy family has been no trifling loss on my attention. The Dost himself has safely reached Jellalabad, and is represented as having made himself very agreeable on the march. He is an accomplished dissembler, and if I am not much mistaken, before he reaches his destination the public prints will tremble with letters from the pens of our glib countrymen descriptive of the virtues of our illustrious exile. * * * Dost Mahomed's surrender appears to have had a magical effect as far even as Herat. 'But now is our time for seeking our house in order.' We shall never have such an opportunity again of stretching the kingdom of the Shah Shoojah to its proper dimensions. The Sikhs should be required to go back to the East of the Indus, but I much fear Lord Auckland will content himself with keeping matters on their present footing. I have already written an essay to prove, that the tripartite treaty is at an end, as Shere Sing—the present ruler of the Punjab—cannot, by the most forced construction, be considered as of the posterity of Runjeet Sing, with whom alone the treaty was made."

† An Army and a Proclamation, when well ordered and applied, are both good things in their war, and both very useful to a government which knows how to use

it is to be hoped that the translator may somewhat amend the language in the native vernacular into which he may require to render it. There are inconsistencies in the paper which are, however, beyond the reach of the healing art of the interpreter. Will the Governor General in council, or will the admirers of his proclamation, explain in what way "a partial reverse," which only furnishes new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour of the British power," can require vigorous measures, powerful reinforcements, and so forth "for the maintenance of the honor and interests of the British Government?" If the reverse we have sustained in Cabool is slight and partial, it cannot endanger our position in India. If it endangers this, it is much more than a mere partial reverse. The English nation must not suffer this slander on the stability of our position to be breathed in the last pages of expiring political existence by the departing Governor General, that it is so slight that a partial reverse in Cabool may vitally endanger it. The disasters the counsels of Lord Auckland have drawn down upon our arms beyond the Indus, are not slight, and not partial: yet sweeping beyond precedent, and terrible as they are, they do not endanger our position, or impair our honor, in India. The calamities to be apprehended from the loss of these, it is yet within our option to avert or encounter,—by retiring within, or organizing a new campaign beyond, the Indus.

Whatever turn things may hereafter take, or whatever the policy Lord Ellenborough may pursue, the calamities which have occurred at Cabool are the most fortunate events that could have happened for the political character of the originators of the Afghan war. The monstrous unwisdom of the Simla policy had, before the advent of Sir Robert Peel to office, been proved in the face of the world in a manner not to be disputed; its advocates were dying out; its consequences were crushing India: it was rotten at the core, and falling to pieces from natural decay; and the time had all but come when it must be repudiated and abandoned for ever—remembered only from the enormous delusions by which it had been supported, and the burthens which its consequences had entailed on us. At the very hour its doom was about to be pronounced, the Ghilzie insurrection alike altered its character and prospects. The extermination of our Army saved Lord Auckland the disgrace of withdrawing it: the wisdom of remaining in Cabool and maintaining the Shah Shoojah on the throne, ceased to be a matter of discussion. The subject of enquiry now is,—shall we re-occupy Cabool with a new Army? Shall we re-seat the former sovereign on his throne, if he still exists, or impose another in his place, if he be no more? It would be no reflection or ground of censure on any man who advocated the principles of Lord Auckland in 1839, that he should in 1842 admit that it was now no longer practicable to maintain them; it would at once be the most honest, easy, and wise mode of recantation. If the advocates of a new campaign be thwarted in their wishes by the prospective Governor General, they will have an excuse to cover past mischances in asserting that, if their advice had been taken all would have been well; and the "partial reverse" which has occurred, scarce been felt as an interruption in our onward march in the path of renown. If again the new Governor should accede to the general desire, and move a force of 30,000 men beyond the mountains, and these should experience the same success which, fallacious as it was, contrary to all human calculation attended the armies of Lord Keane, matters will at all events, stand, in one sense at least, in this much of a better position than before, that we shall have fresh despatches such as those of Ghuzni, and fresh Votes of Thanks, Ribbons, Earldoms, Knight-hoods, and it may be—Pensions. The real consideration of the question will at any rate be postponed till the outlay of a dozen or two millions more, requires to be met—when it will not be requisite for the candour of the Hon. Mr. Bird, or the manliness of Sir Henry Willock, to acknowledge that the treasury of Fort William, "must some months hence stop payment." When the owners of the four, five, or six per cent loan, under these circumstances apply for their dividends, it will be found that the treasury has stopped, having no assets to meet either principal or interest. In the worst view of the case, should we encounter another "partial reverse," and be compelled to withdraw from defiles where the finest armies in the world require only to be resisted to ensure defeat, we can then say as we have already said, that we found matters different from what we had expected, and that we may now withdraw with honor, having shown, that from the position we ought never to have occupied, we retired not so long as it was possible to remain.

We live remote from the atmosphere of the vice-regal Court: we are beyond the reach of that heaviest of mortal ills, the "being debarred from the Government House of Calcutta, because our opinion had, on one solitary occasion, not jumped with that of the Governor General" (vide *Englishman*, 1st Jan. 1841). As the frowns of the Bengal Secretariat affect us not, we can afford to them. The war-advocates would fire on volleys of proclamations at the Native Courts, and send the Army beyond the Indus: we would keep the things themselves, but reverse their uses: we think our position and moral influence would be best maintained by keeping the Army in India, and sending the Proclamations into Afghanistan.

smile at the "King Cambyzes vein" in which the announcement of its pleasure is made known by journals devoted to its interest.—An appeal to the clemency of the British army which never yet was made in vain in a great cause, may succeed even in an evil one while the delusion lasts, which makes it for a time be misunderstood. We should as soon think of complimenting the natives of India on the darkness of their complexion, as we should the British army on its bravery, or the British nation on its power or its hold in India. The parties who feel it necessary to impress the world with doctrines which have hitherto been admitted as undisputed, virtually proclaim that they have heretofore held them not unquestionable. The individuals now appealed to on these points, will know how to appreciate the compliment: to answer to the appeal of the Calcutta Press. To recover our honor, and restore the brightness of our renown, we must admit that these have been lost or tarnished; that the bravery and endurance ascribed to our troops have existed only in name! It is right that those who assume that our reputation has been stained, should take means to restore it to its previous purity. We spurn the imputation as a slander on our name, and we refuse to permit the handful of insane politicians who have brought about the present position in our affairs, to attempt restoring their own character by blackening that of the nation or the Army; or to cover the unwisdom of their own inflated and selfish schemes, by sacrificing the interests of the Empire.

The barbarous notion, that the honor of a nation can only be restored or sustained by an appeal to the ordeal of single combat, is laughed at by the enlightened of the nineteenth century. The nation which battled and conquered all Europe in arms, needs not a new Crusade into Central Asia to prove the matchlessness of her prowess.

Latest Europe News.

From the Calcutta Englishman Extraordinary of 23rd March.

The India Steamer has arrived from Suez, anticipating the Bombay Mail! We have received a batch of *London Mails*, from which we make the following extracts:—
The young prince was christened on the 25th January.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

FRID. 4.—Yesterday the Queen proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace to open the Session of Parliament. The following is her Majesty's most gracious speech:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot meet you in parliament assembled, without making a public acknowledgement of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the Prince, my son,—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with demonstrations of affectionate attachment to my person and government, by my faithful and loyal people.

"I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia; who at my request undertook in person the office of Sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

"I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, which when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

"There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran has been followed by the conclusion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several Powers, which I trust by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantages may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

"The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
The Estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

"I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which

the public exigencies require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances, and of the expenditure of the country.

You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident, that fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles the produce of foreign countries.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the Registration of Electors of members to serve in parliament.

I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

I feel assured that your deliberation on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 7th January, with advices to the following dates:—

China, 10th Oct.	Madras, 22d Oct.
Singapore, 24th Oct.	Ceylon, 21st Oct.
Calcutta, 21st Nov.	Bombay, 1st Dec.

Sir T. Cochrane has been appointed to succeed Sir W. Parker as naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies.

Her Majesty has appointed Lawrence Peel, Esq., Advocate General at Calcutta to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

On 2d Feb. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Mr. John Edwards Lyall was appointed to the office of Advocate General in Bengal.

Sir C. E. Grey, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta has left this country to assume the government of Barbadoes to which he has been appointed in succession to the late Sir E. N. Macgregor.

A very painful feeling was excited at Montrose on the arrival of the last Indian mail, by the appearance of a paragraph in several papers, stating on the authority of a letter from Meerut, that an insurrection of Afghans had taken place in Cabul, and that Sir Alexander Burnes was killed, or severely wounded.

On the 14th January a deputation from the Bank of Asia, consisting of Mr. Jardine, M. P., chairman, Sir John Campbell, K. H., Mr. Sheriff Rogers, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brooking, Captain John Hine, Hon. Company's Service, Mr. Kingston, Mr. B. Williams, and Mr. Goldworthy, had an interview with the Earl of Ripon at the office of the Board of Trade. A deputation has also had an interview with Lord Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Control, and a general meeting of shareholders is to be held on the 14th Feb. to determine on further proceedings.

It is stated that Messrs Boggis, Taylor & Co have effected an arrangement of their concerns by a composition of seven shillings in the pound.

On the 28th January the Court of Bankruptcy adjourned the final examination of Messrs Fairlie and Hare, East India merchants, for six weeks, to give them time to complete their accounts, which are voluminous.

We regret extremely to announce the failure of Messrs Hunter Gouger & Co., which has been a subject of very general regret from the well known respectability of the house. The engagements, it is said, do not exceed £50,000, and from the statements of the parties themselves, there is some reason to hope they will be met to a great extent. Some other failures have taken place, but principally among ship-owners. We allude to Messrs Jopp and Barr, Messrs Arnold and Woollet, and others.

JAN. 13.—Such is the state of distress at present prevailing in London, that the shops of several bakers have been openly plundered in the day time by gangs of from fifty to sixty hungry men, who,

having consumed the spoil, readily surrendered themselves to a single policeman.—Mr. Justice Bosanquet has resigned his seat on the Bench of the Common Pleas, in consequence of continued indisposition.

Mr. C. Kean has been united to Miss Ellen Tree; the distinguished performers were married in Dublin.

Feb. 2.—The report in circulation yesterday of the resignation of the Duke of Buckingham has been confirmed by the nomination of his Grace's successor, the Duke of Buccleuch having been appointed to the office of Lord Privy Seal.

On the 10th January a portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the evacuation of Canton arrived in London, and was transferred to the Royal Mint, in which establishment it was deposited at two o'clock. The treasure was landed at Portsmouth from Her Majesty's frigate *Conway* and thence conveyed to Gosport. A special train was engaged to bring the treasure by the Southampton Railway to London, under an escort of the 32d regiment. On the arrival of the train at the Vauxhall terminus, the boxes of silver about 400 in number, were transferred to 43 vans and carts each drawn by two horses, and guarded by the soldiers of the 32d in command of an officer. The procession attracted much notice in the streets through which it passed, and upon its arrival on Tower Hill, the mob was so great that the guard on duty at the Mint was immediately ordered under arms to clear away for the vans and carts to advance which they found some difficulty in effecting. The great gates having been thrown open, the vans and carts entered amidst loud cheering from the populace. The value of the treasure is 550,000 sterling, consists of small bars and lumps of 999 silver, the whole of which is to be melted down and refined previous to its being converted into the current coin of the realm. Many years have elapsed since a treasure so valuable entered the metropolis. After the Spanish galleons were taken, the money they contained was conveyed from Portsmouth to London in waggons, and entered the metropolis while the guns were firing to announce the birth of the Prince of Wales afterwards George IV.

AMERICA.

The Treasury of the United States was bankrupt, owing to the failure of the loan, to which the capitalists would not subscribe to the full amount. The members of Congress could not yet their wages. The judges of the court, their salaries, nor the functionaries their pay. There was therefore, a dreadful "pressure" on the pockets of legislators and civilians. The deficiency in the Treasury was increasing. Its amount was 14,000,000 dollars, between two and three millions sterling. A bill was before Congress for supplying the deficiency.

FRANCE.

The Court of Peers assembled on the 8th Jan. After the names of the members had been called over, the President read a letter from the Minister of Justice, announcing that the King, by a decision dated the 7th, had been pleased to commute the capital sentence pronounced by the Court on the 23rd December last against Quenisset, Colombier, and Just Brusiér. The first is to be banished for ever, and the two others are condemned to hard labour for life.

The Chamber of Peers met in the 11th January to consider the draft of an address in reply to the speech from the Throne. It was a mere echo of the speech, except in one passage, which was directed against the conclusion of the treaty with Belgium. The Prince of Moskwa opened the debate with a very warlike oration, in which he charged the King with using too much reserve on foreign affairs. M. Boissay made a furious attack on Spain, calling Espartero an "executioner." M. Guizot called upon him to withdraw expressions which could not be suffered towards an individual exercising a portion of the sovereign power in a friendly state. M. de Dreux-Brézé commented on the silence of the Royal speech with regard to Spain. M. Guizot declared that M. de Dreux-Brézé was right to remark that silence; for silence on so important a subject in the speech was proposed, voluntarily, and the result of reflection; and the reason which had dictated it still checked M. Guizot in offering explanation. Negotiations were pending, between the French and Spanish Governments, which inopportune explanations might have the effect of interrupting. The

French Government approved of the treaty of Bergara; and as to the reports current respecting the last insurrection, and the participation or favour shown to it by the French Government, he declared them totally without foundation. Every act of the French Government was directed simply to the restoration of order.

The address in the Chamber of Deputies was carried, after a long debate, by a majority of 84.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Conway*, 26, reached P. R. mouth on the 5th Jan., after a tedious passage from China, having been to the eastward of the Philippines. In the early part of her voyage home the *Conway* lost no fewer than 13 of her officers and crews from dysentery, fever, and ague, contracted during their service with the expedition, and two men who, in a state of delirium from their wounds, leaped overboard and were lost. The treasure by this vessel, which weighed 60 tons, has reached London by the South, Western Railway. At the paying off of this ship, most of the seamen received upwards of 70*l.* wages, and some as much as 96*l.* and 98*l.*

Sir T. Cochrane, appointed the new naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies, is to hoist his flag in the *Hustings*, 74. Captain W. H. Bruce, Sir Thomas was to have sailed immediately in the *Indivicta*, 50. Captain S. T. Nicholas; but this vessel having got on shore on Dean Bank during the late hurricane in making up to Spithead, will proceed to China with the *Implacable*, 74, recently returned from the Mediterranean. The *Waterline*, 16. Commander Johnson, is to sail in a few days to China.

LONDON MARKET.

RAW SILK.—The market generally for the past month has been rather more active; previous rates have been fully maintained, and the deliveries have somewhat increased. The arrivals of Bengals continue free, and the qualities rather improving upon the late unloadings. There has been some increase in the demand, and anything fair and good in quality is still wanted; fine continues scarce. In the China market there is nothing new, except perhaps that the demand has rather improved; further arrivals are expected, but the quantity home this season is expected to be small. The deliveries of Brussa Silk are rather large and the market firm. The stock is 707. In Persians not much doing, stock 520, including bales and cases. The arrivals, since the 1st January have been as follows:—From Bengal 742 bales; China 144 bales; Italy 559 bales; Turkey 3 bales.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF BENGAL, CHINA, BRUSSIA, AND PERSIAN RAW SILKS.

	Ben.	Chi.	Thr.	Can.	Cha.	Brus.	Pers.
Remain Jan. 31st							
1842 sold	2563	728	20	197	27	..	..
unsold	2704	973	..	194	31	707	520
stock	6267	1701	20	391	30	707	520
Deliv. from 1st to 31st Jan. 1842.	673	218	..	83	19	320	111
warehouse do do	693	252	..	..	..	273	26

PRICES CURRENT.

CHINA.	1st and 2nd.	3d and inferior.
Tsatlee 9 12 moss.	s. d. a. 23 0	s. d. a. 18 0
Taysam (none)		
Yunaua 6-8 moss.	18 6 a 23 0	6 0 a 17 0
Canton	13 0 a 15 0	9 0 a 12 0
Chin Chew	14 0 a 16 0	8 0 a 12 0
Persia	8 6 11 6	
Brussa, short	16 0 a 20 6	13 6 a 15 0
long	13 6 14 0	

TEA.—At the close of Jan. the market for free trade has presented a firm appearance. A good demand has prevailed for both black and green sorts, for actual consumption, and the rates previously established have been fully sustained for all kinds: of 18,300 packages offered at public sale, 12,500 packages (chiefly Pouchong) were sold: Is 10½ was the lowest price in the sales for ordinary Congou. Company's Congou have been in fair request for clearing at Is 10½d to Is 10½d cash; this kind of Tea however has nearly ceased to be an article of speculation. The deliveries of Tea keep large, and amounted to 610,000 lbs. during the past week. The arrivals during that period amounted to 1,660,000 lbs.

On 1st Feb. there was less activity in the Tea market, and although the public sales consisting of 32 000 packages attracted a good attendance of the trade, still they were cautious in their operations, and the demand was limited for both black and green descriptions. Importers for the most part were firm and bought in large parcels at full rates; those, however, who were disposed to realize, were compelled to submit to prices. ½ to ¾, under those of last sale for Congou and Twankay, and 1d to 2½d for Pouchong; other kind of Tea went a shade lower. Of 17 000 packages passed the sale and 7 600 were sold at the following rates:—Congou, coarse new and mixed leaf went at 1s 10d to 1s 10½d, rather strong and mixed blackish leaf 1s 10½d to 1s 10¾d, blackish leaf rather strong 1s 11d to 1s 11½d, strong 2s to 2s 1d, do. Pekoe flavor 2s 2½d to 2s 4½d; Pouchong, ord. to fine 1s ¾d to 1s ¾d; Twankay, common yellow leaf 1s 10d to 1s 10½d, brightish leaf 1s 11d to 1s 11½d, Hyson kind 2s to 2s 1d; Hyson, coarse yellow leaf 2s ¾d to 2s ¾d, but mid. to mid. 2s 6d to 2s 10d, good bright leaf 3s 1d to 3s 3d; Young Hyson, Canton bright leaf and Hyson flavour 3s 2d to 3s 2½d; Company's Congou dull at 1s 10½d cash.

On the 2nd the sales closed. One sale of 4 404 packages was withdrawn; of the remaining 11 178 packages, only about 3,900 sold. The previous day's prices were fully supported, and towards the close there appeared to be rather more spirit. Company's Congous, 1s to 10½d per pound cash.

Spices.—For Cassia Lignea last week a good demand existed, and former rates have been sustained; at auction 1,558 chests were all disposed of, low mid. at 73s 6d to 74s, middling 74s 6d to 76s, middling 70s to 70s 6d, beetle-stained 71s to 72s, broken 60s to 62s 6d per cwt. Ginger has met with more attention, and full rates have been paid; at auction 190 bags Malabar sold at 11s to 11s 6d for full bold, and 13s 6d to 14s for good. Holders of Pepper have displayed firmness, privately a good demand has existed, and 2½d to 2½d paid for common, 2½d good Sumatra, and 3d to 3½d for common Malabar; at public sale, 730 bags sold at 2½d to 2½d for fair and good Sumatra. White has sold steadily at 3½d to 7d for low to good quality.

On 1st Feb. the public sales consisted of 500 bags Malabar Pepper, and 200 cases Cassia Lignea; the former went at full rates, middling quality at 3½d to 3½d, and half heavy 3½d to 3½d; the Cassia Lignea sold freely at 2s to 3s advance, mid. quality fetched 77s to 78s 6d, ordinary coarse, 73s per cwt.

AFGHANISTAN.

From the Singapore Free Press, of 21st April.

CALCUTTA.—Our files from this quarter have received no accession since on last, notwithstanding the recent arrival. We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Sayers of the *Anna Watson*, for a few Nos. of the *Bengal Hurkaru* to the 21st March, and to a friend for a more recent No. of the 24th, a few Extracts from which will appear in the usual place, touching the state of matters at the seat of War, which, however present nothing of interest—altho' our accounts extend to the 6th March. General Sale, and his brave band still continued unmolested—and the chief obstacle on the part of General Pollock to advance to his assistance, is said to be the want of sufficient ammunition—another account mentions that the delay is owing to an expected reinforcement. Be this as it may, there is certainly no doubt that the time for action is fast approaching, and that we shall soon have the gratification of recording some signal act of retributive vengeance!

We had written thus far when the arrival of the *Pantolon*, brought us our files of the *Englishman* to the 24th ult. We are too full to admit of any extracts being given, but we gather that another cause of the delay in the advance of the Force was owing to a discontent that existed among the native troops at Peshawar. We further learn however that according to the latest accounts, (in the *Englishman* of the 24th,) that that feeling had nearly subsided.

We have also received the *Friend of India* and give an extract from the number of the 17th ult., contained in a Letter addressed to that Journal in vindication of the late Sir W. Macnaughten, by the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine a relative of the late Envoy—the Extract purports to be from a letter addressed by the deceased to Mr Erskine. Want of space alone prevents our publishing the letter to the *Friend of India*. The facts thus brought to light, throw an awful responsibility on those who concluded the last treaty with the rebels—and at the same time exhibit our troops in a most disgraceful light!

"Cabool, December 9th, 1841."—"We have now been besieged thirty-eight days by a contemptible enemy, whom the cowardice of our troops, and certain other circumstances which I will not mention, have emboldened to assume an attitude of superiority. Our provisions will be out in two or three days more and the

Military Authorities have strongly recommended me to capitulate. This I will not do till the last moment. We have rumours that a force is coming to our assistance from Candahar, and I sincerely trust it may, for we have no energy or spirit amongst those here."

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th May, 1842.

By the arrival of the *Tenasserim*, Company's Steamer, yesterday morning, we are put in possession of news by the Feb. overland Mail, which had been received at Calcutta by the *India Steamer* direct from Suez, which arrived there on the 21st March, before the overland mail had reached by way of Bombay. The few papers and letters brought on by the *Tenasserim* had reached Singapore by the *Pantolon*, from Calcutta the 30th March. To friends at Singapore we are indebted for a Calcutta *Englishman* Extra of 23d March, from which and the *Sing. Free Press* of 21st April we have made as many extracts as time and space would permit. It will be seen that the news brought by this mail is not of much general interest; as regards us in China the most important is that Sir William Parker is succeeded by Sir Thomas Cochrane in command of the fleet. Several ships, as will be seen from our extracts, were about sailing for China, and in Singapore a number of transports had arrived and partly sailed again. In Calcutta not less than 17 vessels had been engaged by government, and the fleet of steamers that must soon be collected on this coast, will be very great—in fact the naval armament, as well as that of troops, for the third expedition, will far exceed anything hitherto sent here, and we may therefore hope that in this year some approach to a final arrangement may be made. The news we have received from Afghanistan by this opportunity, adds, judging from the few papers we have seen, little to that already known. No movements of any importance seem to have been made, and the new invading force seems to be awaiting new reinforcements and the end of winter. The commercial accounts from England are by no means satisfactory; several failures had taken place, of houses connected with the East India trade, and had caused considerable alarm for the safety of others.

The *Pluto Steamer* had arrived in Singapore from Calcutta on her way to China; the *Endymion* frigate and H. M. Brig *Childers* were expected there every moment for the same destination.

If in countries in Europe honors are frequently conferred on the undeserving, this seems to be a settled practice in China. Since the war with this country we have had to record the distribution of we know not how many peacock's feathers, of promotions &c. upon no other grounds than lying representations of the prowess of the troops or their commanders; yet no set of soldiers could have shewn less repugnance to face an enemy than the Chinese have hitherto invariably done. But notwithstanding their cowardice, they understand the secret of appearing brave on paper, and it will be seen what a fine account they have sent to the Emperor of their capture of the wreck of the *Nerbudda*, for which honors have been showered upon them with no sparing hand by the Peking Government, which seems to be willing to be deceived. What has become of the 123 prisoners does not appear; we all know well enough that the boast of the Chinese of having killed or driven into the sea so many Europeans, is altogether a fiction, these having left the vessel and the poor natives to the mercy of the winds and waves. The particulars of this abandonment have never yet been explained, and Capt. Smoult, the commander of the *Nerbudda*, still owes us the promised account of it.

The following is a literal translation of a paragraph we find in a Paris paper of 17th November; it is remarkable chiefly as misrepresenting the strength of the crew of the fine Frigate *Erigone*, which had her full complement of men, and was in as fine order as any ship can be. We also doubt much the correctness of the remainder. The following is the paragraph in question:

The Frigate *Erigone*, says a letter from Singapore of 4th September, anchored in our port yesterday. She comes from Rio Janeiro, which she left on the 17th June. Her crew is in good health: it consists of her commander, Capt. Cécille, of two

lieutenants, one surgeon, and several sailors. The frigate is under the orders of M. Dubois de Jancigny, charged with a mission of the government.

"She was to have remained here several days; but the instructions which awaited M. de Jancigny at the French Consulate, will cause her to sail at the latest the day after to-morrow. The *Erigone* is to touch at Manila, and will thence proceed to Macao. It is supposed that M. Jancigny goes thence to obtain exact information of passing events, and to enter, if necessary, into some commercial negotiations between France and China."

We understand that Commodore Kearney, whose ship still remains at Whampoa, and will be joined there by the Boston, had some difficulty at first to convey a communication to the local authorities of Canton, the Hongmerchants being desirous that it should pass through their hands, which the Commodore refused. It was at last settled that an officer from the *Constellation*, a lieutenant of Marines, should deliver the letter, and he in consequence went up to Canton, and was there received, at the Consouhouse by the Kwangheep (military commandant of Canton) to whom it was handed. An answer has we learn, been since sent to the frigate at Whampoa. The subject of the correspondence is, we believe, the attack on the boat of the *Marrison*, on the 23d of May last, when a Mr. Sherry was killed by the Chinese, and the authorities of Canton excuse or palliate this event by stating that the boat was attacked at a moment of great excitement and disorder, when it was difficult to distinguish between neutrals and enemies.

By the *Eagle*, transport, from Chusan, letters to the 26th April had been received. They contain little intelligence of interest. Ningpo had not been destroyed by the English, nor was it at the latest date evacuated by them; but it was very soon to be abandoned, and the force, leaving a small garrison at Chinghsé, would, it was said, without further loss of time, proceed by water to Hangchowfoo. Accounts from Amoy to the same date have also been received, and they state that nothing new had happened there; the rumours of a threatened attack on Kolangsoo have not therefore been verified.

It is said that Yik-shan, the rebel quelling general had left or was about leaving Canton, and that orders had been given for marching most of the troops from Canton Province. A good many pasquinades are said to have been stuck on the walls of Canton, ridiculing the general, whose exploits, they say, have been limited to buying off the barbarians with a large sum of money—this is true enough.

H. M. S. *Cambrian* has, we are told, during the week proceeded to the northward, whither the *Catlopie* is to follow in a few days. Both these ships have brought large sums of specie from Calcutta, the former we hear 15 lakhs of Rupees, and the latter has brought back all the dollars she took from here of the Canton ransom money, thus giving a freight to Capt. Kuper both going and coming, which might have been saved had the dollars been kept here.

The french Frigate *Erigone* sailed from Manila for the northward on the 22d of last month. We are sorry to learn that her commander, Capt. Cécille has been afflicted with a dangerous ophthalmia; but the last accounts state that his eyesight was improving.

CHINA TROOPS REWARDED.—We have the greatest pleasure in making it known, upon what we consider very good authority, to the gallant troops composing the China expedition, that Her Majesty has been pleased to give them a due share of the Canton money, and that it has been resolved at home, to bestow it on them in the handsome shape of a donation of twelve months' batta. To this extent, we understand, all will receive it who, though not employed in the actual Canton operations, were so in those on the coast of China to the end of last year, from the beginning of the business; but that the force employed at Chusan in 1840 will receive only six months' batta—which is in fair proportion. Lastly, as is just and right, we understand that not only all the officers and men of the royal fleet, but those of the Company's steamers, are to receive batta to correspond with that bestowed on the landmen.—*India Gazette*, 28th February.

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

We shall venture a few remarks on these settle-

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

ments, seeing that a writer in the *Friend of China*, under the signature of "an old resident" draws a comparison between Capt. Elliot and Sir Stamford Raffles, injurious to the memory of the latter. Due allowance is to be made for a zeal to cry up one's own wares, in a writer at whose identity we might have no difficulty in pointing, having seen an editorial a few weeks since in the same paper, where in a similar spirit, a comparison is made between Hongkong and Singapore; but if such writer transgresses the bounds of moderation, he justly exposes himself to ridicule, and what little truth his commendation may contain, will be confounded and lost sight of under such unpardonable exaggeration. We never certainly expected to hear Captain Elliot and Sir Stamford Raffles compared with each other and the palm of superiority assigned to the former! Sir Stamford Raffles, a man whose capacious resources of his mind drew success after him wherever he moved, and whose fault it certainly was not if many of the benefits he contrived for his country were but of short duration. But the object of the writer under consideration is to compare the two settlements of Hongkong and Singapore, and to deplore that Capt. Elliot was not permitted to continue in China, as he would then "have rivalled if not surpassed the reputation of Sir Stamford Raffles." Any one who has been in China since the troubles began, must be aware that "an old resident" is for the writer in question a gross misnomer, for from various causes Capt. Elliot had so utterly forfeited the confidence of the commercial community, that the project of the settlement at Hongkong under his auspices, was likely to have given little confidence, and that this want of confidence would, at least, before the sanction of the home government for the permanent retention of the settlement should be received, effectually have retarded the success of the establishment. The high price realized for the land offered for sale by Capt. Elliot does not invalidate our position, for, instead of the 100 lots promised to be offered on that occasion, only 34 were put up, by which of course a much greater competition arose than could reasonably have been expected: much of the high price given for the land may be ascribed to the novelty of the sale, and much to the great wealth and commercial profits of the bidders, who, many of them, however, when the excitement was over, we have heard to wonder themselves how they could have been brought to offer sums of money much exceeding the probably value of the land. "An old resident" says, that, had Captain Elliot continued in office, he would have assured the settlers, (that if the island was ever again given up by the British government, compensation would be made. It is very likely, indeed that Capt. Elliot would have given such a promise, for we all very well know that he was by no means reluctant to engage his government in all sorts of responsibilities; but we also know that the government was equally averse to acknowledging them, and that Capt. Elliot, on ascertaining the sentiments of his patrons to be contrary to his promises, might then again, as he did on the 29th of Nov., 1839 in his famous despatch to Lord Palmerston on the subject of the Opium claims, perhaps try to persuade the home government, that indeed those who had built their houses or their godowns at Hongkong at his instigation, were not deserving the consideration of the crown; and he might perhaps again find arguments why the relinquishment of their houses and property, could not be a real loss to the possessors, as, had they retained them, they would have been losers to the extent of 2 or 300 per cent. Such was the official conduct of a man, who it is attempted to put on a par with Sir Stamford Raffles! But, if in intellect and capacity and political integrity it were little honor to the memory of Sir Stamford Raffles to be compared to Capt. Elliot, it must be confessed that the comparison itself as to their enterprises is misplaced, for the circumstances under which Singapore and Hongkong sprung into existence, are so widely different, that with the exception of both having been but little inhabited and known Islands, we do not see what analogy can be detected in their occupation. The object of Sir Stamford was, after Java had been restored to the Dutch, to found a Colony at which the great trade of Polynesia might be concentrated to the advantage of his country. After long and mature consideration Singapore was selected, and purchased from its owner. We need not now enter into the unprecedented success of that establishment, which with a perfectly safe roadstead, a healthy climate, and its unrivalled situation, soon attracted the commerce of that part of the world it was intended it should, and proved how correct Sir Stam-

ford's discernment had been. Singapore was an island many miles remote from any populous country, and had to create a commerce which had not hitherto existed. Its progress was slow at first but sure. Its population had to be gradually collected from many parts of the known world. Europe and India sent their merchants; the Malabar coast her boatmen and traders; the adjacent terra firma and islands a Malay population anxious to earn an easier subsistence than they had been hitherto accustomed to; from China came the cultivators of the soil, the artificers and laborers, and even Arabia sent her inhabitants to swell the numbers of this motley population. Soon the port was visited by numerous native fleets from Celebes and Borneo, from Sumatra and Java, and the hundreds of smaller islands in their neighbourhood; Junks from Siam, from Cochinchina, and China made it the staple for their trade, and at the present day Singapore may be considered as the heart, from which issue the arteries that supply the commerce which connects Polynesia with the South of Eastern Asia and even the rest of the world. How very different indeed from Singapore are the circumstances under which Hongkong is now colonized, and how very different the degree of credit due to the promoters of either!

Circumstances over which certainly Capt. Elliot had no control, and which would probably without his interference have arisen, and possibly assumed the same shape, and drawn after them the same consequences, ruined the British trade at Canton. Great Britain resented the indignities her officers and subjects had suffered, and sent out a large force to demand satisfaction. We all know in what manner the forces of the first expedition were frittered away; how the Chinese were allowed to amuse the pseudo Sir Stamford with diplomatic notes, which sent him from one end of the empire to its other extremity, and how, after all, the result of eight months negotiation was not the attainment of the objects proposed by the Expedition, but a treaty the provisions of which fell far short of the most reasonable expectations. This treaty was subsequently disavowed on both sides; on that of China because her vanity and perhaps interests, by the cession of territory, however valueless hitherto, were deeply wounded, and she had not yet learnt a proper estimate of her antagonist; by England, because it gave to that power so much less than she had demanded, and than her great exertions gave her a right to expect. Comparing the preparations of England, for obtaining redress, with the Chuenpee treaty, the old adage naturally obtrudes itself—*"Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."*

But to return to the establishment on Hongkong; the treaty having become null and void, the island which had been taken possession of under it, was retained by force, and became British by right of conquest, unbacked by any conditions, which, had the treaty remained in force, would have very considerably interfered with the commercial success of the settlement. That it now promises to become a free port, where no duties whatever are to be levied is a circumstance for which no credit can be due to Capt. Elliot who had stipulated with the Chinese Government that the same duties as at Whampoa should be levied by them at Hongkong, and if this stipulation had been acted on it is probable that very little of the Canton trade, or trade of any kind indeed, would have gone to Hongkong. As soon as circumstances permitted, after the island had been taken possession of, a needy population from the neighbourhood was drawn thither by a most profuse expenditure of the public money. A road at vast expense was cut through the island, government buildings were commenced, and the whole of the British forces being at anchor in the Bay, the Chinese soon commenced supplying them with all necessities, by which a considerable trade was created. How different then is Hongkong in the beginning from Singapore, which had not a single one of these extraneous advantages; where the government from the beginning most scrupulously balanced income and expenditure, and where even to this day, we believe, there are no buildings belonging to government, but the small police office, a jail, barracks, a battery, and a bungalow on a hill! It is the great expenditure of the public money which in the first instance drew towards Hongkong the population we now find there; that expenditure has continued; and during the last six months the many buildings now erecting on private account, have caused it to increase, and to be still increasing. Yet, to say that success has attended the new settlement, and to compare it on that score with Singapore is, at the least, premature; every cash now spent by the

Hongkong population is an outlay for which as yet no return whatever has been made, although we ourselves have little doubt, that very soon trade, unconnected with the mere consumption of Hongkong, will be transacted there, and that as long at least, as the differences between England and China shall remain unsettled, a great part of the commerce of Canton will find its way to the new settlement; which, if retained after peace shall have been concluded, will probably continue to carry on a considerable trade with many parts of the coast of Canton, Fokien, and perhaps Chekiang, and very likely many of the junks that now visit Singapore, will find it more to their advantage to go to a market nearer home. These however are expectations which time only can realize; the "unexampled success" which we are told, has attended the settlement, has up to the present hour merely consisted in drawing together, from a country overflowing with human beings, a mass of population glad to earn their portion of the large sums of money expended by government and on private account, and the same sort of success would have been met with anywhere with the same means and where labour was equally abundant. After the town shall have been built, we fear it will be somewhat difficult again to get rid of a great portion of that population, which now finds employment there, but which will soon again sink to its former state of pauperism.

If no comparison can therefore properly be made between the motives which called Hongkong and Singapore into existence, nor between their respective success, as owing to such different causes, we may yet compare the locality of the two islands, and the advantages or disadvantages they possess. Singapore is avowedly established on the best possible spot; the roads are so safe that a disaster there from bad weather to the shipping is unknown; the climate of the town is very healthy, and the island itself capable of producing even more than a sufficiency for the support of the town, and would long ere this have done it, had not injudicious land regulations discouraged the culture of the soil. These regulations have been amended, and the jungle is fast disappearing from the face of the island, and sugar, coffee, spices, rice, pepper, and gambier are now cultivated with success. With the exception of a fine harbour, Hongkong, we fear, will not be found to offer the same advantages. The present site of the town is a narrow stripe on the margin of the Bay, from which the hills rise abruptly to a great height, immediately behind. To prepare the ground for building, in most situations, is immensely expensive, and the island, consisting of nothing but hills rising abruptly, and covered with coarse ferns, will never be able to produce except a very small part of the food consumed in the town, for the valleys capable of yielding crops are very few and small. We are indeed told that the rearing of South American camels on Hongkong was likely to answer, and that their wool might supply China with Camlets; we might wish as much justice, and in a similar spirit of exaggeration recommend rabbits as the only stock likely to find a scanty subsistence there. As regards the climate of the town, we are without the necessary experience to guide us to a safe judgment; there existed last year during the warm weather a good deal of fever and ague, and many of the Bengal troops died; but the former may have been caused by exposure to the sun, and the latter happened in consequence of the malaria encountered in the fields near Canton, and does not afford a criterion to judge by. During the winter the health of the inhabitants of Hongkong has been good. It must however be observed that high hills exclude the southerly breeze from the town altogether, and that the heat during summer is likely to be excessive.

We do believe that spots better qualified for a town than the present site of Hongkong could have been found; the opposite shore, for instance, at Kowloon, so memorable for the poultry fight in September 1839, offers a fine level space, whereon a town might have been built, and where the climate from its being open to the southerly winds, would very probably be found preferable.

We find that our observations have already run to a greater length than we intended, and as we may again be accused of being incited by a clique inimical to Hongkong, we beg to state that we sincerely wish for the success of the new settlement, but that we think it our duty by laying before the public the unvarnished truth, to guard it against being misled by the too highly colored statements published elsewhere.

From the Canton Register, 3rd May.

TRANSLATION.

From the Peking Gazette.

A supplementary report of the minister, Manekinggh (a Muntchow.)

I have reported that Teentsin and its neighbouring ports had been strengthened by an addition of 6000 troops. The privy council have already consulted with the six boards, and sent up their report. It is estimated that 3200 men will be removed thither from the province of Chih le (Tientsin is in that province—probably Peking, to the capital of Chih le is indicated by the name of the province), besides 2800 men who are in the province of Shense. From each of the thirteen neighbouring provinces it is absolutely necessary to raise 2800 men for one year's service in the important and pressing duty of guarding against the barbarians; but fearing time may be lost in selection, it will be best first to invite by proclamation the experienced and valiant; and when their duties are explained, to distribute them among the cantonments, for the purpose of defence; and let measures for providing them with rations be devised and settled; and so forth.

It is my duty to discriminate in these affairs, respectfully obey, and manage accordingly.

I, your minister, have considered that a long time will be required to raise 2800 men from each province.

The troops that are first raised by proclamation to join the ranks; should be provisioned the same as the regulars, for their subsistence; and the numbers of each cantonment must be fixed, that horse armour may be prepared, and rations supplied. As to the troops of the province of Pechele (Pekin?), those who are drafted will receive their ordinary rations; but as the climates of the several provinces are different, and as the numbers of the troops raised may be more or less, and if the rations of the troops in the new cantonments are in the same proportion as those who are being transported about, many may be unwilling to be removed; and then it will be necessary to invite by proclamation, to supply the deficiency; and provisions should be prepared for the new troops as they arrive; I have consulted with the treasurer and judge, and find that to supply arms, armour, and provisions, there is sufficient funds in the treasury.

It is authenticated I have requested 60000 taels for the rations &c. of the new levies, and when all the details are finished, the case will be reported, and if there be any surplus it will be returned into the treasury. A respectful report. The vermilion reply has been received. Let it be communicated to the said boards.

(21 year 11 moon 17 day, Dec. 29 1841.)

By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

TRANSLATION.

From the Peking Gazette.

SUPPOSED CASE OF THE NERBUDHA.

The Imperial will has been received as follows; Ta Hung Ho and others, have sent up a document memorializing in relation to their having sunk a barbarian ship, seized barbarians, and captured their great guns. From the 9th moon to the present (10th moon) barbarian ships have been coming and going to and from the Formosa offing, incoherently wandering about and then casting anchor, regarding which the said high officers have already repeatedly given orders that rigorous measures be adopted for preventing such proceedings. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of the present moon a barbarian ship sailed into the port and when opposite the Sha Wan fort commenced an attack with her great guns. The advisory general Yeu Chin King and others having made ready, straightway opened fire, and being opposite to the said ship their shot with thundering roar took effect and overwhelmed her in the water. In the firing he was aided by Tao Kin and others who were also at Shawan. When Yeu Chin King with his own hand had fired off the gun, he forthwith beheld the masts of the barbarian ship split and her ropes part, and on her retreating out of the port, she was dashed against the rocks and broke to pieces, and a vast many of the barbarians falling into the water immense numbers were drowned. Those who reached the shore got into a boat and attempted to escape, but our high officers made ready, took soldiers, and proceeding in a boat in pursuit caught alive and put to death a great many black barbarians. Another officer was also employed who stationed himself in a vessel and proceeded out to sea, and putting forth his exertions seized alive many names of black barbarians and beheld the white barbarians plunge into the sea of their own accord. At this juncture also the high officer Chin-tae opened fire from his vessel and sunk a ship's boat, put to death all the white barbarians, and brought off alive very many of the black barbarians and seized alive many of the black rebels, and having dragged up the guns and found a valuable chart.

Thus then the civil and military officers, and the patriotic among the people have made a public numerical statement as follows;

Killed white barbarians, five men.
ditto red barbarians, five.
ditto black barbarians, twenty two-men.

Captured alive 123 black barbarians.
ditto ten large barbarians, guns.
ditto barbarians, books & other such like articles.
In the conducting of this affair, that such rigorous exertions were put forth, is matter for highest congratulation.

Ta hung ho, the Commander in chief of all the Formosan divisions, is rewarded by his Imperial Majesty with being allowed to exchange his Peacock's feather for a two eyed flowery one, and the Formosan Intendant of circuit is rewarded with being allowed to wear a plain flowery feather. Let the merits of the other officers and brave men be represented to the high Ministers at Peking, and I the Emperor will make the awards. And let the wounded and killed be clearly enumerated, that out of commiseration, their families may be rewarded. Let the same officers retain their stations on Formosa, and let thorough preparations be every where kept up.

— RESPECT THIS.—Friend of China.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, April 28.

PROCLAMATION.

The letter, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, having been addressed to me by the mercantile firms who have signed it, on behalf of themselves and others, I do hereby direct and proclaim, in conformity with their application, that, pending the gracious pleasure of the queen of England, the Mexican and other republican dollars shall be taken as, and considered to be, the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at Hongkong, and other places in China, in the occupation of her majesty's forces, unless at the time of such transactions taking place, it should be expressly specified to the contrary.

And I do further announce, that the present proclamation is not to be taken in any way or shape as affecting the provisions of the one which I promulgated on the twenty ninth day of last month relative to the circulating medium on the island of Hongkong.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Hongkong, government house, this 27th day of April, 1842

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

By order J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

To His Excellency

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to the existing scarcity of the Spanish Pillar Dollar, and the certain further diminution of that currency in consequence of the coinage having ceased. We beg leave suggest to your excellency the eligibility of making the Mexican and other Republican dollars, the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at Hongkong or other places in China in the occupation of her majesty's forces.

It is the general wish of the mercantile community in China to adopt the Republican dollar as the general standard of value, as soon as circumstances may admit of their doing so but they are clearly of opinion that some time must elapse before the Chinese will be brought to abolish the distinction between the different coins, and in the meantime they conceive an early public intimation from government to the effect suggested would tend to accelerate and facilitate the measure.

Sir, your most obedient servants,
(Signed) JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

DENT & Co.
FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

True copy J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Any persons having representations to lay before the land committee, are hereby requested to send in written statements of their cases without delay, else they will not be taken into consideration. By order

GEO. F. MYLIUS,—Land officer,
Hongkong, Land office, April 27th, 1842.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

27, H. M. S. Calliope, Capt Kuper, Calcutta.

29, (P) Margarida, Aquino, Singapore.

30, (B) William Hughes, Abbot, Sydney.

May.

2, (B.) Castle Huntly, Reddie, Bombay.

3, ,, Festal, Young, Bombay.

5, ,, Falcon, Baker, Calcutta

6, ,, Eagle, Wilson, Chusan

6, (Du.) Orion, —, Batavia.

6, H. C. S. Tenasserim, —, Calcutta & Sing.

SAILED

29, (Perv.) Ana, Riestro, Lima.

May.

3, (B.) Forth, Baxter, London.

3, ,, Cecilia, Campbell, Singapore.

4, ,, S. R. Crawford, Robertson, Singapore.

4, ,, Queen Mab, Ainly, Liverpool.

4, U. S. S. Boston Capt Long, Manila.

5, (B.) John Henwick, Morgan, London.

7, ,, Reliance, Green, London.

7, ,, J. H. Fates, Moullins, London.

7, (Swed.) Janus Boorman, Rimmer, Hamburg.

The Montague, from Bombay bound for China was lost near the coast of Luconia. Crew saved and arrived at Manila—further particulars have not yet reached us.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—Nimrod

For Sing. & Cal.—Mor, Juverna.

For Bombay,—Lady Leith.

Arrived in England.—11th Jan. Fortitude, Lombeck, Falmouth; Laura, Lombeck, Gravesend; 18th, Earl of Clare, China, Portsmouth; 26 h, Isabella Watson, China, Margate; Recovery, China, Bristol. Feb. 1st, Candahar, China, Liverpool; 2d Brulah, China, Brighton.

Sailed from England.—Jan. 7th, Thomas Coutta, Wade, China; H. M. S. Thalia, Hope, China, Portsmouth; 23d, H. M. S. Dido, Keppell, China; 29th, Sir Robert Peel, Somes, China, Portland.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Ann Birdson, Anna Eliza, Dovecot, Borussia, John Christian, Guluare, Bengalee, Devon.

From Bombay,—Corsair, Caledonia, Drongan,

Bombay Royal Saxon, Margaretha

From Calcutta.—Lawrence, Sea Queen, Fortescue,

Anna Watson, Pantaloon.

From Singapore.—John Cree, Gratitude.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th Feb. SINGAPORE, 24th April

UNITED STATES, Dec. 29, MANILA.

CALCUTTA, 24th March. AMOY, 26th April.

BOMBAY, 20th Feby. CHUSAN, 26th April.

JAVA, 2d April.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra Packet	208	Hill,	"
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ardsdeer,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
* Ann,	271	Macalpine	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Abbot's Reading	—	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dunt and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar & Co.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Falcon,	—	Biker,	H. Rustonjee.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Hygiea,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
John Horton,	—	cunningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
Juverna,	—	Grundy,	Wetmore & Co.
Lomisa,	—	Forgan,	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Peterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	"
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	Cart,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mor,	—	Methuen,	"
* Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	158	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Saife,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sir Robt Peel,	—	Craig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Vestal,	—	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
William Hughes	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
* Akbar,	Dumaresq Russell and Co.
Panama,	"
* Henry Pratt,	Rogers, J. D. Sword and Co.
* Cayuga,	Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
Forma,	Murdock, Russell and Co.
* Horatio,	Howland, G. Nye jr.
Levant,	Foulke, J. D. Sword & Co.
Ann MacKim,	Vasmer, W. A. Lawrence.

DUTCH.

Orion,	Reynvaan & Co.
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* at Whampoa.

SUPPLEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES OF TEA AND RAW SILK EXPORTED, from 1st July, 1841 to 30th April, 1842

Black Tea, lbs.

Green Tea, lbs.

DATE.	SHIPS.	PORT.	Tons	Bohea.	Congou	Caper	Sou- chong	Sorts	Hong Muey	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Twan- kay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunn- powder	Im- perial	Total	Silk
1841,																			
July 15	Apolline ..	London	492	41645	416288	6974	3901	..	2812	13490	..	..	14895	7968	18509	5121	3716	531999	15
Oct 17	City of Derry ..	..	413	..	245937	1152	7810	..	..	19418	15139	37911	47613	..	7391	5134	5092	403056	..
Aug. 27	Thomas Lowry ..	..	450	..	52881	..	..	..	..	8405	6270	371863	16101	1457	1641	9788	6257	472612	140
Sept. 23	Beulah ..	..	500	..	208633	..	..	..	..	..	17549	192296	68629	23062	19914	52973	32749	618905	186
.. 15	Simon Taylor ..	Liverpool	431	..	172058	..	59303	..	..	10311	143944	123633	13252	46764	19512	16444	605219	..	..
Aug. 31	Candahar ..	..	650	..	365014	..	12696	..	..	11461	26946	165429	34233	2255	35150	63157	30192	746533	35
Sept. 20	Isabella Watson ..	London	434	..	338593	..	..	..	..	..	74168	57481	13625	..	70096	48193	22764	624890	..
Oct. 9	Asia ..	..	523	..	84123	..	17225	..	..	..	125898	302850	..	..	21263	85065	60963	676994	..
Oct. 9	Agnes ..	..	300	13520	133169	4692	8798	1825	5534	1248	2869	45881	30078	44252	32755	68044	18886	411519	..
.. 5	Jagalien ..	Liverpool	350	..	369791	..	..	..	..	..	..	21204	..	..	13553	8138	6240	418926	..
Sept. 23	Bussorah Merchant ..	London	531	..	8066	..	..	..	..	2640	2840	159832	58713	31768	168388	22510	15250	470007	..
Oct. 2	Greyhound ..	..	317	138218	127990	..	..	..	..	..	..	35926	2875	..	12925	7069	4987	327990	..
.. 1	St. Mungo ..	..	342	..	67118	..	..	..	..	..	..	14390	23622	..	15420	120085	81033	421648	30
.. 16	Neptune ..	..	641	18633	153860	..	19933	1333	..	54704	..	84805	155404	8553	219643	35686	15686	768239	..
.. 23	Penang ..	Liverpool	347	284702	54777	..	1221	..	..	..	..	13494	..	..	9852	38923	15029	420441	19
Nov. 8	Ann Jane ..	London	302	..	381051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22440	..	12326	12716	406093	130
.. 13	Fatima ..	..	373	..	327317	..	..	..	..	2936	30100	34076	42962	..	6643	17165	21075	482264	..
.. 10	Blakely ..	..	330	..	153463	..	16262	..	15285	73143	1095	12438	26610	..	1989	49238	30980	379503	..
.. 4	Forfarshire ..	..	600	..	682019	3703	..	..	..	..	..	17964	..	..	17056	12019	4017	716778	..
.. 15	Litherland ..	Liverpool	385	..	315926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7233	..	383159	..
.. 15	Ann ..	London	789	..	331292	..	14158	1619	..	71220	7897	229810	90811	28945	127400	72205	36774	1015462	..
.. 27	Eiza Stewart ..	..	442	..	475038	10528	67922	..	2555	19123	56265	16019	35	1097	1926	6304	1976	688788	25
Dec. 6	Mauritius ..	..	329	..	289199	..	52319	..	..	29633	..	33109	3227	..	3000	12746	9843	432776	..
.. 6	John Tomkinson ..	..	260	..	164340	6366	..	11888	..	14627	16025	36672	723	2561	10647	29561	26394	322814	..
.. 16	Gondolier ..	Glasgow	343	..	493984	5333	..	5664	..	6530	1303	7398	5152	..	..	813	764	539631	..
.. 16	Stork ..	London	300	..	333417	..	26500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359917	..
.. 16	John Bartlett ..	Leith	323	..	415180	520	..	5624	..	3036	11884	7398	3824	..	..	560	569	483155	..
.. 19	Thomas King ..	London	346	..	391325	..	85	6192	3749	3570	9938	..	66	..	..	..	..	414925	..
.. 19	Posthumous ..	..	390	..	587901	14106	..	560	..	940	..	..	..	..	..	2595	1767	607869	..
.. 15	Ellen ..	..	440	110322	218156	..	..	..	..	3589	..	39744	..	988	30733	..	..	430832	..
.. 22	General Kyd ..	..	138	..	138660	..	50156	25330	35094	10785	..	79861	7752	24539	18198	2510	3073	1653158	..
1842,																			
Jany. 5	Elephanta ..	..	310	231731	4000	..	..	67	..	..	..	65051	..	12000	583	14772	9397	337501	..
.. 4	John O'Gaunt ..	Liverpool	450	..	49808	20587	..	1000	..	..	9645	..	7070	4328	5320	1094	1214	548364	..
.. 10	Thomas Sparks ..	London	437	..	602401	..	3344	..	10158	..	5400	..	7883	2480	5021	1170	1097	618954	..
.. 16	Alexander Baring ..	..	505	..	529957	..	48696	..	..	7175	16115	42662	17950	..	20802	23247	17181	717785	190
.. 16	Young Queen ..	Liverpool	288	..	388831	..	..	390	..	..	11803	..	3849	..	..	580	443	405896	..
.. 17	Samuel Winter ..	London	313	..	388954	..	..	..	..	15566	21509	..	..	..	..	5052	2392	433173	..
.. 18	Dss of Northum ..	..	541	..	778773	..	25976	..	24537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	829286	..
.. 27	Parkfield [berland	..	496	72680	412459	..	35256	..	..	32369	18343	3036	..	..	43974	10019	..	628139	..
.. 25	Fonn ..	..	303	53000	185566	..	..	..	..	9567	..	8857	29293	..	12453	9304	6769	314809	..
.. 30	Sorbia ..	..	489	..	636183	..	8549	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	12105	..	656958	..
Febry. 9	Many Ann Webbe ..	Cork	339	36943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21806	6465	..	1312	8709	1625	409348	..
.. 12	Rajah ..	..	352	540561	..	..	4228	..	..	16940	9012	..	..	..	7109	..	..	541850	..
.. 15	Slains Castle ..	London	504	..	572054	..	..	..	..	2576	8551	..	24423	..	18638	6920	6421	639633	..
.. 18	Indus .. [Jee	..	351	..	477296	..	230	411	..	7206	..	..	..	..	..	3621	1713	492607	..
.. 18	Pestonjee Boman ..	..	595	..	586761	..	52500	..	..	..	..	105256	6892	3116	21104	20073	795702	..	..
.. 24	Earl Grey ..	..	571	..	393546	5819	..	..	..	..	..	462797	..	8424	..	..	..	870586	..
March 7	Louisa Baillie ..	..	413	..	421963	..	..	500	..	..	..	46226	44060	..	..	11940	..	524689	..
.. 8	Cordelia ..	Liverpool	378	..	431752	10534	..	3358	..	7150	24088	24789	..	5593	..	2858	2043	519165	..
.. 11	John Bibby ..	London	549	..	601004	7879	5127	186	..	11892	..	10250	570	5677	..	..	..	644125	..
.. 20	Pearl ..	..	394	..	458128	..	21769	3164	33180	10910	10311	..	6138	..	2560	7487	3483	560130	..
.. 30	Autumnus ..	Cork	323	..	396728	..	3300	..	..	..	16632	..	..	..	1785	4354	4857	427656	..
April 1	Sappho ..	London	368	..	253193	4448	3340	450	..	8025	..	6850	139478	..	8278	24285	17019	465166	..
.. 29	Euphrates ..	..	617	..	390947	11966	9083	3669	..	20028	53285	24128	65412	..	45623	19495	15662	652888	..
.. 29	John Renwick ..	..	403	..	297562	..	..	..	..	1563	14262	52354	61273	13152	15592	26729	19651	502098	..
Total Export from 1st July 1841, to 30th April, 1842, in 45 vessels			24283	1816345	19453759	129367	585628	77340	132904	47757	536698	2777568	1694224	271583	1102801	1928897	616236	30701105	760

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, from 1st July to date as follows.

Total Black ..	22 132,456	Young Hyson ..	71,051 Chests.
.. Green ..	7,491,309	Hyson ..	6,969 ..
.. Sorts ..	77,340	Hyson Skin ..	12,137 ..
Grand total, lbs.	30 791,105	Twankay ..	3,494 ..
		Gunnpowder ..	5,790 ..
		Imperial ..	4,518 ..
		Congou ..	3,048 ..
		Souchong ..	15,015 ..
		Powchong ..	5,272 ..
		Pekoe ..	594 ..

Total 127,888 Chests.

May 2nd.

From the Canton and Macao General Price Current, 3d May, 1842.

TIME

[No. 335.]

so limited to the domestic tenets of the Sovereign

Lord Melbourne observed, with reference to the topics contained in the address, that it was a good omen for a country, when those who had the management of it entertained a good opinion of the state of the affairs which they had to conduct. His Lordship adverted particularly to the aspect of affairs in China, which appeared, he said, to have made a sudden and surprising step towards a satisfactory termination; since the occasion on which the now President of the Board of Trade declared such a termination to be impossible. His Lordship then remarked upon the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws, and expressed his hope, that whatever measures Her Majesty's Government might adopt on that subject, it would not for a moment entertain the project of continuing so absurd a system as the sliding scale.

The Earl of Ripon, in reply to Lord Melbourne's charge of his having stated his belief on a former occasion that the wars in China and in Persia were not likely to be satisfactorily concluded, justified his statement with regard to the former country, and denied having made it with reference to the latter.

Lord Brougham declared his satisfaction at the intimation of an intention to propose a revision of the Corn Laws. He was convinced, however, that the only safe mode of dealing with the subject was by a total repeal of all restrictions—gradual, indeed, in its progress, but total in its result. In connexion with the treaty which had been concluded for the suppression of the slave trade, his Lordship remarked upon the circumstances which had attended the recent capture of the Creole. He contended that the slaves had only acted in the exercise of a natural right. A life had been lost in the scuffle which obtained them success, and eight of the slaves had been imprisoned on a charge of piracy and murder; but if a demand were made for the surrender of these slaves, compliance would be unlawful.

Lord Fitzwilliam felt much gratified at finding that the measure for which he had laboured unsuccessfully was now to be submitted to the House, by a Ministry which owed its possession of the office entirely to the agricultural interest; but he feared that but little would be effected, although the Duke of Buckingham had, in consequence of the intentions of his colleagues, felt himself compelled to retire from the Cabinet.

The Duke of Wellington had no doubt that he could easily clear himself from the charge of inconsistency, but he thought that he ought not at that stage of the discussion to be more explicit as to the nature of the intended change.

The Duke of Buckingham declared that his opinions upon the Corn Laws had undergone no alteration; that a measure had been proposed by his late colleagues on the subject which he found it impossible to support, and that as an honest man he had no alternative but to retire from the Ministry. On no other question had there been the slightest difference of intention, and although upon that one point they were opposed, yet every other measure which Her Majesty's Government might bring forward, and which would conduce to the interests of the country, should have his cordial support.

The motion for the address was then agreed to and their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Commons Lord March moved the address. He urged the necessity of providing a revenue which should be equal to our necessary expenditure, and protested against the false and foolish economy of crippling the nation in its means of defence. On the subject of the Corn Laws, he must say that he preferred to see their revision undertaken by those who would give a just protection to agriculture—(and the landed interests desired no more)—than a party, some of whom were for a fixed duty of 8s., and some for the removal of all protection whatever.

Mr. Breckett seconded the address, and dwelt with some enthusiasm on the birth and baptism of an Heir to the Throne; and felt it his painful duty to declare that at home distress had widely increased.

Mr. Ewart was particularly anxious for a reduction of the duties on sugar and on coffee. He feared that the plans contemplated by government on the subject of the Corn Laws, were not very likely to involve any arrangement which would increase our export of manufactures to America, and bring hither the coin of that continent in return. He was anxious to see the sliding scale abandoned; and would rejoice to find Sir Robert Peel now prepared to change his commercial policy, as he had formerly changed his views upon religious exclusion.

Lord John Russell expressed his concurrence in several points of the address, particularly in the expressions of congratulation on the Prince's birth—of gratification at the Prussian Monarch's visit—of satisfaction at the state of our foreign relations. He was glad, too, to find that the subjects to which Ministers had called the attention of Parliament, were of the same nature which it had been the pride of the late Government to bring forward. He was of opinion that the disorder of the public finances required correction; but that this matter ought not to be considered except in conjunction with the laws affecting trade. Remedies very different from those advanced by the late Government had been lately suggested. Delegates on the question of the Ten Hours' Bill had been received by the present Ministers in a somewhat theatrical style—some of which delegates turned out, after all, to be the editors of Socialist news-

papers—and restrictions on labour had been proposed, which he was glad Sir R. Peel was prepared to resist, since the concession of them would have gone to the root of all manufacturing industry in England. Schemes of emigration too had been started; but he had collected that they were not encouraged by the Colonial Secretary. The repeal of the Poor law had been threatened, or at least an abrogation of the Commission; but the recent appointment of a Commissioner refuted that apprehension. He was glad to find that instead of any of these remedies, the measures contemplated were not materially at variance with those wholesome principles which the late Government had left as a legacy to the nation. Into the subject of the Corn-laws he would now enter in detail; but he must press the principle of fixed duty; and he begged Sir R. Peel to consider the ill consequence of making an arrangement which would presently be disturbed by fresh discontent and agitation. He was not prepared to promise his assent to new taxation: his own opinion was, that it would be more proper to try a modification of our commercial system, and await its effects upon our exchequer. He saw nothing, however, in the present address which ought to preclude the unanimous concurrence of the House.

Sir Robert Peel was gratified, but not surprised, at this expression of unanimity. Ministers thought it desirable to avoid forcing the House of Commons, on the first night of a session, into any pledge upon precise measures, which gentlemen had not yet the opportunity of knowing and considering. On the subject of the treaty with Persia, the most cordial cooperation had been given on the part of Russia; and with respect to the United States, he rejoiced that Lord Ashburton had consented to undertake a mission necessary for the termination of all differences. Lord Russell had adverted to several supposed remedies for the present distresses of our own people. Ministers had certainly received the delegates on the Ten Hours Bill, whom the noble Lord described as Socialists, but whatever the political opinions of those parties might be, at least they had not been encouraged to hope for the high honour of a presentation to Her Majesty. Having given notice for the 9th of a motion on the Corn Laws, he would not anticipate that discussion. He had wished to bring on the financial and commercial policy of the country both together, but was withheld by a consideration of the public interest. He would, however, make his financial statement as soon as the House should have voted so much of the supply as would be necessary for the public service and for the ascertainment of the amount of revenue to be raised. It would then be for the House itself to decide whether it would ratify the measures of the Government, or adopt some others to be proposed by those who dissented from the views of himself and his colleagues.

Mr Villiers would avail himself of the earliest opportunity to take the sense of the House respecting the principle of taxation upon food.

Mr Escort hoped that Ministers would bring forward a measure which should settle the Corn question, with a view to the interests of all.

The Address was then carried without a division.

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.—The terrible practice of Lynch Law, instead of decreasing, in the south is evidently spreading far and wide. Men are now Lynched by dozens instead of singly; and their murderers appear to progress in the very refinement of cruelty. And the pestilential influence of the recent horrible murders on the Arkansas and other United States rivers has caused the practice of Lynching to break forth with renewed fury in Texas, where it has apparently slept for the previous year. And we find recorded in the Texas papers nearly a dozen of these murders, that have occurred, and undoubtedly there have been more than as many more. In Shelby county, two citizens have been shot down, and several houses burned by a party of outlaws. In Red River, two men have been hanged as horse-thieves, without judge or jury. In Washington county, one man has been shot down, under the pretence that he was a murderer. In Austin county two men were killed, and two hostile parties were in arms for several days, taking the laws in their own hands. In Jefferson county, two men have been killed, and the house of one of them burned to the ground by a party, self-styled, regulators. And all this in the space of a year. If the press would do its duty fearlessly, the officers of the law would be compelled to punish the perpetrators of these outrages, and then—but not till then—would they cease.

The new skating room at Jenkins's nursery-ground in the New-road, bids fair to become the rage, and we shall, probably, shortly see a skating room as indispensable an appendage to a country house, as a billiard room. The ice appears to be some species of saponaceous mixture, and looks as if it had been laid down in blocks of about two square feet each. Several of the crack skaters have tried it lately; ladies attend daily. Sir William Newton, the *doyen* of the skating club, pronounces it better than bad ice, but inferior to the best; but, at all events, it is one of the most extraordinary inventions that has astonished the natives of London for some years.

Commissioner Liu and his favourite wife have been added to the collection of the portraits in wax of Madame Tussaud. The figures are as large as life, and were modelled by a Chinese artist at Canton.

March Overland Mail.

From the Sing-Free Press, Extra, of 29th April.

The Steamer *Auckland*, arrived yesterday from Bombay the 14th instant, with the Overland Mail, bringing intelligence to the 4th of March. We give below the most interesting extracts from our files just received.

Commercial advices from England are, we understand, anything but cheering.

In America great difficulty it appears exists in raising funds—and Gerrard & Co. the great Bankers of New York have failed.

H. M. S. *Endymion*, Hon'ble F. W. Gray, Commander, also arrived yesterday from Calcutta the 7th inst.

We regret to hear the failure of Messrs Gilmore & Co.

THE INDIA MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of January 1st, via Marseilles, arrived in London on February 8th, with dates from Calcutta, December 22d; Madras, December 23d; China, November 14th.

INDIAN HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The late firm of Magniac, Smith & Co., having admitted W. Jardine, Esq. M. D., late of China, the firm is now Magniac, Jardine & Co.

Colchesier has been declared a warehousing port for tea, sugar, coffee, fruits, and other dry goods.

We have been highly gratified by an inspection of a very magnificent service of plate just completed by Messrs Mortimer and Hunt, and which is intended as a present to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., of Bombay, by William Jardine and James Matheson, Esqs. The two principal pieces of the candelabra have inscribed on them the following:—"Presented to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. of Bombay, by William Jardine and James Matheson, of Canton, as a mark of their sincere friendship, and to commemorate their admiration of his liberality in business, pure philanthropy, and extensive benevolence." There are also on the base of the candelabra two clasping representing the great services rendered by this gentleman in relieving the inhabitants of Surat at the time of conflagration, he having distributed both food and clothing with an unsparing hand. The service is for twenty four persons, and of the value of 3,000l.

Messrs James Cockburn & Co., of Broad street, East India merchants, not having succeeded in arranging with their creditors, have been declared insolvents in the *Gazette* of 15th of February.

The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D. D., late of Madras, is to be appointed Bishop of Malta and Gibraltar, with clerical superintendence of the British possessions in the Mediterranean.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, bart., whose government of Jamaica has been one of unparalleled popularity, is to be succeeded by the Earl of Elgin.

Capt. Rogers, of the Bombay Marine, has been appointed Master Attendant at Calcutta.

The successful voyage of the *India* from Calcutta to Suez has given the utmost satisfaction in this country to all who are interested in comprehensive steam communication. The enquiry is, why the public permitted this vessel to remain so long in India without attempting what she has now so efficiently performed?

Some Nutmegs of very superior quality, grown at Singapore by Dr. Montgomery, have reached England, and been reported fully equal to any yet imported. We believe that these nutmegs will entitle Dr. Montgomery to the premium offered by the Royal Society.

The value of the rich island of Java to the revenue of Holland may be gathered from the fact, that only eight years' labour (1835 to 1841) has brought its produce of coffee from 12 million kilogrammes annually to 55 millions; its sugar from 7 millions to 50 millions; and its indigo, from scarcely anything at all, to upwards of 800,000 kilogrammes.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, KNIGHT.—Our Indian readers will observe that the distinguished honour of knighthood has recently been conferred on the above individual. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight, is an opulent Parsee merchant of Bombay, as well known to the denizens of that presidency as Rothschild to the city of London. He is as reputed for his intelligence, his acute commercial knowledge, his hospitality, and his boundless munificence, as he is for his enormous wealth and his liberal and enlightened distribution. The precise object of the high distinction, or the paramount merits that elicited it,

are unknown to us; but there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the precedent is an excellent one, and will serve not only to exalt the Asiatic character, but urge others to emulate the enterprise and noble liberality of their exemplary countryman. There are many natives in India of unimpeachable integrity, extensive acquirements, and great opulence, who will regard this unprecedented reward of merit in the light of a goal richly worthy of contest. The results of such emulations are incalculable; setting aside the mental amelioration that must ensue, the liberal spirit it will infuse into the native exchequer (Sir Jamsetjee once gave a lac of rupees to establish a native hospital!) it will be no mean tributary to the prosperity of useful public institutions. We accordingly hail with delight this appropriate acknowledgment of private worth, and shall watch with the deepest interest the fruits of so judicious an example.

The India steamer arrived at Suez on the morning of 11th Feb. She left Calcutta on 11th Jan., stopped 24 hours at Madras, 36 at Point de Galle, and 50 at Aden for the purpose of coaling, having thus completed her voyage to Suez, all delays included, in little more than 30 days; the whole distance is about, 4000 miles, and the rate of going averaged 190 miles a day. Her stoppages on the route caused a loss of six days. The letters brought by this vessel have been delivered in London in 4 days from Calcutta, which it seems was the exact time consumed in the instance of the November mail from England to Calcutta in the delivery of the first portion of the Government express, the general delivery being of course some days later; and hence it is inferred by those interested in it that the "comprehensive scheme," when fully matured, will bear the route by way of Bombay. Whether or not this may prove to be the case, the experiment is justly a matter of great interest.

The despatches left Alexandria on 14th and arrived at Marseilles on 23rd Feb.

GENERAL HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Upwards of sixty firms in Manchester, who trace the distress of the cotton trade to the high price of provisions, trace that to the sliding scale, and recommend an early struggle for a fixed duty. Their proofs are certainly demonstrative.

The marriage of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, eldest son of Prince Esterhazy, and Lady Sarah Villiers, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, was solemnised on the 8th.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham. In the place of the late Duke of Cleveland.

It is said, that by the late Duke of Cleveland's death his eldest son, the present Duke, succeeds to 80,000l. a year. Lord William Poulett has a legacy of 560,000l. and Lord Harry Vane another of 410,000l. There is a legacy of 200,000l. to a grandson; the Dowager Duchess has the Yorkshire estate, the house in Grosvenor square, and an immense amount of plate, jewellery, and furniture. A large portion of the unentailed estates in Durham goes to one of the daughters. His grace, it is said, had 1,250,000l. in the Three and a-half per Cent. Consols besides plate and jewellery to the value of a million sterling.

Lord Ashburton embarked at Portsmouth, in the *Warspite* frigate from New York on the 10th, and dropped down the Channel.

The Thames Tunnel is now completed. Its approaches (circular or turret steps,) on each side are commenced, and the whole will be opened to the public in the third week in April.

If an obscure paragraph in the daily papers is rightly construed, the King of Hanover has refused to allow the Prince of Wales's name to be inserted in the church service in his dominions; though his domestic chaplain is bound to follow the liturgy of the Anglican church in other respects.

It is confidently reported that the Duke of Buckingham, feeling the peculiar delicacy of his position, and being anxious to give his most strenuous opposition to Sir Robert Peel's proposed alteration of the Corn-laws, has refused to accept the Garter; and that it will be offered to the noble mover of the address, the Marquis of Abercorn.

Lord Frederick Beauclerk, who was a passenger on board the *Martin* steam-packet, and on the point of starting for Liverpool from Kingstown, on the night of the 7th, at half-past 10 p. m., at which hour an unfortunate woman fell between the vessel, and the quay, and was on the point of being drowned, without hesitation jumped overboard, and held

her up until assistance was brought, and thus saved her life.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—The personnel of the Foreign Departments under Lord Aberdeen, including the new appointments made by the resignation of Mr. Under Secretary Backhouse, is as follows:

Under Secretaries: Viscount, Canning and Mr. H. U. Addington; Precis Writer, W. B. Stopford, Esq. Private Secretary to Lord Aberdeen, C. G. Dawkins Esq.; Collector and Transmitter of State Papers, Archdeacon Goddard. In consequence of the press of business relating to the slave-trade, four clerks have been attached to that department. The Hon. S. Ponsonby, son of Viscount Duncannon, and the Hon. C. Spring Rice, son of Lord Montagu, are to retain their appointments as junior clerks.

Mr. Justice Cresswell, the new judge, has since his acceptance of the ermine, returned all his briefs, fees, and retainers in the causes not heard. This is said to be contrary to established practice; if so the practice might be characterised as downright robbery.

Sir Robert Peel has been burned in effigy at Manchester, Leicester, Rochdale, Huddersfield, Northampton, Derby, and at Hanley and Shelton in the Potteries. At the last place, placards have been put up in several windows, bearing—"No more taxes will be paid here till the Corn laws are repealed."

A joint deputation of merchants and bankers of London and Liverpool, headed by Lord Sandon, M. P. had an interview with Sir R. Peel on 12th inst., to urge an amendment of the law relating to advances upon merchandise.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We learn from Paris that a delay of four months has been asked and obtained for the French Government to ratify the right of search.

The King of the French has conferred two gold medals on Captains Sharpe and Ward, masters of the *Clifford* and *Myssore*, merchant vessels, in testimony of the services rendered by them to the French frigate *Magicienne*, wrecked in the China Seas in November 1810.

It is rumoured that it is the intention of Government to impose a property tax, probably of 3 per cent. It is undoubtedly Sir Robert Peel's intention to make some material improvements in the import duties. The West India interest are already suspecting him.

Popular Feeling.—The Duke and Sir Robert are nightly hissed as they proceed to the Houses of Parliament. According to the *Standard*, men in the pay of the "anti-corn law league" are placed about the entrance on purpose.

On the 28th a public meeting, the largest ever known in the borough of Marylebone, took place in the workhouse yard, New road, "for the purpose of denouncing the Government measure on the corn and provision laws, and expressing a want of confidence in the present Administration, or any Administration not having sympathy with the sufferings of the people whilst famine is stalking through the land."

New Members returned.—Mr. W. H. Gregory, for the City of Dublin. Mr. G. Arkwright for Leominster. Sir H. Douglas, for Liverpool. Viscount Bernard, for Brandon. Viscount Newport, for South Shropshire. Viscount Jocelyn for Kings Lynn. Sir T. E. Colebrooke Bart., for Taunton. Mr. J. D. Jackson, for Dublin University. Sir C. Lemon, for the Western division of Cornwall. Hon. Captain Duane, for East Bedford. Viscount Archeson, for Armagh. Major-General W. Morrison, (late of Calcutta) for Clackmannan.

The petition against the Sudbury election is stated to be withdrawn. Mr. Maclean, it is rumoured, is about to resign his seat for Oxford.

FRANCE.

There is great agitation in France on the subject of the slave-trade treaty. All rejoice in the firmness of their Ministry in refusing it, and all are boiling with indignation at the foreign powers, who by acting consistently and in union, have again "isolated" France. It is expected that Guizot will dissolve the Chambers, and from a more practicable Parliament obtain leave to ratify the treaty for the exchange of the ratifications on that day in London will, no doubt, give it the title of the treaty of the 19th Feby. In the meanwhile, the right of search stands, with regard to France, as it has done since 1833, when she bound herself to the principle.

A rumour is current that the French Government has discovered a new and formidable plot against the lives of King of the French and his family, and that

in consequence the most extraordinary precautions are taken to guard the Tuilleries and the various entrances thereto.

If we may judge by the expression of opinion in France on our affairs in America and Afghanistan, and on the question of the right of search, we should certainly conceive that the French hatred of England was in this, the twenty-seventh year of peace more deadly than ever.

The Paris papers announce a signal triumph of Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day on the motion of M. Dubos for parliamentary reform to which a splendid speech of M. Guizot is said to have mainly contributed. On a division the majority for Ministers was 41.

We are informed on good authority, that a marriage between the Princess Imperial of Russia and the Duke de Bordeaux has been finally determined on by the ex-royal family of France and the Emperor Nicholas. The alliance is said to be the main cause of the bad understanding which at present subsists between the Courts of Tuilleries and of St. Petersburg.

It is positively stated that General Cass, the American Minister at Paris, has addressed to M. Guizot a remonstrance against the European treaty intended to sanction the right of search, and that in this document he declares that America will consider as equally guilty with the chief offending power (Great Britain) any government that signs that treaty, which he considers as an overt attack upon the independence of the United States. It is said that M. Guizot's hesitation, we may almost say refusal to sign the treaty, has been induced by this decided remonstrance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Sir Charles Rowley is to succeed Admiral Sir Graham Moor, as the Commander-in-chief at Plymouth, at the latter end of April.

SECRETARIES.—Edward Waller to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane; G. Smith to be Secretary to Vice Admiral Sir E. Owen.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have very deservingly bestowed three of the good service pensions at their disposal on Captains J. W. Maurice, J. Pasco, and White, natives of Devonport.

Capt. Nicholas, C. B., has been tried by a court martial for grounding the *Vindictive*, 50, on the Dean-shoal, and "honourably acquitted." The cause of the accident has not been explained; at least so we presume from the following, extracted from the finding:—

"The Court cannot decide with precision on the causes which led to the disaster. They appear to have arrested mainly on some error in the supposed position of the ship when an anchor off the Nab on the morning of the 26th of January last, and in the course intended to be made good whilst under weigh, but it is not proved by evidence that there was any material error or deviation in the compasses."

The *Vindictive* has been repaired with extraordinary dispatch, and is now at Spithead, ready to proceed to China with Rear Adm. Sir T. Cochrane.

The *Harlequin*, 19, left Madeira for China on the 29th and the *North Star*, 28 on the 30th Dec.

The *Walverine*, 16, Com. Johnson, has sailed for China with numerous supernumeraries for the fleet. She is to be followed immediately by the *Minden*, 72, Capt. McQuin; the *Carysford*, 26, Lord G. Paulett, the *Hindove*, 16, Com. Sir W. Daniel, and the *Driver* Steamer, Com. T. F. Harner.

The *Implacable*, 74, having been found defective, the *Agincourt*, 72, has been commissioned by Capt. H. W. Bruce, for service in China.

Eighty first and second class boys are on board the *Minden* for distribution among the China fleet.

ROYAL MARINES.

It is expected that the honourable distinction of "C. B." is about to be conferred upon the gallant Lieut. Colonel Ellis for his services in China, and that of a Brevet Majority upon Captain Whitecomb for his services in the same quarter.

Sir James Alexander, R. M. A. proceeds to China in the *Driver*. Lieut.-Col. R. Edward, Capt. J. Land, and Lieut. H. H. McCarthy, have been appointed to the *Minden*. There are also on board Captains Graham and Pearce, Lieutenants Farrant, Pennington, Rea Jones, Allen, and Wilson, with 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 130 privates, for China.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—We have heard, on what we consider good authority, that a rein-

forcement of 5,000 troops is to embark for India with the least possible delay. We hope the report is well founded, for it seems perfectly clear to all experienced soldiers that even three times that number would not be more than the necessity of the case appears to call for. On the other hand, Sir W. Parker is said to have declared that a similar augmentation of seamen and marines is imperatively demanded for the China Expedition.

A rumour has gone the round of the daily papers, stating that the Government immediately intended to raise an additional force of 20,000 men, and that three regiments of Cavalry were to be forthwith ordered to India. We cannot trace this report to any authentic source; but we hear that it is certainly in contemplation to increase the standing Army to some extent, but nothing like what has just been mentioned. We are also informed that the 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards are to be made Light Dragoons for the purpose of taking their tour of duty in India (the same as the 3rd and 4th Dragoons were a few years back.) This is quite fair and proper, as the 6th returned from foreign service so long ago as 1808, and the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1763—whereas all the other heavy Dragoons have had their share of the Peninsular war, and many at Waterloo; and as to the Light Dragoons, they have been continually employed on foreign service to the present day, without an exception. The Horse Guards are now determined to carry out the rotation system to its fullest extent throughout the army.

COMMERCIAL.

RAW SILK.—The principal transactions have centred in public sales, which took place on the 16 and 19th ult. at which 1,700 bales Bengal and 1,011 bales China were brought forward. Of the Bengal the greater portion was sold at about previous rates; the China being held for advanced prices were chiefly bought in or withdrawn.

	Bengal	China.
Stock 1st March 1841.	4,366 bales.	2,590 bales.
1842.	5,873 "	2,145 "

TIN.—The market has been very dull, and at a public sale of 450 tons of English (on account of the Minor's Company) on the 10th ult. prices further declined, and the value of E. I. Tin is again reduced. Sales of Banca are stated to have been made at 72s per cwt. and of Straits at 61s a 62s. The Dutch trading company have declared 36,150 slabs Banca for sale on the 18th and 22d inst., and until the result is known this market will remain inactive.

TEA.—During the last month the market continued steady, with prices a shade higher; and previous to public sales a large amount of business was transacted at full rates, the lowest sound Congou and Twankay fetching 10d per lb. Of 6,200 packages offered on 24th Feb. 3,000, principally green, sold at full prices. Of the 39,000 offered on 1st March 14,000 sold on the two first days at full prices, with an advance on Congous of full 3d over previous sales. Company's Congous is 11½d to 1s 11½d.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

Feb. 4th, St. Lucie, from Lombok; 7th, Diana, from Singapore; Rubens, from Batavia; 12th, Asia, from China; Singapore, from Singapore; 14th, Harlequin, from do; Simon Taylor, from China; Baker, from Lombok; 16th, Bussorah Merchant, from China; 18th, Countess of Durham, from Singapore; Zeeuw, from Batavia; Triton, from do; Lucie, from do; Maximilian Theodore, from do; 21st, Saghalien, from China; 23d, Ocean, from Batavia; Elizabeth Anthonie, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4th, Anna Eliza, for China; Henriette Claisina, for Batavia; Lewie Nigenstyn, for do.; 6th, Martina, for do.; James Ewing, for do.; 10th, Peruvian, for China; 16th, Malay, for Singapore; 17th, Teenasseh, for Madras and Penang; 23rd, Henry Woolley, for Singapore.

SHIPS LOADING AT LONDON.

Elizabeth, for Madras and China
Raymond, and Judith Allan, for Hongkong.
Pink, for Singapore and China.
Anna Marian, for China.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PROPOSED DUTIES ON CORN.

We propose that when corn is at 50s. and under

51s. in price, the duty of 20s. shall be taken. but that in no case shall that duty be exceeded. We propose that when the price is 51s. and under 52s. the duty shall be 19s.; and after this we propose that there should be what I should call a rest in the scale—that at the three next items of price the duty should be uniform. Thus it would be:—When the price is 52s. and under 53s., the duty should be 18s.; when 53s. and under 55s., 18s.; and when 55s. and under 55s., still 18s. When the price is 55s. and under 56s., we propose that the duty shall be 17s.; when 56s. and under 57s., that it shall be 16s.; when 57s. and under 58s., that it shall be 15s.; when 58s. and under 59s., that it shall be 14s.; when 59s. and under 60s., that it shall be 13s.; when 60s. and under 61s., that it shall be 12s.; when 61s. and under 62s., that it shall be 11s.; when 62s. and under 63s., that it shall be 10s.; when 63s. and under 64s., that it shall be 9s.; when 64s. and under 65s., that it shall be 8s.; and when 65s. and under 66s., that it shall be 7s. At the three next items of price I propose another rest in the scale similar to the former I should propose upon the next three a duty of 6s.; that is to say, when the price is 66s. and under 67s., when it is 67s. and under 68, and when it is 68s. and under 69s. In each of those cases the duty would be 6s. When the price is 69s. I propose a duty of 5s.; when 70s. and under 71s., a duty of 4s.; when 71s. and under 72s., a duty of 3s.; when 72s. and under 73, a duty of 2s.; and when 73s. and under 74s., a duty of 1s. the quarter. When that price is arrived at I propose that the duty should altogether cease.

THE CANTON RANSOM MONEY.

(From the Englishman, March 3.)

Fort William 2d March.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has great gratification in publishing for the information of the Army, the following paragraphs, which they have been informed by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, will form the next Military letter to the Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1. 'We take the earliest opportunity of apprising you that as a mark of the high sense which Her Majesty entertains of the gallant behaviour and successful exertions of the Officers and men of Her Majesty's and of our Service employed in the late operations in China, the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that a grant be made to them of a portion of the sum of money received from the Chinese Authorities at Canton under the Convention concluded by Captain Elliot.

2d.—We now enclose a copy of a Minute by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, directing that Her Majesty's Grant shall consist of the following Allowances; viz.

1st.—The Officers and Men employed in the operations against Canton in 1841 (eighteen hundred and forty one) twelve months full Batta.

2d.—To the Officers and Men not entitled to share under preceding para who were employed in the operations on the Coast of China from the commencement of hostilities to end of the month of June 1841 (eighteen hundred and forty one) twelve months full Batta.

3d.—To those employed only at Ningpo, Chusan and in the operations in the Canton River in 1840 (eighteen hundred and forty,) or in one only of those operations, six months full Batta.

'A deduction will necessarily be made from this allowance in either case of any sum which may have been already given as gratuity to any portion of the Force employed.'

'It is further the pleasure of Her Majesty that the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines of Her Majesty's Fleet should receive the same allowances of full Batta as are accorded to the corresponding ranks in the Land Forces employed, and further, that officers and Men of the East India Company's Steamers should receive the allowance as Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Ships.'

3d.—You will take the necessary measures for carrying these instructions into effect.'

J. STUART, Lieut. Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milly. Dept.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, 7th April.

The Readers of this Journal must, we feel, regret in common with us, the retirement of our Predecessor from the Editorial chair; which he has filled for upwards of seven years, with so much credit to himself and advantage to the interests of the Straits Settlements, and this community in particular; who, we are sure however, will ever justly appreciate the value of his services. For ourselves, whilst conscious of disadvantages, soliciting all due allowance for inexperience in our future career, and a liberal contribution to these pages, and professing to steer by the Chart which has already been so ably

marked out, we indeed hope, that in undergoing a change of management, the *Free Press* may never experience a change of that system hitherto sustained by its kind Friends and Supporters, under the dissemination through its columns of the earliest intelligence of general interest to its Readers both far and near, communicated from private sources on the spot, was not the least striking feature of its public usefulness!

We may here mention, as announced a few weeks ago, that with the present number is revived the publication of the Price Current, to be continued weekly as formerly. Its suppression, as has been stated, was unavoidable from the then existing circumstances; but the want of one having been very generally felt among the mercantile community, and the objections once taken being obviated by the transfer of the proprietorship of the Press to other hands, we presume there will be no further obstacle to the requisite information being in future supplied, which alone can render the present Edition as acceptable as the Commercial interest could possibly wish. Care will at the same time be taken, that the Price Current does not interfere with the other arrangements of the Paper, as a Supplement will always issue when our Extracts are of an unusual interest and amount!

AFGHANISTAN.

The only incident of moment, in reference to this country, which the week presents, is the reported capitulation of Col. Palmer, and the repossession of Ghuzni by the Afghans. This piece of intelligence has come upon us so much the more by surprise, that all preceding accounts intimated that the Garrison was abundantly supplied, and being in high spirits, there seemed little probability of the loss. By one of our contemporaries it is suggested that there was a want of water—and as the Col was understood to have abandoned the Town, it is possible the citadel did not contain a sufficient supply. Another morning journal conceives that the Ghuzni party were ignorant of the turn which matters had taken at Cabul; this argument, because it is very unlikely that, even at an early period, some arrival from the capital should not have put the Colonel in possession of correct information. The recapture is most unfortunate, in as much as it will prove a source of trouble not calculated upon in the ensuing campaign, to reduce the fortress with the view of opening the road to Cabul from the South. This work, we suppose will devolve on General Nott—but at a sacrifice of time that obliges General Pellock to relinquish all hope of a simultaneous advance from Candahar, whenever his own, beyond Jullalabad, is undertaken. As the story runs we are obliged to believe it; but at present, it has only taken the form of rumour—though of rumour which obtains general credit. The terms, it is said, are payment of a certain sum on the detachment reaching Peshawur in safety; and in pursuance of them it is announced as having started for Cabul, en route to its destination. This being the case, the Sepoys must move along the track of General Elphinstone's unhappy corps & pass the beleaguered position of Jullalabad—thereby impressing the men with a sad conviction of the altered condition of things. We are underrated apprehension for the fate of this little band, but still incline to the opinion that there can be no guarantee for the fidelity of the Afghans to his arrangements. Have hostages been given, and received? if not, we fear there may be the old excuse of inability to control the tribes, and in truth we shall regard the safe return as matter of 'extreme wonder. The only other items worth recording are, the determination of General Pellock to await the arrival of the Dragoons and Horse Artillery now proceeding to join him by forced marches under Brigadier White; and an attack upon the quarters of General Avitabili by some parties of Khyburries who were repulsed with loss, after a brisk affair.

It is reported that Capt. Macheson has been obliged to take refuge in the Peshawur camp—Ukbar Khan having resolved on his assassination; but how far this is correct we have not the means of knowing. The news came in a letter of the 14th from Peshawur, where also an express is said to have been received from Lord Ellenborough, containing his Lordship's approbation of the General's arrangements, and directing him to call for as many troops as he required, in a stern determination to make the next endeavour a final one. In the dispatch it is affirmed there is a suggestion that no movement in advance of Jullalabad shall be made, till ample force is disposable for the eventual march to Cabul. We think this asseveration defeats itself: for when, united to his remaining Brigades, the General has delivered Sale from his thraldom, he cannot have less than 14,000 men ready to execute his bidding;

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

if these are not adequate to the reconquest (aided too as they must be, sooner or later.) by Nott, we conceive the business had better be left alone. altogether. Pollock's or Nott's divisions, separately, are more than a match for any strength the enemy can oppose in fair-fight; and if the former is able to win the Khyber pass we apprehend that the same body may overcome all other local difficulties lying between Jullalabad and the Capital: Any halt is to be deprecated in our humble judgement, when once Jullalabad is relieved. That mere circumstance will have a most discouraging effect on the Afghans, and we would have the last blow struck while the iron is yet warm. Besides, the delay is objectionable on the score of a too advanced season, since it appears our men are as likely to suffer from the extreme heat as from the cold of the climate. It would be worth half a life to be present when the brave defenders of Jellalabad are delivered from their strait, and willingly would risk the chance of a clink for the sake of witnessing the meeting of relievers and relieved. Long ere this, operations will have commenced, and therefore it is more than probable that, before another issue of our paper we shall have something decisive to record.—*Eastern Star, 3d April.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th May, 1842.

At noon yesterday the arrival of the *Lord Auckland* Steamer at Hongkong from Bombay 14th and Singapore 29th April, became known here, but the general letters did not reach the post office till late in the evening, and part only this morning, and in order to give as much as possible of the intelligence received, we have delayed the publication of our paper 24 hours. We have received Bombay papers to the 12th April, from Calcutta to the 30th March, and a Singapore Free Press Extra of 29th April, from which Extracts will be found in the usual place. The discussion of Sir Robert Peel's bill for amending the Cornlaws was the subject of all engrossing interest, and there is no doubt, that the bill will be carried with a great majority, several motions by Lord John Russell, Mr. Villiers, and others having been lost. We do not find many items of general interest. The news of the rebellion in Afghanistan and of the death of Sir A. Burnes had reached England, and created there great sensation. 5,000 troops were to be sent out to India immediately, and it was rumoured that the whole of the intended reinforcement would amount to 20,000 men. Subsequent accounts from Caubul, as is well known, are of still gloomier cast, and had not yet become known in England.

From the Calcutta papers we see that Lord Ellenborough was about leaving that City for the Mofussil, and it was supposed his Lordship would proceed to the seat of war, and probably be absent from Calcutta during a long time. The accounts from Afghanistan are to the effect that the Afghans have been repulsed with loss by General Sale at Jellalabad, and General Nott at Candahar; but it was said that Ghuznee had again fallen into the hands of the enemy. On the 8th of March General Pollock's brigade was still at Camp Kawsair—and many of the Sepoys were deserting. Mahomed Akbar Khan was investing Jellalabad with a force of only 2500 men, and the garrison would, it was thought, easily be able to hold out, until reinforced by General Pollock's brigade.

The *Pluto* Steamer had sailed for China from Singapore a day before the *Lord Auckland*, we have not yet heard of her arrival at Hongkong. H. M. S. *Endymion* had arrived at Singapore on her way to China.

We gave last week such portion of the news brought by the February Overland Mail as we found in a Calcutta *Englishman Extraordinary* of 23rd March. The *Atlas* for January has since been kindly lent us, but we find in it very little of interest, indeed the intelligence brought by this mail is most barren. The English papers are chiefly filled with the festivities at Windsor Castle on occasion of the christening of the Prince of Wales, and with the movements of the illustrious guests invited on that occasion, amongst whom the King of Prussia was the most conspicuous. His Majesty has been invited by the Corporation of London to a banquet at

Guildhall, and £500 have been sent to the city kitchen to provide for it, and has also been entertained by Sir Robert Peel. The Prince of Wales received the names of Albert Edward, and is said during the ceremony to have behaved with all due decorum. Great distress, we are sorry to see from the papers, prevailed in many parts of the Kingdom, and so great was the want of a number of men that they in bands attacked several of the bakers' shops, and made no opposition to those who took them into custody, but rejoiced that their imprisonment would give them both food and lodging. Mr. de Salvandy, French Ambassador at Madrid has left that Court, on account of a point of etiquette; he persisted in delivering his credentials into the hands of the Queen; while the R gent Esp rtero pretended that the Ambassador should place them in his hands. Owing to the nonadjustment of this important debate, political relations between the two countries have for the present ceased. Points of etiquette equally unimportant have also caused coolness between the courts of Paris and St. Petersburg.

We were misled by copying from other papers last week, the appointment of Sir Thomas Cochrane to succeed Sir William Parker in the command of the fleet here; Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, C. B., we perceive from the *Atlas* of 29th January, was gazetted as second in command on the East India Station.

We hear that a boat of the American Frigate *Constellation* when sounding in Salt Junk River, was warned off by the Chinese by some blank shots, which not being taken notice of, the Chinese fired at the boat with grape, which fell but little short of her. Commodore Kearney, we are told, has demanded satisfaction for this insult to the American flag, and it is said the Chinese have made the most ample apology for the mistake; and the Ty-tuck or Chinese Admiral of the station has paid a visit to the American Commodore at Whampoa.

H. M. S. *Druid* arrived from Amoy at Hongkong, leaving there the *Hyacinth*, on the 6th instant with dates from Kolongsoo of the 3d May, at which time nothing worth notice had occurred. We are glad to learn that her commander, Capt H. Smith, C. B. will, after the sailing of the *Blenheim* to the northward, be in command of the station at Hongkong. H. M. S. *Calliope*, has sailed for Amoy and Chusan on the 6th, and H. M. S. *Herald* left Macao Roads for Amoy on the 12th, where Captain Nyas will be in command of the station, until relieved by H. M. S. *Thalia*, Captain Hope, daily expected from England, when the *Herald* will join the Admiral's fleet at Chusan. The H. C. S. *Tenasserim* has also left Hongkong for the North. The H. C. S. *Ariadne*, with Sir Henry Pottinger, arrived here on the 10th from Hongkong. H. E. it is said, will very shortly proceed to the northward in H. M. S. *Blenheim*, we suppose as soon as the transports from Calcutta arrive at Hongkong; they were, many of them, we understand seen by the *Cincinnati* near Pulo Sapato, and may be hourly expected, if their destination be Hongkong; it is supposed that many will sail direct for Chusan; indeed the *Singapore Free Press* states them as bound for the latter port; fine weather and the southerly monsoon have now set in and a large force may therefore in a very few days be concentrated at Chusan, whence we have no news later than the 26th April.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, of 5th May.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., having been pleased to increase, in some respects, the powers and authority originally granted to the Chief and Marine Magistrates, respectively, the Warrants of those Officers have been revised and modified, and in their new form are now published for general information.

By order,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Government House, Hongkong, 30th April, 1842.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT.

By his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary Envoy Extraordinary,

and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, charged with the Government of the Island of Hongkong.

Pending her Majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Caine Esq., brevet Major, and Captain in Her Majesty's 26th, (or Cameroonian) Regiment of Infantry, to be Chief Magistrate of the Island of Hongkong and its dependencies; and I do hereby empower and require you to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs, and usages of China as near as may be (every description of torture excepted) for the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property of all the native inhabitants on the said Island, the shores and harbours thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese laws, shall involve punishments of such severity as are included in the annexed scale, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the Government for the time being.

SCALE.

Imprisonment (with or without hard labor) for more than six months.

Penalties exceeding 400 Dollars.

Corporal punishment exceeding 100 Strokes or lashes.

Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment to keep a record, containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you to exercise Magisterial and police authority over all persons whatever (other than natives of China dwelling on the Island, or persons subject to the mutiny act or to the general law for the Government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace on shore in any part or dependency of this Island, or breaches of any regulations to be issued from time to time by this Government according to the customs and usages of British Police Law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police purposes herein before specified to arrest, detain, discharge and punish such offenders according to the principles, and practice of General British Police Law, and to inflict on any such offender corporal punishment, to the extent of thirty six strokes or lashes, when you may consider that mode of punishment called for by, and appropriate to, the offence.

And all persons subject to the military act, or the general law for the Government of the Fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper military superior for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you, to detain in safe custody any persons whatever found committing within the Government of Hongkong, crimes and offences amounting to felony, according to the laws of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings therein and the grounds thereof, to the head of the Government for the time being.

And I further authorize and require you to investigate and summarily to decide all claims for debts, not exceeding the sum of Fifty Dollars, or one hundred and twenty five Rupees, that may be brought before you; and further to investigate when so brought to your notice, either claims for debts, beyond that sum and not exceeding two hundred Dollars, or five hundred Rupees, but referring in all cases, such larger claims to the head of the Government for the time being, for instruction. And I further require you, as often as you may deem it necessary to confine debtors, with the view of enforcing your awards, immediately and specially to report such decision to the head for the time being of the Government.

And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Hongkong, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year 1842.

Signed HENRY POTTINGER,

By the Chief Superintendent &c. charged with the Govt.

Signed J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT.

Pending her Majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Pedder, Esquire, Lieutenant in her Majesty's Royal Navy, to be Marine Magistrate of the Island of Hongkong and its dependencies:—And I hereby empower and require you, to exercise authority, agreeably to the Regulations from time to time issued by the Government over all persons other than those subject to the mutiny act, or to the General law for the Government of the fleet, resorting to or abiding in the Harbors of the said Island.

And I further authorize and require you to exercise Magisterial and police authority over any persons other than those herein before described, who shall be found committing breaches of the peace in any of the Harbors of this Island, or breaches of any Regulations issued from time to time by this Government, according to the customs and usages of general British Police Law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police police

purposes herein before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish, such offenders, according to the principles and practice of general British Police Law: requiring you, however, in any case when the crime shall involve punishment of such degrees of severity as are included in the annexed scale, to remit the case for the judgement of the head of this Government for the time being.

SCALE.

Imprisonment (with or without hard labor) for more than one calendar month.

Penalties exceeding \$400.

Corporal punishment exceeding thirty-six strokes or lashes. Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by Sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a Record containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

All persons, subject to the mutiny act, or the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper Naval or Military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you to detain in safe custody and person whatever, found committing within the Harbours and waters appertaining to the Government of Hongkong, crimes and offences amounting to felony, according to the laws of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings herein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the Government for the time being.

And I further authorize and require you to investigate, and summarily to decide, all claims for debts, not exceeding the sum of Fifty Dollars, or one hundred and twenty five Rupees, that may be brought before you; and farther to investigate, when so brought to your notice other claims for debts, beyond that sum, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, or five hundred rupees, but referring, in all cases, such larger claims to the head of the Government for the time being, for instruction. And I further require you, as often as you may deem it necessary to confine debtors, with the view of enforcing your awards, immediately and specially, to report such decision to the head for the time being of the Government. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Hongkong, this Twenty-fifth day of April in the year 1842.

Signed HENRY POTTINGER.

By the chief Superintendent &c. charged with the Govt.

Signed J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

With a view to the prevention of future misunderstanding and difficulties, His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, is pleased to direct, that no Sales of land are to be made by the holders of Grants, to other parties, except with the knowledge of the Land Officer: and that any Sales that may have been made, or may be made in future, unless registered in the Land Office, shall be held to be invalid.

Purchasers of grants from the individuals before holding them are to understand distinctly, that they will come under the same liabilities to Government as the parties from whom they purchase.

By Order, GEO. F. MYLIUS,—Land Officer.
Land Office, Hongkong, 2d May, 1842.

NOTICE.

Any Persons having Representations to lay before the Land Committee, are hereby requested to send in written statements, of their cases without delay, else they will not be taken into consideration.

By order GEO. F. MYLIUS,—Land Officer.
Hongkong, Land Office, April 27, 1842.

From the Peking Gazette.

PATRIOTISM OF NATIVE MERCHANTS OF CHEKEANG.

The Imperial will has been received as follows:—Lew yuen-o, (the Lieut. Governor) has sent up a memorial representing, that Kin yu shing, and other merchants of Sze Shu in the Province of Che Keang, with warmest patriotism, desire to respond to the Imperial favours shown to them. In consequence of the troops assembling in this said Province, and the preparations required for exterminating the barbarians, and the necessary expenses of the war being urgent and important, the above merchants have petitioned that they might be permitted to offer to the State the sum of one million two hundred thousand Taels (nearly three millions of dollars), and Lew yuen o solicits his Imperial Majesty to reward them accordingly.

The said merchants anxiously desiring to repay their obligations to the State, hastened to meet the Imperial wishes—they certainly are worthy of being most hand-

somely rewarded. The Lieut. Governor is therefore, hereby ordered to enrol their names in an official list and lay it before the throne, that I the Emperor may manifest my imperial favours toward them. —RESPECT THIS. *Ibid.*

From the Friend of China, of 12th May.

NOTIFICATION.

General orders by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough G. C. B. Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

Dated Head Quarters, Ningpo, 17th April, 1842.

I. Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough has the gratification to communicate to the Force under his command, the following letter which his Excellency has had the honor to receive from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, expressive of His Lordship's approbation of the concluding operations of the last campaign.

No 1866.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough G. C. B. Commanding in Chief Expeditionary Military Force China.

SIR.—I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging your Excellency's several despatches noted in the margin, and received yesterday per "Ariel."

2. And I avail myself of the first opportunity of conveying to your Excellency the expression of my most sincere congratulations, and warm admiration of the brilliant successes, which those despatches communicate and of the gallantry and excellent conduct of the officers and men of all arms and ranks on every occasion, by which such successes have been achieved, and such honor resulted to Her Majesty's arms.

3 I have hastened to communicate the despatches now acknowledged to the authorities in England, by the Packet from Calcutta for the Mail, which will leave Bombay on the 1st Proximo, and I am well assured that those authorities will cordially share in the sentiments of high approbation which I have now the satisfaction to record of the courage and conduct of the Troops under your Excellency's command.

I have &c.

(Signed) AUCLAND.

By order A. S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut. Colonel Deputy Adjutant
General Expeditionary Force.

HONGKONG MARKET PLACE.

This establishment, which promises much convenience and benefit, will be opened to the Public on Monday morning next the 16th instant. The whole has been judiciously arranged into separate and well constructed departments. 1st for all kinds of Meat. 2nd Fruit and Vegetables. 3rd Poultry, 4th Salt Fish. 5th Fresh Fish. 6th Weighing rooms. 7th Money Changers houses &c. &c. &c. Its position is central, fronts upon the Queen's Road, and faces also in a long line on the water. The gentleman to whose spirited enterprise the town is indebted for this convenience, well deserves and will receive the best thanks of its inhabitants.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A naval Court martial was held on Monday last, on board H. M. S. Blenheim, to investigate a charge of drunkenness, which was preferred against Lieutenant Christopher of H. M. S. Herald by his Commander Captain Nias C. B. The Court was composed, of Capt. Chads C. B. Capt. Kuper, Comr. Glasse and Comr. Reynolds. After a lengthened investigation, Lieut. Christopher was honorably acquitted of the Charge. Mr Purser Dobbins of the Calliope officiated as Judge Advocate. The Court was crowded by officers of the Fleet; among whom the inquiry excited much interest, and who most unequivocally expressed their satisfaction at the verdict of the Court. We are told the accused is much esteemed by his brother officers. It is said the specific charge originated, in Lieut. Christopher having fallen down in a fit, on the day in question, and cut his chin. The very conclusive evidence of the Surgeon of the Ship, Mr. Bankier, also satisfied all present, that the charge would not have been preferred, had Capt. Nias been at the time in good health. Unfortunately when this occurrence took place, he was confined to this cabin, by severe indisposition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
May.
3 (B.) *Christina*, Birkett, Bombay.
6, H. M. S. *Druid*, capt. H. Smith, Amoy.
9, (B.) *Martha*, trspt. Donaldson, Calcutta.
9, " *Royal Saxon*, —, Bombay.
12, (A.) *Cincinnati*, Wilson, Baltimore, 12th Dec.
13, H. C. S. *Lord Auckland*, —, Bombay.
14, (B.) *Fortescue*, —, Bombay.

PASSENGER Per

Lord Auckland, Mr. E. E. Elmslie, Secretary and

Treasure to the Superintendents.

SAILED
May.
6, H. M. S. *Calliope*, capt. Kuper, Amoy.
6, (B.) *Juvena*, Grundy, Singapore & Calcutta.
9, H. C. S. *Tenasserim*, Wall, Amoy.
11, (B.) *Mor*, Methuen, Singapore and Calcutta.
13, (Du.) *Orion*, —, Batavia.
15, (B.) *Lady Leith*, Lewis, Bombay
Despatched this afternoon at 4 p. in. *Lady Leith*, for Bombay. To-morrow *Horatio*, for New York; *Nimrod*, for Liverpool.

UNDER DESPATCH

For England,—*Nimrod*.

For Sydney,—*Australasian Packet*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson*, *Anna Eliza*, *Davecot*, *Borussia*, *John Christian*, *Gulnare*, *Bengalee*, *Devon*.
From Bombay,—*Corsair*, *Caledonia*, *Drongon*, *Bombay*, *Margaretha*.
From Calcutta,—*Lawrence*, *Sea Queen*, *Anna Watson*, *Pantuloon*.
From Singapore,—*Gratitude*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th March	SINGAPORE, 29th April.
UNITED STATES, Dec. 29,	MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 5th April.	AMOY, 3d May.
BOMBAY, 14th April.	CHUSAN, 26th April.
JAVA, 2d April.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arnn,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Anstra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Arrow,	—	Gear,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ardayser,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
*Ann,	271	Macalpine	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Abbot's Reading	—	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Christina,	—	Birkett,	"
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar & Co.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Falcon,	—	Baker,	H. Rustonjee.
Fortescue,	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
John-Horton,	—	cungham	Holliday Wise & Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan,	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
*Nimrod,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Saxon,	—	—	H. Rustonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Rosa,	—	Metcalf,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sir Robt Peel,	—	Craig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Vestal,	—	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	—
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
William Hughes	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
*Akbar,	Dumaresq Russell and Co.
Panama,	"
*Henry Pratt,	Rogers, J. D. Sward and Co.
*Cayuga,	Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
Forum,	Murdock, Russell and Co.
*Horatio,	Howland, G. Nye jr.
Levant,	Faulk, J. D. Sward & Co.
Ann MacKim,	Vasmer, W. A. Lawrence.
Cincinnati,	Wilson, Wetmore & Co.

* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 34.]

Macao, Saturday, 21st May, 1842.

[No. 336.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 30th instant will be sold at Public Auction, by C. MARKWICK.
THE PREMISES of the late A. B. LABTAT in two lots.
Terms Cash 7.1.7.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Administrator to the Estate.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, (by order of parties concerned) to the highest bidder, (on an early day, of which due notice will be given, and if not previously disposed off by private contract) the fine and fast sailing three masted schooner "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," of 157 tons or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, &c. &c.; as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne.

Inventory may be seen on application.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DUNMAN in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the Firm of PATERSON & Co., and in Glasgow under that of PATERSON, MARTIN & Co. is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of PATERSON & Co. having assumed JOHN CAMPBELL as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of DYCE, MARTIN & Co., and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Singapore, Mr. DYCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.

(Sd.) { GEORGE MARTIN.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
Singapore, 30th April 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. E. ACRAMAN.
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

pro. DIROM & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived in China is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile establishment as Clerk, Warehouseman, or Corresponding Clerk; he has for years been similarly employed, and can give the most undeniable references as to his respectability and qualification. Applications addressed to S. J. C., care of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

FORCHARTER.



THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons, Apply to Capt. KELL on board at Hongkong, or to

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Bark "ABBOT'S READING" A I 350 Tons, Capt. CRAWFORD, now at Whampoa. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE new Brig "PANTALON," Capt. PORTER, shortly expected, will be dispatched for the above ports about the 20th Inst. For freight or passage apply to

ply to
Macao, 6th May, 1842.

HENRY PYBUS.

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.



THE fast sailing A I Barque "CHUSAN," Capt. LAIRD, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 13th April, 1842.

DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Brig JOHN HORTON, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain O. CUNNINGHAM. Apply to

W. T. KINSLEY—Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.—Macao.
Macao, 14th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Barque "ANN" 271 tons Register, Capt. McAlpine, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive cargo, apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES, & Co.
Macao, 18th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.



THE new Clipper Arrow, Captain GEARE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship 'LEVANT' in the Roads, American, Navy, and Pilot BREAD, of good quality at low prices. Apply on board to

CAPT. FAULK.

Macao, 14th May, 1842

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases. SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheds. BRANDY and GENEVA do. PALE ALE Bass's, do. BEEF in tierces, PORK in barrels. COALS, 120 tons. OILMANS Stores late Imports.

Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEI CANDLES; best quality Eau de COLOGNE; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.
at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds. PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a Tree and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

THE CANTON PRESS.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Bombay Courier Overland Mail, March 4.

GENERAL HOME INTELLIGENCE.

For the Week ending February 12th.

In Spain a law has been presented to the Cortes forbidding all recurrence to Rome for mass, dispensations, &c. A complete reformation of the Spanish church is implied in this act.

A dancing-master at St. Petersburg, by origin a Dutchman, has given notice that he will give a ball in the snow, and intends to take advantage of the first snow which falls for that purpose. He proposes to bet with any lady or gentleman that he will dance out in the snow their names at full, in legible characters, that he will not once miss time, and that each of his steps shall form part of a regular dance. Several persons of distinction have accepted the bet.

Upwards of sixty firms in Manchester, who trace the distress of the cotton trade to the high price of provisions, trace that to the sliding scale, and recommend an early struggle for a fixed duty. Their proofs are certainly demonstrative.

The moon exhibited a very beautiful phenomenon on the morning of the 4th in England, which was observed also about the same time in Ireland. The ordinary rim or halo which surrounds it, was in its outer part surrounded by a brilliant prismatic circle, the tints of which were almost as vivid as the solar rainbow.

Lord Ashley declares that he readily gives up all chance of honour and ministerial employment in order, by public agitation in every way, to advocate the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, to which Sir R. Peel has announced the decided opposition of the Government.

Charles Barry, Esq., has been elected a Royal Academician, in the room of Sir David Wilkie, deceased.

SUP MARINE DAINTIES.—A wooden box, marked "Conserve Artichena de Catron, Marseilles," and containing twelve tin cases, has very lately been brought on shore from the wreck of the *Royal George*. The canisters were air-tight, and closely filled with boiled French beans; neither vinegar nor spice was to be detected. A dish of these curious vegetables on being dressed was pronounced excellent, and although at least fifty-seven years old, was as plump and full of flavour as though it had been just purchased in Covent Garden Market.

At an assembly of the governor of the Charter-house, held lately, Prince Albert and Lord Wharfedale were elected governors, and Archdeacon Hale was elected master of the Charterhouse, in the place of the late Dr. Fisher.

For the Week ending February 19th.

Considerable sensation has been created among the English in Paris by an impudent but unsuccessful "bold stroke for a wife;" and the interest has been communicated to London by the oozing out of some names connected with the affair. A young lady of fortune in Devonshire met at a friend's house with a married couple, who paid her great attentions. Observing her spirits to be depressed, they importuned her to take a trip with them. At last she consented, and made one of a party for Paris. Her friends had previously introduced her to a young man, who joined the party; and there were besides a gentleman and two young ladies, seemingly his daughter and stepdaughter, and Lord and Lady William Paget; only the initials of the other persons are given. Lord William's name is mentioned by his solicitor in a letter to the papers. The single gentleman was made caterer for the party; who lived in a splendid style at the Bedford Hotel, with four carriages and many servants. One night, the hero of the story treated the young lady's three servants to the play, and a supper after it at a restaurant's; but the lady's maid returned before the supper. Her mistress retired to her bedroom about half-past twelve, and sat there till past two; the lady writing, the maid waiting. They then went to bed, together—the lady's feet being cold; soon afterwards they heard a noise, and the lady saw a man in the room. He had been concealed there the whole time that they had been in it. It was the caterer, playing the part of Don Juan of real life. In spite of his efforts to prevent them, they raised a disturbance, and broke from the room. The gentleman who had induced the lady to travel threatened, that night, to shoot his treacherous friend "like a sparrow" but next morning

"gentlemen and ladies" (such is the vague term in the account before us) begged her to forgive him and grant him an interview. She refused, and placed herself under the protection of Mrs. Lawson, the hotel-keeper's wife; and she returned to England next day. The lady declares that she had never encouraged the intruder as a suitor. He had received 178 l. as the lady's share of the expense; but it never passed to the hotel-keeper; on the contrary, the latter was made to pay a heavy fine for arresting the adventurer on a charge of fraud, just as he was decamping for Belgium—the arrest being faulty in a point of law.

THE REFORM CLUB.—Lord Cottenham and other ex-ministers of state were on Wednesday elected members of the Reform Club.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The first committee for the trial of controverted election petitions will be ballotted for on the 10th of March.

THE REV. MR. SIBTHORP.—This reverend apostate from the protestant faith has been at Oscott college, near Birmingham, ordained a priest of the Roman catholic church.

The Porte has withdrawn its protest against the installation at Jerusalem of Bishop Alexander.

Mr. T. Campbell, the sculptor, has just finished for the Duke of Wellington, a bust of the Marchioness of Douro.

A merchant advertised lately for a clerk accustomed to confinement. He received an answer from a person who had been seven years in gaol!

The Pitt Scholarship, the highest classical honor in the University of Cambridge, has been adjudged to Mr. Gifford, of St. John's College. Among many other candidates, the second best was Mr. Druce, of St. Peter's. Both of these gentlemen were educated at Shrewsbury School.

The King of the French has sent a handsome pin in brilliants to M. Tolbecque, who, at the command of their Majesties, composed for the last ball at the Tuileries a quadrille upon the old air of *La Belle Paule*.

WINES.—The consumption of wine was fallen off within the last year upwards of 300,000 gallons. A very remarkable change has taken place in the use of Port, which fifty years ago, constituted 70 per cent. of all wines consumed, but has fallen to little more than 32 per cent. Sherry, on the contrary, risen from 16 to upwards of 40 per cent. French wines are gradually becoming better known, and last year there was an increase of 7 per cent. Madeira has fallen, Rhenish has fallen 15, and Marsala risen 6 per cent. Cape has fallen 5 per cent., and it was only the temptation of paying half the duty of any other wine that induced the importation of a single pipe. Of the half million gallons that paid duty, a large proportion was sold as Sherry.

Sir Herbert Jenner, Dean of the Arches, on succeeding to the estate of the late Sir John Fust, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, has, in compliance with the will of the deceased, taken the name of Fast in addition to that of Jenner.

Portions of the Royal Christening Cake have been presented, by command of the Queen, to nearly 200 of the leading nobility, enclosed in elegant white boxes, upon the covers of which is the following inscription, surmounted with the Prince of Wales's feathers, and the motto "*Ich Dien*,"—"In honour of the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Jan. 25th, 1842."

THE LATE JOHN SYDNEY TAYLOR, A. M., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—A public meeting was held, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of evincing some testimonial of public respect to the memory of Sydney Taylor, A. M.

The Queen's patronage of Paisley shawls, which she has worn lately, has given a considerable impulse to the trade of the place, and orders are numerous.

The Earl of Elgin has been appointed Governor General of Jamaica, Sir Charles Metcalfe retiring on account of ill-health.

For the Week ending, February 26th.

BRITISH RESIDENTS ON THE CONTINENT.—According to the late returns made to the Prefect of Police at Paris, the entire number of British residents in France was estimated at 54,000, but the thousands of Continental tourists who pass through France are not included in this estimate. The number of British settled in the Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, is now supposed, by far to exceed 100,000.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the morning of the 17th, about 8 a. m., a vibration of the earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise, supposed to be the effects of an earthquake, was felt at Falmouth, Penryn, Helston, Constantine, St. Mawes, also in the parish of St. Just, and in some other places. So great was the motion, that doors in the houses are said to have been thrown open, which created great alarm; but we are happy to say that we have not heard of any serious results.

PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES.—The Lord Chancellor of England has referred to the Irish judges for the grounds of their decision against the legality of presbyterian marriages, in order to form a bill for the amending the law this session.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP.—Bristol, as well as London, has been compelled to admit, that Liverpool is the port of transit for passengers as well as goods to the United States. After running their splendid steamship for several seasons to and from New York, her

owners have resolved to run her alternately from Bristol and Liverpool to New York, and thence alternately to Liverpool and Bristol.

ENGLISH CARDINALS.—Five new cardinals were proclaimed at Rome on 24th ult. One of the new appointments of his Holiness is an Englishman, Cardinal Acton. Cardinal Acton is a younger son of the late ambassador at Naples, and is related to one of the oldest families in Shropshire. His eminence was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where, though he much distinguished himself by close application to study, his religious tenets prevented him from proceeding to his degree. He is the youngest member of the sacred college, and has long lived at Rome, with his mother, Lady Acton.

The Rev. Mr. Garbett, the newly-elected professor of poetry, delivered the first Bampton lecture for the present year at St. Mary's church, Oxford, on the 20th. Mr. Grant, commoner of St. John's College, has followed the example of the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, and several others of the "junior members of the university are expected to secede from the establishment."

The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway was opened throughout on the 18th.

The manuscripts and copyright of the works of M. de Chateaubriand have been sold by auction to M. Delandine de Saint Esprit for 153,000f.

THE COST OF A SOLDIER.—*La Presse* calculates that in England the annual expense of a soldier is 540f.; in France, 340f.; in Prussia, 212f.; in Austria, 240f.; and in Russia, 120f.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—DARBOY v. ROSSER.—In this case the damages, by an arrangement, have been reduced from 1,500l. to 500l. The costs in the cause have been subsequently taxed at 588l. making together the sum of 1438l.

In the event of the Earl of Elgin vacating his seat for the town of Southampton, it is understood that Mr. Humphrey St. John Midway, of the firm of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., will come forward in the Conservative interest.

The cold of the season is intense in Vienna, and on the public roads the mails are attacked by droves of hungry wolves, who eat the guard, driver, and passengers, and—do not open the letters.

A new species of rice, requiring neither a damp soil nor constant irrigation, has just been introduced from Mongolia into France.

The freedom of the navigation of the Rhine, proclaimed by the Congress of Vienna, in favour of all nations, remains intact.

The Archbishop of Lyons has determined on restoring, as far as possible, all the stained glass windows of his cathedral, and has forwarded plans to that effect to Paris, to be approved of by the Minister of Justice. A new archiepiscopal palace is to be formed in that city out of some buildings already existing.

A Russian agent, with unlimited power of purchase, is understood to have arrived in London, to watch the sale of Horace Walpole's Strawberry-hill collection.

The marriage of the hereditary Prince of Modena, with the Princess Aldegonda of Bavaria, is to be celebrated at Munich on Easter Monday. Immediately afterwards the King of Bavaria will accompany the Prince and Princess into Italy.

A young lady within three months of her majority, when she enters on a fortune of 40,000l., was to have been married to the nephew of her guardian, but in the tender care of her own happiness, she married secretly about six months ago, and eager to possess the privileges she had thus purchased, eloped with her husband. The guardian and his nephew pursued in vain.

Mr. Bullock, the Senior Pleader, has been elected Judge of the Sheriff's Court for the Poultry Compter, vacant by the death of Sergeant Arabis.

Two more illustrious foreigners are likely to pay us a visit early in the spring, namely, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederic of Austria, nephew to the Emperor, and youngest son of the Archduke Louis, a young prince, in his 21st year, who distinguished himself as a Lieutenant in the squadron of Admiral Baron De Bandedeira, in the operations on the coast of Syria, and Prince Leopold of Sicily, Count of Syracuse, brother to the King of Naples and to the Prince of Capua.

NATIONAL DEBT.—It appears that the dividends due and not demanded which remained in the hands of the bank amounted, on April 5th, 1841, to 1,443,886l.; on July 5th, 1841, to 1,267,860l.; on October 10th, 1841, to 1,185,301l.; and on January 5th, 1842, to 1,096,043l.

THE LATE MR. WEST.—The entire of this gentleman's personal effects are advertised for sale, in order to discharge the liabilities incurred in his several contests with the liberal party in the city of Dublin elections.

AFFGHANISTAN.

From the India Gazette, 25th March.

THE EALE OF THE JEMADAR SYCE.

The following has been sent to us by an obliging and intelligent correspondent, whom we have to thank for other valuable favours. Though the document is but the confession of a native, it has an air of truth and accuracy which many others, from a higher source, want. It tallies in its main details with pre accounts, and adds some particulars which are new to us. Thus, what is

said of the conduct of the men of the Queen's 44th has not, to our recollection appeared before, though there was a vague, general rumour imputing misconduct to them. We are far, however, from vouching for the accuracy of the account now given, though we confess we see in it the only cause that could induce British soldiers to misbehave themselves in the face of an enemy—and such an enemy!—and that is, disgust, and a want of confidence in the measures of their superiors. But we must trust to time to disclose the mystery with which this part of the Cabool tragedy is obscured.

As regards Akbar Khan, the statement below agrees with the best accounts we have, and which when viewed altogether, leave no doubt on our mind that this hero of the *Bombay Times* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*,—their mirror of honour, chivalry and humanity, was virtually the assassin of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, the treacherous and lying deceiver of General Elphinstone and the cowardly skulker, who urged his savage followers to the slaughter of troops deprived of the means of defence, in consequence of having trusted him and his gang; for all which, if Government value the peace and stability of their Indian Empire, they will inflict a full and adequate punishment.

(From the *Agra Ukhbar*, 10th February, 1843.)

"A rumour which has been some time afloat and is daily gaining ground says, that Shah Soojah has been closely connected with the Cabool tragedy, in all its stages. His maintaining his position in the Bala Hissar strengthens the report, as well as other circumstances which will yet come to light.

"Every Hindoostanee either Moosulman, or Hindoo, who has escaped from Cabool to Peshawar, concur in fixing the odium of the "Cabool Tragedy" on Shah Soojah, and branding him as the basest of the base, for his ingratitude and treachery. The following statement was taken down, immediately after the arrival of a public camp-follower, a respectable jamadar sive attached to Captain Nicholl's troop, at Peshawar, who came in there wounded.

"I Wuzer syce, belonged to Captain Nicholl's troop of Horse Artillery. Sir Wm. Macnaghten told Shah Soojah, that as the cold season was approaching he must go with him to Jullalabad to winter, on which the Shah replied, I will go there after I see the Ramjhan ka-Chand. Three days before the Ramjhan ka-Chand, the 13th Foot, the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, some Cavalry, some Artillery, and one Company of Pioneers, marched from the plain of Syar Sing to Boodh-kar four kos on the Jullalabad road. The detachment was attacked there, and intelligence of the same having been sent to cantonments, two of Nicholl's guns were sent out, and remained with the detachment on this ground for two days. On the third day that march was continued fighting on the Khoord Cabul, during the night a clappa or night attack was made on the troops, and many men killed. The 37th Native Infantry joined here and the two guns were sent back to cantonments, the grass-cutters accompanying them having been all cut up. There was fighting every day to Gundamuck, from which place the 37th Regiment N. I. returned towards Cabul. On the day this Regiment reached Khoord Cabul, Sir A. Burnes, was murdered by the 'Ghoolame Khaneh,' or servants of Shah Soojah, said to be 12,000 in number. He and other officers were at his house in the city, which was immediately plundered. His murderers then went to the treasury in the city, guarded by two Companies, cut up every man there and plundered it. They next went to the Bala Hissar, saying that they had killed a Lord Sahib, and would kill the King, but this was all "jooth," as they were his servants, and a good understanding subsisted between them. The Shah sent an officer with a letter to the General in cantonments stating what had happened. Four of Nicholl's guns, three of Backhouse's, five Companies of the 44th Foot, and the 54th Native Infantry, were immediately sent into the Bala Hissar under Brigadier Shelton. The Shah made his appearance, and said if you had not come I should have been killed; he shed tears, but they were false ones. The detachment having been kept standing from 6 A. M. till evening, Brigadier Shelton asked what were the King's orders, he replied, destroy the city. On which the guns opened by his direction on some parts of it, occupied by Dooraenees, hostile to him. The 37th Regiment returned to cantonments from Khoord Cabul during the night fighting all the way. On the third day after Brigadier Shelton entered the Bala Hissar, the Commissariat godown in the city was attacked, and its guard massacred to a man. It was plundered for four days in succession by the city people and completely gutted. Brigadier Shelton with the Europeans returned at night to cantonments, taking one of Nicholl's and one of Backhouse's guns with him, and leaving the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, in the Bala Hissar. These soldiers had little to eat, while the Shah's had an abundance. A few days after the Commissariat godown was plundered, Brigadier Shelton attacked a small fort with some Companies of Europeans and Natives, and took a large quantity of grain, bhosoa, &c. The grain would have afforded half a seer daily for each soldier and one and a half pao for each camp-follower, for about two months. The enemy having two guns, mounted them in a village and kept

up an annoying fire on cantonments; to capture these, Brigadier Shelton with three companies of the 44th foot, four Companies of Native Infantry, three Troops of Cavalry and one gun, went out at 12 o'clock A. M. and surrounded the village; at day-break it was stormed with great slaughter and the guns captured. One of them being dismounted was spiked and the other taken into cantonments. A chief with followers of Horse and Foot, came out from the city to aid the village. He was immediately attacked and with numbers of his men killed, the remainder immediately fled into the city. Brigadier Shelton was advised to return to cantonments, as the men had been out more than 12 hours; he refused to leave the ground while an enemy remained in sight. The city people seeing the smallness of the Detachment, horns were sounded, the enemy soon rallied and came out of the city in great numbers both horse and foot to the fight, as well as from the surrounding forts. Squares were formed and the men desired not to fire, nor the gun to open on the advancing enemy. When the enemy had arrived at nearly twenty paces from our men flourishing swords, knives, &c. and making the most horrid yells, the kneeling Europeans rose and the whole of them fled and were immediately followed by the natives, horse and foot, to wards cantonments. The gun was captured and many of our men slain. A company of the 44th and one of the 5th N. I. kept a small fort near the city and were relieved daily. The city people coming out to attack them, the Europeans and Natives, fled into cantonments, without firing a shot, leaving all their bedding, &c. to be plundered. From that day the Europeans did not come out of the cantonments to fight, and all the officers appeared to have washed their hands of life; when they saw the Europeans would not fight, dejection was general. After this the enemy increased in great numbers as also in confidence; surrounding the cantonments and coming unmolested to within thirty yards of the walls, the men not being allowed to fire on them owing to the shortness of provisions and ammunition. Negotiations were commenced on which Akbar Khan came, and dove off the people; it was stipulated that he was to receive 13 lacs of rupees, as soon as the Force reached Jumrood—the guns and all stores to be given up to him, before the march commenced. Five or six days after Akbar Khan had received all the guns and stores, he demanded a conference with Sir W. Macnaghten who went out to meet him with three Officers, four sowars, and two Chuprassies. At about thirty paces outside the cantonments his horses' reins were seized by the footmen sent to accompany him, who spoke as if pointing in the direction of Akbar Khan; they took him away towards a small Fort, from which Akbar Khan approached and took him into the Fort. Rumour had it that he cut off Sir W. Macnaghten's hands and then his head, he was also said to have killed Captain Trevor; the other officers desired Akbar Khan to kill them also, he paid no attention to them and ordered them to be confined. Eight days after this the General sent Rs. 13,000 to Akbar Khan for food, bhosoa, &c., for the march. He took an oath on the Koran and on his sword, that he would send two thousand horse and one thousand foot to escort the Force to Jumrood. About the 5th of January, 1842, the march commenced; as soon as the troops were out of the cantonment, Akbar Khan's men attacked them, he keeping some distance in the rear with about fifty horsemen. I was wounded in the thigh on the march from Koord Cabul and saw all this, being now some miles in the rear with Akbar Khan. He was fully aware of what his men were doing, and only kept in the rear that he might not have the appearance of countenancing their conduct. At Char Bagh, the force was completely surrounded by Akbar Khan's men, cut up and destroyed. He remained here for three or four days, he then went to Kala Char Bagh and afterwards to Lookmun-Char-Bagh. I had been stripped of all my clothes, and suffering from cold, hunger and my wound, I saw Akbar Khan come out of his tent, I went, bent my head and besought him, either to cut my throat or to give me food and send me to Hindoostan. He was silent for some time and at last called a horseman and told him to escort me to Lalpore, where I arrived in two days; my guide then put me on a pughundee to the left of the Khybar which I was to follow to Peshawar, I was taken before a Khybar Nawab and searched for letters. He gave me two rotees, I continued my journey and reached Peshawar in seven days; the natives of all descriptions as they fell into the enemy's hands, were stripped naked, and many of them soon died of cold. No mercy was shown or quarter given to the Europeans, every one of them being slaughtered wherever they were met. I was in the rear and saw their wounds. The General Brigadier Shelton, some officers and Ladies, were taken to Akbar Khan and were at Lookman five kos from Jullalabad when I left it, I could not get admittance to nor see any of them. The Commissariat godown at Cabul was in the city and contained supplies of every description in great abundance, had this store room been in cantonments, no want could have been felt for many a long day. I left about 300 Hindoostanees with Akbar Khan, he allowing them two rotees each a day; four Troops of Anderson's horse returned towards Cabul during the March. The Affghans required General Aitahile to govern them; they were in the habit of offering the grossest and most unprovoked insults to officers and men without the of-

fenders being punished or fearing it, conduct which at Peshawar would have caused many of them to have been suspended; the consequence of this apathy added considerably to the long list of unprovoked murders."

Many parts of this man's statement may be seen corroborated in the *Bengal* and *Bombay* papers. He was frequently warned to state only the truth, and he as frequently replied he had no object or intention of doing otherwise.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 12

From the *India Gazette*, 23th March.

We have letters to the 8th instant from General Pollock's camp—containing abundant details relative to the state of affairs at Jullalabad and Peshawar. There is not much news in them, and such as it is we are sorry to say is of a very dispiriting character. The sepoys are deserting in large numbers. One correspondent says that a Havildar and thirty men, from two regiments, deserted, in one night. The following details will be read with interest:—

March 7, Camp Kaulair, Major-General Pollock's Force.—"Despatches, reaching from 23d to the 28th ult. inclusive, have just arrived from General Sale. The letter of the 23d mentions an affair which had taken place on the morning of that day between a party of the enemy, consisting of 300 horsemen, and the foraging party sent out by the General with the cavalry grass cutters under the command of a Jemadar of the 6th. The Jemadar's party was only composed of sixty troopers with a proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers, and yet the enemy were afraid to charge them. All they ventured to do was, to cut up a few unfortunate grass-cutters who had strayed too far. Lieutenant Mayne, with a few irregular horsemen, was sent to the Jemadar's assistance, in case of accident—the enemy no sooner desisted the appearance of this reinforcement, than they retired in haste. The following day, the 23d, Lieut. Mayne was sent out again, with the foraging party—he had ninety sowars with him and about as many cavalry. The enemy were seen emerging from their encampment at Umeer Khai, about three miles to the N. W. of Jullalabad, whilst a body of cavalry, apparently of the same strength as that of the preceding day, demonstrated in front. Sale sent out positive orders to Mayne not to attempt to skirmish; on the contrary to retire, and avoid any unnecessary effusion of blood. The orders given were strictly obeyed, the enemy became emboldened by the retreat, which was being made, and pressed so hard upon Mayne's rear, that he thought it absolutely necessary to turn and charge. This was done so gallantly and suddenly as to take the enemy a-back. They broke and fled, and Mayne was thus enabled to continue his retreat without other molestation, except such as the party on his right threatened him with. Sale sent out to his assistance two nine-pounders, some infantry and sappers, and Oldfield with the remainder of the cavalry. The enemy immediately retired; and it was ascertained, that only two troopers had been killed and five wounded on our side, whilst on that of the enemy the loss must have been very much greater. I omitted to mention, that by the 23d the defences of the fort had been entirely repaired; and although some few slight shocks of earthquake had been felt, there was nothing to speak of in comparison with the extraordinary phenomenon of the 19th. The cheerfulness with which the men worked is stated to have been above all praise. The letter of the 26th mentions, that Mohamud Ukhbar Khan had appeared before the place with 1,500 horse and 1,000 foot. The former kept out of range of the guns, but the infantry crept close up and fired a good deal. The fire was not allowed to be returned, as musket ammunition is valuable, but a few rounds of shrapnel were let fly amongst themselves, creating great havoc; this was ascertained by observing the effect of the fire through a telescope. All these letters came together, which verifies what Sale writes on the subject of the very vigilant manner in which the fort is invested. Mohamud Ukhbar's force is supposed to consist of merely the 1,500 horse and 1,000 foot, which he showed on the 26th. Since that day the foraging party, with the grass-cutters, have not been molested; and it is fully anticipated by all hands, that Sale will be able to hold out till the 1st of April, or thereabout, *with ease to himself and men*; by which time he shall have been joined by the 3d dragoons, 1st cavalry, 6th N. I. and shall be able to walk through the pass as if nothing was the matter. Sale talks very slightly of the enemy, and they certainly seem to have given the old boy right good cause for doing so. No mention is made of Ukhbar

Khan's guns, as we may fairly presume that these are at Cabul, and without them Jullalabad will never fall. The report that was so freely and confidently circulated in camp yesterday, on the subject of instructions having been received by Genl. Pollock from the Governor General in council, to the effect, that he was not to advance under any circumstances until joined by the brigade, that is on its way to join us, is all fudge. I have this from most undoubted authority. *The pass is not yet bought, nor do I think it is likely to be until the Afreedis become intimidated by the presence of the European dragoons.* Negotiations are still going on, but nothing seems to be done. The Europeans are to go on with *sepoys' pauls*, instead of those clumsy double-poled *ramis* they have at present.

Twenty sepoys deserted from one of our native infantry regiments during the course of the last two days; one *havidar* and five sepoys from another, and so on! Rather ugly this—eh, one man left 80 *ra* in his *havidar's* hands. Our propensity to the Sikh camp is playing the very mischief with us all. A Court of Enquiry is sitting on Capt. B. of the 64th, something connected with his having said that he had not written in the *Delhi Gazette*, whilst others seemed to think they should prove that he had, I will let you know the end of the business, when it transpires. The politicals are in a devil of a taking—every thing going against them.

The following is from the letter of another correspondent under the same date* :—

"I am concerned to hear, on the very best authority, that the sepoys are beginning to desert in considerable numbers;—that last night, a *Havidar* and 17 men, deserted from the 60th, and 12 men from the 53rd; and that among these were many old soldiers and men who, up to that period, had been regarded as good men and true *neemul* wallahs. In the 64th only one desertion has taken place, and but few in the 30th, and not, I believe, many in the 26th; but more are expected when the pay for last month has been distributed, which it will be in a day or two.

They are nearly all well again, and the few who have not recovered have just been sent to Peshawar.

I am delighted to learn, on good authority, that the Sikhs (perhaps with no friendly desire, but no matter for that) have clapped an effectual stopper against further desertions among our jucks. This they have done by cutting up several of the runaways—not fewer than ten—between this and the Utuck, as I am assured;—but the most effectual lesson of all is one that was impressed upon them last night—with a practical example and warning in the shape of a nimuk hurrum sepoy, who was cut up in a most cruel manner, as he was "cutting away" a few hundred yards from camp.

Much as one would be disposed, under ordinary circumstances, to regret the poor man's fate, the salutary effect that is likely to produce upon the minds of others who would perhaps otherwise followed his example, is calculated to make one rejoice, at the event, for the sake of the cause in which we are engaged.

By the way, these murders of our runaway sepoys, involve a refutation of the report that was current here, that Goolab Sing had been inveigling our men to desert to him!

PESHAWAR.

(From the Calcutta Star, March 24.)

Yesterday's dawk brought numerous letters from Peshawar, the latest being of the 5th instant. The ammunition had arrived, and it is said that the force, under General Pollock, was positively to have marched on the 10th or 11th. There seems to have been considerable doubt in camp as to whether the pass had or had not been bought. A Court of Enquiry has been sitting to investigate the conduct of Captain Hart, of the 64th, relative to a certain letter addressed by him to the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, and there had been a convocation of commanding officers in the Major General's tent, for the purpose of ascertaining from them whether they and their men were "ready and willing to go on!!" One gallant Colonel is said to have replied, that he had hoped there was no occasion to ask such a question. So had we—and every body, we suspect, but we fear that some doubt is entertained, in many quarters, on this highly important point. One of our correspondents writes, "fears are entertained that the whole of the native troops will not go on with a will, if indeed they go on at all. The bad example, lately set them by the Sikhs,

* Our correspondent has, we think, omitted to send us a portion of his letter, for this, in the MS. begins with the end of a sentence, and is without the usual heading.—Ed.

has not failed, I much fear, to be attended, by any but the most pernicious effects." There was a report in Camp, that Ukhbar Khan had paid them a visit in the disguise of a wood cutter. We give the following extract from a letter of the 6th instant :—

"Capt. Tebbs, of the 23d N. I. with two companies and 540 camels, the latter laden with the munitions of war, has just arrived. They are all to proceed with us on the 10th. The dispositions of the advance are as follows :—Start at 2 A. M. on the morning of the 10th, with four companies H. M. 9th Foot, and four of the 30th N. I. forming the advance guard, 2 nine-pounders and the 24-pounders howitzer, and the sappers. The rear guard to be composed of a similar force from the same corps and the right and left heights to be crowned respectively under the command of Col. Taylor, H. M. 9th Foot, and Major Huish, N. I. with one company of the 9th, and five companies of the 26th N. I. on either hill. The remaining corps to protect the baggage. Should this order be altered, I will let you know of it. Nothing has yet appeared in orders on the subject, but I have been privately informed, that such arrangements are in contemplation. No news from Sale for some days. The last *khaour* from that quarter mentions the murder of two men, who were discovered with dispatches secreted in a loaf of bread. An unfortunate grass-cutter of the 10th Cavalry was murdered yesterday in sight of Camp, and his son, who was with him, escaped by running away. Three other grass cutters are said to be missing, and to have been carried off alive by the Afreedis."

The following is from another letter, under the same date :—

"Camp near Peshawar, March 5, 1842.

The order is not out; but it is written, and we march immediately the ammunition under Tebbs arrives. He is expected on the 8th, and we shall probably be off on the 10th or 11th. One Company of the 9th Foot, and five Companies of the 26th are to crown the heights on the right, under the command of Colonel Taylor. The same on the left, where these details will be under Major Huish. Four Companies of the 9th Foot, with an equal number from the 30th N. I., two nine pounders and the 24-pounder howitzer are to form the advanced guard, and the rest of the 9th is to be with the rear guard which is to consist of a wing, in addition to that force. These are the arrangements as far as I can ascertain them.

"The foregoing was written this morning. I have since (with a view to making a few arrangements and bidding General Avitabili adieu) ridden over to Peshawar. On my way I met—(to my surprise met—Tebbs of the 33d, with two companies of that regiment, in charge of about a couple of thousand camels, laden with ammunition, and of some twenty or thirty bakeries said likewise to contain "munitions." He had received constant letters from Pollock within the last few days, to push on with all possible despatch, and he has been journeying at the rate of a march and a half a day, for this week and more; and this morning (starting at two o'clock) he made 20 miles. His camels seemed knocked up, and he fears that they will not be able to proceed for another day or two.

"I mentioned to General Avitabili, that Mr. Tebbs, with the ammunition that had been expected on the 8th or 9th, has just passed me, en route to our camp, and that we should now in all probability, start for Jellalabad the day after tomorrow. I also told him, that the pass had been bought and that injunctions (and such is the report) had been received by General Pollock, direct from Government, to the effect, that he was on no account to enter the Khybur Pass unless it had been bought. He was sceptical of its having been bought, and he offered a lakh of rupees to 25,000 with any officer in camp, (and begged me to say so on my return hither!) and if we went on less than 25,000 fighting men, perfectly equipped, we should be all massacred—that in short the by gone tragedy will be played over again."—*Hurkaru*, March 26.

From the Sing. Free Press, of 28th April.

On Monday morning some hours before day-light, a *Saupan* with seven peons rowed by four Malay boatmen, was dispatched from the shore by one of the Constables, to silence the noisy proceedings of some of the Junks in the harbour, who had thus early begun to celebrate one of their numberless festival—days by pounding the abominable *gongs*, firing guns and so forth. Shortly after the sampan put off, the clamour instead of abating was redoubled, rising into a tumultuous uproar which alarmed the inhabitants of several of the houses on the beach. In the meantime two other sampans each with a European Constable on board had put off, and on their making for the Junk which appeared to be the centre of the tumult, they found it encompassed by boats from the other Junk in the roads, and were assailed from the Junk itself, with a shower of missiles of every description which deterred them from advancing further. The Chinese boats round the Junk however went away on the appearance of Constables, but the Sampan which had been sent off was nowhere visible, neither were any of the peons and the Malay boatmen who were taken out of the water, all of them wounded except one who escaped without injury. According to the account given by these men, the peons were assaulted from the Junks as soon as they got alongside in a most furious manner,

and all of them more or less wounded driven into the water. The Constables returned on shore with the men they had fortunately arrived in time to save; and after day light were again sent off with a posse of peons to take the Junks Crew into custody, which was done with, as we understand, the assistance of Captain Congleton of the H. C. Steamers *Dianna*. On Tuesday morning the bodies of two of the peons were washed on shore and carried to the Police Office; when it appeared on examination that both received mortal wounds. A Coroner's Jury was immediately summoned and the evidence that was brought before them was briefly to the following effect.

The boat with the peons went on board of a Junk, put a stop to the *gonging*, and brought along with them the *Nakhoda* of the vessel, with the offending *gonz* &c. and proceeded towards another Junk the *Nakhoda* of which they had removed from the former one, was allowed to go on board first; and after he had held a short colloquy with the Crew, a simultaneous cry arose on board the Junk of *Pah-Pah*. "Strike-Strike"; and the attack upon the peons commenced the moment that some of them had got on board, and others were ascending the sides of the vessel: with the results that have been already mentioned.

From the Sing. Free Press, 5th May.

The investigation at the Police Office of the case alluded to in our last—namely—the seizure and plunder of a junk by another, about 2 days sail from China terminated on Saturday last—and it turns out to be a regular piratical affair! Thirteen of the Junk men with the *Nakhoda* have been committed for trial at the next Sessions charged with Piracy. We hear that the other Junks in the roads have expressed great dread of these sea marauders, and seem anxious that some example may be made of them!

It appears that the bodies of five only of the Public Peons who were despatched to put a stop to the *gonging* in the roadstead, as mentioned by us last week, have been found: that of the *Duffadar* (being 6 Peons altogether and not 7 as stated by us in error) not having been discovered as yet. The Inquest to which we have alluded brought in a Verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The other three bodies were buried without that formality, in consequence as we learn of their being found in such a state of decomposition, as to preclude all approach to them or even identification. The Chinese Junk people who had been taken up originally on suspicion, are still detained in custody, until the complete recovery of some of the witnesses who have been severely hurt, as the magistrate we hear intends to further investigate the matter.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 21st May, 1842.

By the Steamers *Vixen* and *Medusa* dates from Singapore to the 11th. May, and from Calcutta to 20th April have been received. The *Ariel* from this 19th April had arrived at Singapore on the 7th May, having made a fine passage of only 17 days. It will be seen that we have made some long extracts concerning Afghan affairs of no very recent date now, as papers received only yesterday bring the accounts from the camp near Peshawar down to the 30th March, at which date General Pollock had not marched to the relief of Jellalabad, but it was confidently expected that the column would begin to move on the 1st or 2nd April Jellalabad continued to be gallantly defended by General Sale, and it was reported that he would be able to hold out until the 13th, by which time, the relieving force must have reached. The Khybur pass it was supposed had been bought, and a payment been made on account, although little confidence was had in the friendly dispositions of the people. The fall of Ghuznee into the hands of the Afghans we are sorry to see confirmed. It appears that on warm weather coming on, the snow and ice which had been put into a well, melted and was absorbed by the ground, leaving the garrison without water. On making a sortie from the fort into the town, the garrison was repulsed, and then obliged to capitulate, the Afghans pledging their faith on the Koran to carry them safe to Cabul. We much fear that the scenes between Cabul and Jellalabad will there again be repeated.

THE HOB-BURGH MEMORIAL.—We have copied with much pleasure from a *Singapore Free Press* a

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

notice regarding this memorial, from which it will be seen that the treasurers here, Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. have addressed the Straits Government, offering to pay over to it the funds collected, provided the India Government will apply them, adding from its own resources the necessary sum; for the building of a light-house on Pedra Branca, at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca. From the fact of an officer having been sent to select the most eligible spot for the purpose, we are led to hope that the offer has been favorably received by Mr. Bonham, and that the Bengal Government may be led to accept it, thus conferring a great boon on the numerous and valuable shipping continually passing the Straits, and doing due honor to the memory of Horsburgh.

We have by the *Pluto* received the first number of a new weekly paper which has appeared at Singapore under the name of "Straits Messenger, a General Newspaper and Journal of Literature." As to size it is more ambitious than its neighbour, the *Free Press*; of the quality of its contents it would be premature to judge.

From the Harkara, 19th April.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:

	cheats, highest,	lowest,	average,	proceeds
Behar	2825	805	770	785.2.4
Benares	1165	775	765	768.4.2
				29,73,000
				8,95,025

HONGKONG.—We understand the *Medusa* steamer to have brought orders from Calcutta, making the settlement of Hongkong for the present at least a mere military post, of which Major-Genl. Burrell, C. B. has been appointed military commandant. All the officers holding civil employments on the island are ordered to join their respective regiments forthwith, and most of the works commenced for the improvement of the town on account of Government are to be discontinued, indeed that no more expence than necessary to keep the place as a military post is on any account to be incurred. This looks almost as if the government had no intention of the permanent occupation of Hongkong, or at least that it was not contemplated to make it the centre of the foreign trade, and if so will be a severe disappointment to many who have already invested large sums of money in building there. We suppose that Hongkong will never be absolutely abandoned, for its position as a military and naval station offers advantages which may be sought in vain elsewhere, and as such we suppose, if no other support is given it, a considerable coasting trade will always be carried on there. But a large population like that of Hongkong, which has been drawn thither in the hope of mercantile employment, will be a source of great inconvenience to the military commander, who with probably no very large force under his command, will be puzzled how to govern that multitude, and we fear that many disorders will take place in consequence. The town itself extends for the length of about four miles from east to west, and we have been informed that since we visited it in February last, the Chinese population has very considerably increased. The applications from Chinese at the land office for lots whereon to build have of late been many, and we have been assured by some who have within the week visited Hongkong that already no less than 1300 Chinese habitations have been erected. In this estimate we are tempted to make considerable allowance for the want of exact statistical information, for we believe that no enumeration has been made; but at all events the Chinese in the expectation of carrying on trade there have thronged to the new town in considerable numbers, and instead of the 8000 inhabitants it numbered in February last, there may be double that number now, or perhaps even more. There are very few British commercial houses in China who are not at this moment extensively engaged in building warehouses and dwelling houses, and it was said that several of them intended removing thither within a few months. How far the late orders from the Bengal government may paralyze their activity remains to be seen. It appears to us that the encouragement given by H. M. Plenipotentiary hitherto for the building of the new town, and the consequent expenditure of large sums by private persons, will deserve due consideration from the government, and perhaps much may not be risked by

proceeding towards the completion of the buildings already commenced, as the large capital laid out, and consequent value of the island, may then possibly induce the authorities to look on it with favor. Besides, government themselves have spent vast sums of money on the improvement of the island; the expenditure has been profuse in the extreme and we should not be astonished to learn that since its occupation in February last year it had not fallen short of a million of dollars, perhaps more. Is all this to be lost? no return to be made for all this capital? We are anxious for official information on this very important subject, which we suppose the course of next week will supply.

This is the anniversary of the treacherous attack of the Chinese last year upon the small force then in sight near Canton, and the Factories and foreign merchants there, which led to the memorable occupation of the heights near that city, and the ransom of it for six millions of dollars. Up to this time this has been the most signal, and certainly most successful achievement of the war with China; and however short of the expectations entertained by many, the results of that memorable military movement have been, it must be confessed that in the 12 months following, although the troops have been successful in many engagements, no similar advantages have followed. This, however, was chiefly owing to the landforce being inadequate to any great enterprise, having, although its total was small enough, been dispersed to garrison five different places, namely Hongkong, Kulongsoo, Tinghai, Chinhai, and Ningpo, by which no force of sufficient strength was left available for any enterprise at any great distance. Now however, both India and England are pouring forth their troops, and Steamers are daily arriving on these coasts, of which latter already we count as many as eleven, and near twenty will be here in the course of another month. The number of ships of war not including, steamers will not fall short of 35, and the landforces will altogether treble the number heretofore employed. It is an immense effort made by England to obtain redress from the Chinese, but not greater than is thought to be necessary; and the management of this great force, in order to obtain through it the objects of the mission, will require no ordinary ability. What the next point of attack may be, whether Hangchow, and after that Nanking, or whether a movement upon Peking be contemplated is not known; and as in all such cases of uncertainty, various are the opinions on the subject; some are in favor of Nanking, to obtain possession and control of the great canal; others think that without the Emperor be properly frightened by paying him a visit in his palace at Peking, no terms of accommodation will be obtained. Whatever may be the plan of the present campaign, we trust that all the forces will be out in time, and that another year may not be wasted without striking a decisive blow. But a few of the transports from Madras have yet arrived at Hongkong; none of those expected from England; although we perceive that "H. M. S. *Harlequin*" had arrived at Singapore. The Chinese as yet seem determined to resist to the utmost, and unless demonstration is made, convincing to them, that the British force is irresistible, and that it is able to penetrate their country everywhere, and to take possession of their strongest or most important posts or cities, creating thereby among the people, great contempt for their own government, it cannot be expected that any advances towards the arrangement of existing differences will be made, or any desire to submit to the necessary sacrifices be created. This is likely to prove an eventful year in the history of China.

THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL.—In the last number of the *Canton Press*, one of the Subscribers of the *Horsburgh Memorial* writes, with the view of ascertaining what has been done or is doing with the Funds subscribed since the meeting of December, 1836, held, as our readers may remember to perpetuate the memory of that celebrated Nautical Character. We are informed from an authentic source, that the Treasurers, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., have lately been in communication with the Government of the Straits, offering to hand over the amount of subscription, a trifle above Spanish dollars 5,500, to the Governor, in the hope that a Light House on *Pedra Branca*, to be named after Horsburgh, would, (agreeably to the general wish of the subscribers,) be erected by his memory, to be backed by the "monificence" of the East India Company, and also learn, that their Agents in Singapore have been instructed to pay the amount, upon the Governor pledging

himself that it would be undertaken. We happen to know that a reference has been made by the Authorities here to the Supreme Government about this matter, and that a proper officer had been dispatched to select the most eligible spot for the purpose. We here take up the subject upon public grounds, and believing as we do, that a more appropriate testimony of public gratitude and approbation than a "beacon light to the Mariner," could not be fixed upon to attest the worth of one who had devoted the best years of his life in endeavouring to smooth the course of the navigator through the rocks and shoals of the ocean—and that no other public body but the British Government is better fitted to carry the scheme into effect—we are not however prepared to go the length of supposing, that the Government is called upon to bear nearly the whole, (for the fund already available is but small in proportion to bulk of the required expenditure), burthen of the undertaking. The fact must not be lost sight, of that Commerce, will derive immense advantages, (in which this Settlement will participate not a little), from the project in question, and it is but right therefore that it should sustain a conspicuous portion of the expence—hence, the Commercial Body of this place ought, which they will not be backward (when called upon) to be in adding liberally to the funds required for such a useful work. There is we apprehend every reason to believe, that the British Government will subscribe freely—for independent of its public utility, the memory of JAMES HORSBURGH has a further claim upon their sympathy as a meritorious public servant—but it must not, we repeat, be forgotten that it has a stronger claim upon Mercantile interests from whom a more eminent display of liberality is looked for towards a building of immense public utility.—
Singapore Free Press

It will be seen from our Singapore extracts that a junk bound for that place from China, was attacked and robbed by another on the high seas, and that the pirate afterwards sought the port of Singapore in the guise of a peaceful trader, but was recognized by the injured party, and nakodah and crew arrested. There have been as yet few instances of Chinese pirates leaving their own shore at such a distance to carry on their nefarious practices. We hope that evidence will in this case not be wanting to bring the guilty to condign punishment. We are glad to see also from the Hongkong paper that several pirates have there of late been taken, convicted and punished, and we hear that during this week another pirate crew has been apprehended, consisting of 29 men, now waiting for trial. The utmost vigilance against piracy is highly necessary, for from all accounts the evil seems to be very much on the increase.

At length we learn that some tidings have been received from Captain Denham of the *Brig Ann* which we stated some weeks since to have been cast away on the Island of Formosa, and her crew made prisoners by the Chinese. Capt. Denham writes that up to the 10th of April, the date of his letter, he, Mr. Gully, and crew were kept by the Chinese in four different prisons not far from the seaside, almost opposite to Chimoa, and very severely treated. We hope that H. M. Ships of war will be able to do something for their release, although we understand close approach by sea is impracticable. We have heard nothing of the shipwrecked crew of the *Nerbudda*.

We learn on good authority that the Emperor, apprehensive of a visit from the English to Peking has retired into Tartary, and has before his departure, magnanimously issued proclamations to his people enjoining them to defend themselves to the very utmost. We wonder what the people will say to be forsaken by him whose duty it is to protect them: such pusillanimity deserves that the people should throw off their allegiance to a prince who seems so little deserving of it.

The transports *Thames*, *Robarts*, *Perry*, *Maria* have arrived at Hongkong. H. M. S. *V. Pizen*, passed through the roads here on Thursday last, only six days from Singapore. Only part of her letters and those per *Medusa* have yet reached Macao; and we are among those who have not received as yet any letters or papers. H. M. S. *Cruizer* has during the week proceeded to the northward.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
AT CHUAN, CHINHAIE AND NINGPO.
Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; Capt. Richards,

SUPPLEMENT.

Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchier, c. B.
 Cambrian — " H. D. Chads, c. B.
 Callopo 28— " A. L. Kuper.
 Cruiser 18—comdr. J. Pearce,
 Pelican 18— " Napier,
 Modeste 18— " Watson.
 Columbine 18— " Morshead.
 Clio 16— " E. Troubridge,
 Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland.
 Lady Bentinck, surveying, vessel comdr. R. Collinson,
 Troopship Jupiter mr. comg R. Fulton,
 H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall,
 " Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,
 " Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
 " Sesostri comdr. Ormsby, I. N.
 " Tenasserim " Wall I. N.

AT AMOY.

Herald 26—captain J. Nias, c. B.
 Hyacinth 18—comdr. G. Goldsmith,
 Pylades 18— " Tindal (absent)
 Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter,
 Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Blenheim 72—captain { Sir Thomas Herbert K.
 " c. B. senior Command-
 " ing Officer.
 Druid 44— " H. Smith, c. B.
 Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse
 Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood,
 Young Hebe 4— " Wood.
 H. M. S. V. Vixen, comdr. H. Boyes,
 H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comg. Ross,
 " Ariadne Roberts I. N.
 " Lord Auckland ———,
 " Medusa ———,
 " Pluto ———,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May. ARRIVED
 15. H. C. S. *Pluto*, ———, Singapore.
 18. (B) *Margaret*, Tomkins, Bombay. [Sing.
 18. H. M. S. V. *Vixen*, comr. Boyes, England &
 18. H. C. S. *Medusa*, ———, Calcutta & Sing
 20. (B.) *Caledonia*, Lawson, Bombay.

May. SAILED
 4. (B.) *Str Robt. Peel*, Craig, Manila.
 16. " *Nimrod*, Manning, Liverpool.
 16. (A.) *Horatio*, Howland, New York.
 19. (B.) *Chelydra*, ———, Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sydney.—*Australasian Packet*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Ann Birdson*, *Anna Eliza*, *Dovecot*, *Borrussia*, *John Christian*,
Gulnare, *Bengalee*, *Devon*.
 From Bombay.—*Corsair*, *Drongan*, *Bombay Wm*,
Perry, *Herad*, *Devonport*, *Ra*,
parell.
 From Calcutta.—*Sea Queen*, *Anna Watson*, *Crest*,
 From Singapore.—*Pantaloon*, *Fourteen*, *Lawrence*,
Zoe, *Ternate*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th March. SINGAPORE, 11th May.
 UNITED STATES, Dec. 29, MANILA.
 CALCUTTA, 20th April. AMOY, 3d May.
 BOMBAY, 14th April. CHUSAN, 26th April.
 JAVA, 2d April,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Austra. Packet	205	Hill,	"
Arrow,	—	Gear,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ardascer,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
* Ann,	271	Macalpine	Gribble Hughes & Co.
* abbot's reading	350	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Christina,	—	Birkett,	"
Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom & Co.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
* Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar & Co.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Falcon,	—	Baker,	H. Rustomjee.
Fortescue,	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
John Horton,	—	cunningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan,	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Margaret,	—	Tomkins,	Turner & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Prima Donna,	206	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
* Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Saxon,	—	—	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Vestal,	—	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	—
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
William Hughes	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
* Akbar,	Dumaresq Russell and Co.
Panama,	—
* Henry Pratt,	Rogers,
* Cayuga,	Bissel,
Forum,	Murdock,
Levant,	Faulk,
Ann MacKim,	Vasmer,
Cincinnati,	Wilson,
	Wetmore & Co.

* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 35.]

Macao, Saturday, 28th May, 1842.

[No. 337.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 30th instant will be sold at Public Auction, by C. MARKWICK.
THE PREMISES of the late A. B. LABAT in two lots.
Terms Cash 7.1.7.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Administrator to the Estate.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.
RUSOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Calcutta, 1st March, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subdégarnes des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DUDMAN in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of PATERSON & Co., and in Glasgow under that of PATERSON, MARTIN & Co. is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of PATERSON & Co. having assumed JOHN CAMPBELL as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of DYCE, MARTIN & Co., and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Singapore, Mr. DYCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.

(Sd.) **GEORGE MARTIN.**
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

Singapore, 30th April 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) **W. E. ACRAMAN.**
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE,**

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoy &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, AQUINO Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.
or **M. J. DE AQUINO.**

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Bark SEA QUEEN, will proceed to Hongkong on Monday the 30th instant to take such freight as may offer, and will be despatched from this for the above Ports on the 18th June.

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 27th May, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.



THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. KELL on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Bark "ABBOT'S READING" A I 350 Tons, Capt. CRAWFORD, now at Whampoa. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE new Brig "PANTALON," Capt. PORTER, will be dispatched for the above ports about the 20th Instant. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 6th May, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.



THE fast sailing A I Barque "CHUSAN," Capt. LAIRD, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 13th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Brig JOHN HORTON, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain O. CUNNINGHAM. Apply to

W. T. KINSLEY—Hongkong,
or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.—Macao.**

Macao, 14th April, 1842.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 3/4 Chest 3/4 month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage at Macao Roads, at 3 3/4 Chest 3/4 month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—BILLS on Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., London. Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 28th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "LEVANT" in the Roads, American, Navy, and Pilot Bread, of good quality at low prices. Apply on board to

CAPT. FAULK.

Macao, 14th May, 1842

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases.

SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheads.
BRANDY and GENEVA. do.
PALE ALE BASS'S, do.
BEEF in tierces, PORK in barrels.
COALS, 120 tons.
OILMANS Stores late Imports.

Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEA CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.

at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sapho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.
HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.
RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAO LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symonds, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.

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 For one year payable in advance 12
 For six Months 7
 For three 4
 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

OVERLAND MAIL, 4TH MARCH.

AFFGHANISTAN AND CHINA.

Immediately on receipt of the overland mail, the state of affairs in Afghanistan became the subject of paramount interest, and notwithstanding the very favorable character of the news from China, Government securities were immediately affected to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. India Stock fell 3 per cent and Bonds between 5 and 6. Much astonishment was manifested that persons of such matured oriental experience as Sir W. H. Macnaghten and the unfortunate and lamented Sir A. Burnes should have been so completely ignorant of the mine upon which they stood; and that the flash by which it was fired should have been the first indication of a storm which must have been long gathering, and which at length burst upon the British with such fearful intensity. The profound secrecy with which the revolt appears to have been organized has occasioned a belief in this country that we are yet in complete ignorance as to the precise nature of its objects, or the extent to which disaffection has spread; and this feeling accumulates the anxiety and apprehension which must prevail until the arrival of further advices. In the meantime there appears to exist no difficulty in assigning to the Ghilzie an adequate motive for their hatred and revenge. This is attributed, whether correctly or otherwise, to Lieut. Lynch, and the storming and massacre at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, which has, we believe, been universally reprehended. Speaking of this affair, the *Times* says:—"We are glad to remember that we immediately denounced this atrocious act of barbarity with all the force we could exert—that we reminded Englishmen of the terrible account they were running up in India—of the enormous masses that they were uniting against themselves—the deep feelings they were rousing—the reputation they were casting away, so long as such acts of savage wantonness remained unpunished—acts even more inhumanly impolitic than wicked. We warned them that such things could not last,—that there were such things as universal national risings, never to be trifled with, least of all in a country like India, where a few thousands have to maintain authority over many millions, which, if once they gained head, would sweep us away in spite of all our energy, and discipline, and forethought. Meanwhile, however, events took their course. Whether Lieutenant Lynch was promoted or dismissed, we cannot say with certainty; we rather hope and believe the latter. The over-sensitive Ghilzie, however, were coerced, in due course. They were attacked and beaten in some very severe actions. It is not, however, so easy, when a whole people are justly enraged, to stop their mouths with musket-balls.

A war with natives of a difficult mountainous country—brave, determined, unaided, inflamed by settled resentment and religious enthusiasm, and finally, with right on their side, is, indeed, no pleasing incident; and still less so when we remember that these very men offered comparatively no opposition to our (virtual) occupation of their country, but have been roused into this bitter hatred by our behaviour there. The first measure, of course, is to save our own men. This, we trust, has been effected. Bodies of troops were being thrown on the contested country, and we earnestly hope they may not have been too late to rescue their gallant comrades from becoming the victims to the storm raised by their leaders' misconduct. For the rest, these gentlemen seem to have brought us into a dilemma which we have not patience to think of. The Indian Government must either advance through injustice, or retreat with the most alarming risk to our whole Indian empire. We yet will hope that things are not so bad as they seem. We will hope that a dishonourable war or a dishonourable peace may still be avoided; that such a display of force may be brought to bear on the hostile tribes as may render tranquillity possible, without either the dangerous disgrace of having been plainly baffled, or the horrors of a war of extermination, which some persons, in these days, seem to regard with too much serenity.

Speaking of China, the *Times* adds:—"Meanwhile we go to battering the unfortunate Chinese with much vigour. They are no fighters, poor creatures, and so our success there has been easy and complete. We want only men to take possession of our conquests, and whatever peace we choose to make, we shall at any rate not be suspected of having done so from failure of power.

On the whole, we must confess, it is with almost unminged pain that we look on our oriental prospects. The steadfastness and bravery of our troops must always

be recorded with pride and gratitude; but it is truly depressing to think that these gallant men, in support of an arrogant or a bungling policy, should be employed to shoot down and disperse a crowd of silly and helpless puppets, or be sacrificed in attempts to crush the spirit of hardy and justly-irritated mountaineers. May the arrival of the fresh Governor-General, in the middle of these difficulties and dangers, give a turn to Indian policy which may enable us to look upon it with something more of satisfaction.

When the news of our partial reverses in Afghanistan transpired in Paris, it was regarded as the forerunner of the breaking-up of our Indian empire. A Paris letter, in speaking of this disastrous intelligence, says:—"You will attribute the movements in India to Russian management, and you may be right in some degree—but you owe it more eminently to the intrigues of Frenchmen, Allard in particular, though now dead. You are said to be about to sanction the establishment of a number of French Consuls in India. Heaven grant that you repent it not!"

On the receipt of further advices by the steamer *India*, the *Times* remarked. "The authorities in India have nothing to do but to fold their hands, and wait till the spring enables them to advance into Afghanistan, and see whether anything is still left living of that gallant force which their blind lust of empire, pushed forward into that sterile region: Miserable end of the daring and successful exploits which characterized our conquest of that country; And a terrible, perhaps unlearned, lesson to those rulers who think that a territory may be gained by a few military successes—blowing open a few gates, storming a few forts, and shooting down a few hundred wild Afghans!"

"We have been intoxicated with military success in India. Every man thinks himself a Clive or a Hastings—and fancies that he is sent out for nothing else than to add some thousand miles to an empire already extended beyond what true policy would warrant. Instead of pursuing the course of consolidation, amalgamation, and improvement which this portion of our empire imperiously demands, we must needs aim, in the true spirit of the day useful in itself, and very far worse than useless in its consequences. Never was there a country for which so much might be done by its governors as India. We may dare (and how few governors can say as much) either to be firm or to be civil, to indulge or to rule our subjects. Only we want peace and quiet: we must be content to chafe instead of reducing our neighbours—to defend instead of appropriating. Our force is undeniable and undeniable. We have all the power of a despotism, with what ought to be checks of a constitution. The representative of the British Government, while he is strictly responsible to England for gross and palpable abuse of power, is yet powerful for good to an extent, scarce conceivable in a country where all authority is checked and limited as it is here. We earnestly trust that those promises with which the present Governor-General left England may be performed, and that he may make it his task to pay India some of that large moral, religious, and political debt which England owes her for all those treasures which we have so largely drawn from her.—*London Mail, March 4.*

PRESENTS BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The following is a list of the munificent donations given by His Majesty to the different charities and establishments in the metropolis:

To the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress	£ 500
To the Dreadnought Hospital Ship	100
To the Shipwrecked Fishermen & Marine Society	50
To the German Catholic Church	100
To the German Lutheran Church (Savoy)	50
Ditto (Little Aile Street)	50
Ditto (Hamburg Church)	50
To the German Reformed Church (Hoper-sq.)	50
Fifty pounds to the workmen of the Thames Tunnel.	
To the attendants of the Great Western Railway 1001.	
The Royal bargemen at Greenwich, 251.	
To the Queen's household at Windsor Castle, 1,5001.	
To the poor of Windsor, 1001.	
The domestics of Buckingham Palace, 1001.	
The six beautiful vases presented by His Majesty to the Queen and Prince Albert are reported to be unique and of inestimable value. They are of the finest porcelain, covered with exquisite paintings, and elaborately ornamented, and stand six feet high. They were conveyed from Berlin in eighteen cases; and their value may be judged, for they were insured at Antwerp for "sea risk" to this country for 100,000 francs. At His Majesty's desire they were unpacked, and placed in the Queen's apartments at Buckingham Palace. 6001. to be divided among the crews of the <i>Firebrand</i> and <i>Shearwater</i> steamers, proportioned to the rank of each person employed on board. His Majesty presented handsome gold boxes to the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; Earl Delawarr, Lord Cambelain, and the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward. The boxes may be considered the finest specimens of Berlin workmanship; and the value of each box is said to be upwards of 7001. The Earl of Hardwicke, Capt. Meynell, R.N., M.P., and Colonel Arbuthnot, the Lord Groom, and Esquerry in Waiting to the Queen, selected for the honor of attend-	

ing on His Majesty, have also been presented with similar tokens of His Majesty's esteem.—*London Mail, March 4.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA.

NORTH-WEST INTELLIGENCE.

April 4th, 1842.

The following *Calcutta Gazette Extra* confirms the intelligence, of the fall of Ghuznee, announced by us some days ago:—

Notification Fort William, Secret Department 4th April.—The following copy of a Despatch from Lieut. Colonel Palmer, Commanding at Ghuznee, to the address of the Officer Commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 1st March 1842, is published for general information by order of the Governor-General-in-Council.

Ghuzni 1st March, 1842.

To Officer Commanding at Jellalabad

Sir,—It is with much concern I acquaint you, that from want of water and by an overpowering force under cover and within 50 yards of us in the City, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the Citadel and Fort, within six days. The Garrison is to occupy the N. E. corner of the Town. The Garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been 140 below Zero. The terms are honorable treatment and safety whilst here and on the march to Cabool, solemnly sworn to by the chief. In capitulating I have only acted up to the orders of Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the Citadel and City on the arrival of Roonhill Khan; son of Ameenelah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived and promised to escort us in safety to Cabool. Amoon Shumsooden Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as Governor of Ghuzni and as Political Agent. I received instructions to march immediately on his arrival for Cabool, from the late Sir W. Macnaghten, Bart. Abandoned as this Garrison has been in the very centre of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water even at this season, with 200 men detached to hold an outpost which is destitute of water, and must have fallen in 48 hours, nothing but capitulation remained. From the outpost falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only Well and Comg. Fort, the whole Garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The bearer has received only subsistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded and 137 casualties. The Officers, including Capt. Burnett, 54th, and Lieutenant Crawford, S. S. Force, are all well.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. PALMER, Lt. Col.
Pol. Agent, Coming at Ghuzni.

P. S.—There is great reason to fear for our safety as there are some thousands of Ghazis in the city, whom the Chiefs cannot disperse. The snow is still deep. No tidings from the Southward, but report says the Troops hold the city of Kandahar, and are daily fighting.

True Copy,

(Signed) H. WADE, Captain,
Major of Brigade

True Copy

(Signed) R. H. POLLOCK, A. D. C.

The Governor-General in Council has directed that the Commander in Chief will submit the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Palmer, in surrendering the Citadel of Ghuznee, to the judgment of a Court Martial, at the earliest period at which such Court can be duly assembled.

The Governor-General in Council has already (on the 28th of January last,) directed that a full Military Enquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the direction and conduct of the Troops at Cabool, at the earliest period at which such an Enquiry may be practicable.

The Governor-General has now directed that the conduct of Major General Elphinstone, in Afghanistan, shall be submitted to the judgment of a Court Martial, at the earliest period at which such Court can be duly assembled.

The Governor-General in Council will further direct that a full Enquiry shall likewise be made into the conduct of all the Political Functionaries employed at Cabool, at the earliest possible period after he shall be in possession of certain material documents of which he has already ordered the immediate transmission to Government.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Rumours were afloat early yesterday morning, to the effect that Government had received intelligence of a successful action near Kandahar, but upon making enquiries in the proper quarter, we ascertained that no such news had arrived. The afternoon's dawn, however, brought us the following, in a *Delhi Gazette Extraor-*

dinary. It is somewhat singular that up to the 4th of April no intelligence of the fall of Ghuznee had reached Delhi although our own letters (of the 30th ultimo) from Kurnaul and Meerut speak of it as a positive fact, well known at those stations. The account of action at Candahar is rather confused, and some portions of it seem rather improbable, but we presume that the main facts of the narrative are essentially true. The Quetta intelligence, however, seems almost totally incorrect.

"We hasten to lay before our readers the following particulars of an assault on the city of Kandahar by the enemy, on the night of the 10th March, and of their complete discomfiture, with very heavy loss, and not one casualty on our side.

"As the news is of the utmost importance at this particular juncture, and will allay the great anxiety which is now felt as to Candahar and Ghuznee, we give it without any remarks, beyond the congratulations upon the very seasonable event, and, on our side, bloodless victory; as our friends say, 'let the people in this quarter but learn, that General Pollock is at Jellalabad, and not one of them will dare to raise his head.

"Our readers are already aware from the latest account given out, that the insurgents had mustered large numbers in the vicinity of Candahar and General Nott moved out about the 7th March, to attack the enemy, who gradually retiring as he advanced, gave him no opportunity of bringing them to a general action. He was thus led on to pursue them to a distance of between thirty or forty miles from Candahar when they eluded his vigilance and doubled round the city, taking up a position within five miles of its walls.

"On the 9th their numbers had increased to at least, 5,000 Infantry, and between 1,000 and 1,200 horsemen. The Garrison was diminished by five and a half Regts., and sixteen guns, which General Nott, had taken with him in pursuit. On the night of the 10th about 8 o'clock the whole of the enemy's force came down to attack the city; succeeded in setting fire to and burning the Herat gate, and had actually surmounted a barrier of gram-bags raised in the gateway, before they were repulsed. To ensure success at the main point of assault, they had made false attacks on the other two gates, but entirely failed in their attempts to set one of them on fire. The moment the real point of danger was ascertained, and our chief force in guns and Europeans brought to bear, the enemy were driven back, leaving ten men dead in the gateway, and forty bodies so close to our fire as to be allowed to remain there until morning.

"The enemy's total loss, was at first computed at 300, but, subsequent accounts, which are stated to be more accurate give upwards of 600 men, and nearly 1,000 were either killed or wounded on the side of the Doonraanes, whilst, extraordinary to relate, not a man of the garrison was touched. The consequence of this signal failure were that the Affghans broke up their encampment on the same night, and on the 11th not a man was to be seen on the plains, which the day before were covered by a large army; and several of the more influential chiefs have actually sent to the Political Agents proposing terms.

"General Nott during his movements in the district, in pursuit of the enemy, destroyed several villages and killed some 90 or 100 of the enemy's skirmishers on different occasions; and with the necessary proportion of Cavalry he would have been enabled to force the enemy into a general action, but his small complement of Irregular Horse have been so hard worked and badly fed, that their good-will was beyond their strength. We have no letters from Peshawur since our last issue.

"This morning dawn also brought us letters from Quetta to the 20th ultimo, which mention that Shah Kamran had fallen into the hands of Yar Mahomed; Kelat-i-Ghizie and Ghuznee, are both reported safe; Girish also holds out under the Killeddar Bulwant Singh.

"Brigadier England intended to move towards the Peshaw Valley about the 25th ultimo. The want of Cavalry is severely felt."

"It has been ascertained that Capt. Arthur Conolly, Envoy to the Khan of Khiva, no doubt entertaining well founded apprehensions, when he heard of the insurrection at Kabul, that his own safety did not rest on the surest foundation, has left Orgunj and retreated within the Russian frontiers."

(From the Englishman, April, 20.)

Although the advances published yesterday, were dated a day or two in advance of the following from the Delhi Gazette Extra, the details may nevertheless interest our readers:—

"CAMP, JUMROOD, 1ST APRIL, 1842.—We left our ground at Kawulser yesterday morning, and were very glad to do so, for it was becoming very unpleasant in consequence of the filth and dirt which had accumulated round the camp. The army commenced its march at gun fire, and every thing was on the ground by about 10 o'clock. The order of march was in accordance with the programme I sent you. The Cavalry Brigade joined us the day before yesterday (the 30th March), and we are now encamped between Jumrood and the mouth of the Khyber pass, which we expect to enter to-morrow

morning. Shortly after we came to our ground, yesterday, a part of Capt. Ferris's Jezailchees were sent to take possession of a small hill about a mile from us, below which and the larger hills are a number of caves in which the Affreedis secret themselves. A hill to the left was also crowned by the men lately raised for our service by Capt. Thomas. These were merely precautionary measures; however, during the night some stragglers were seen who fired upon Ferris's party and wounded one of them, in return for which two of the marauders were shot and brought in. The rain, during the first part of the night, came down in torrents, otherwise, it is said, the freebooters were to have made an attack on the Camp; parties of them are seen on each side of the entrance to the pass, and from the hill on which the Jezailchee party are placed, it is easy to see, with the assistance of a telescope into it as far as the bridge, which has been partly injured or broken down. This morning and throughout the day, great numbers of Affreedis could be distinguished within the pass; they were on each side of the gorge, and they appeared to be increasing to thousands. This will, no doubt, appear strange news to you, as strange as it is to us, as a free passage had been stipulated for; but, it is now said, that the Chiefs have not full control over these wild fanatics, who it appears, care but little for their lives. I dare say we shall have a struggle after all, but there is no fear of the result. A report is abroad that the Chiefs now require us to pay them the full amount agreed on before we enter the pass, although they received a moiety a few days ago, with a promise of the balance at Alee Musjid, an arrangement with which they then expressed themselves satisfied; and it is the general belief that they are now making a demonstration in such force to induce us to comply with their present demands.

"All the Soldiers appear in good spirits, and I hope nothing may take place to damp them. It is said of the men of the 10th Cavalry that they sent a deputation to the officer commanding the regiment to say that if it was deemed necessary they were agreeable to march to Jellalabad without their paiks. It is this true some public notice should be taken of conduct so much to their credit. Great anxiety of course prevails amongst us regarding the encounter which is now deemed more than probable, and its result; there will, even if the new arrangement with the Chief's is made, be an attempt at plunder, and if they hold out we shall most probably have our hands full of work; those who proceed along the gorge will, no doubt, have the greater share, and it may be a desperate engagement; however, I will not pretend to anticipate and will only promise to put you in possession of facts as they shall hereafter occur. Three or four days ago the sheep belonging to the 26th N. I. were stolen, and have not since been heard of, for the rogues took care to carry off the shepherd with them.

"The rain is again pouring down heavily, and unfortunately it may possibly prevent our entering the pass to-morrow. The reports and conjectures about are so numerous, that one half of them would fill your Gazette. The Commissariat agents ordered to join our force without delay, require a little touching up, for they are coming very leisurely along the road, and do not appear to make any effort to join us. Two days ago Lieutenant Duffin, Interpreter of the 16th Native Infantry, was appointed to act, temporarily, as an Assistant to Capt. Nugent, the only regularly appointed Commissariat Officer with us. It is really amusing to see the little bits of Pauls concocted by the Offices of H. M. 9th Foot, for the march through the pass. They are scarcely long enough to lie down in, or high enough to stand upright in, but the inmates are as merry as crickets, and happy as the day is long. Real comfort throughout the Camp is now in fact little thought of or cared for, our halt of to day is caused, I hear, by the disappearance of 400 camels yesterday.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE REGIMENT'S ON SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN.

(A correspondent at Peshawur has sent us the annexed list of Officers belonging to the Cavalry Regiments (corrected from the Agra Ukhbar). It seems to us more accurate, than any which has yet been published.—ED. HUNTER.

Alexander, (Major 5th Cav.) absent.
Alexander, (Lieut. 5th N. I.) missing.
Anstruther, (Capt. 5th N. I.) ditto.
Airey, (Lieut. H. M. 8rd) at Cabool.
Anquetil, (Brig.) killed. [Badeecabad.
Anderson, (Capt. 50th N. I.—Shah's Cav.) safe at Bourke, (Paymaster H. M. 44th) missing.
Balfour, (Assist. Surg. ditto,) at Cabool.
Blair, (Capt. 5th Cav.) missing.
Bolt, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Bazett, (Lieut. ditto,) ditto.
Bryce, (Assist. Surg. ditto,) killed.
Bygrave, (Capt. 4th N. I.) safe.
Birch, (Ditto ditto,) absent.
Birkinyoung, (Lieut. ditto,) missing.
Brydon, (Assist. Surg. ditto,) safe at Jellalabad.
Barstow, (Capt. 37th N. I.) absent.

Beatson, (Ditto, 54th N. I.) ditto.
Burnett, (Ditto ditto.) with 27th N. I. Ghuznee.
Boscawen, (Lieut. ditto,) absent.
Bird, (Lieut. Madras Army) killed.
Boyd, (Capt. 64th N. I.) Badeecabad.
Berwick, (Surg. ditto,) Cabool.
Campbell, (Major H. M. 55th,) absent.
Crawford, (Ditto ditto,) in England.
Cotton, (Capt. ditto,) died on his way to England.
Collins, (Lieut. ditto,) missing.
Carter, (Ditto ditto,) in England.
Cumberland, (Ditto ditto,) missing.
Cadett, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Chambers, (Lieut. Col. 5th Cav. ditto.
Collyer, (Lieut. ditto,) killed.
Christie, (Coronet ditto,) in England.
Campbell, (Assist. Surg. 5th N. I.) missing.
Curtis, (Lieut. 37th N. I.) absent.
Carlyon, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Corri, (Capt. 54th N. I.) ditto.
Cunningham, (Ens. ditto,) ditto.
Cardew, (Surg. 38th Madras N. I.) ditto.
Codrington, (Capt. Shah's Service,) killed.
Conolly, (Lieut. J.) at Cabool.
DeWend, (Capt. H. M. 55th,) missing.
Dodgin, (Lieut. ditto.)
Deas, (Ditto 5th N. I.) ditto.
Dawson, (Ditto ditto,) Jullalabad.
Duff, (Surg. 54th N. I.) killed.
Drummond, (Capt. 3rd Cav.) at Cabool.
Evans, (Lieut. H. M. 44th) at Cabool.
Ewart, (Major 54th N. I.) killed.
Elphinstone, Major General, safe at Badeecabad.
Eyre, (Lieut. Art.) ditto ditto.
Ferryman, (Lieut. H. M. 44th) in England.
Fortye, (Ensign ditto,) missing.
Fulton, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Fennie, (Lieut. Colonel 27th N. I.) absent.
Ferris, at Peshawur.
Gray, (Capt. H. M. 44th,) safe in India.
Grant, (Lieut. ditto,) in England.
Gray, (Ensign ditto,) missing.
Gascoyne, (Lieut. 5th Cav.) absent.
Garstin, (Ens. 5th N. I.) at Peshawur with 64th.
Griffiths, (Maj. 37th N. I.) safe at Tootoo, supposed.
Gordon, (Ens. ditto,) killed. [ed to be.
Grant, (Capt. 27th N. I.) missing.
Gerard, (Lieut. 1st Eur. Regt.) at Jellalabad.
Halfhide, (Capt. H. M. 44th) in England.
Hogg, (Lieut. ditto,) missing.
Hackett, (Ens. ditto,) ditto.
Halahan, (Q. Mast. ditto,) ditto.
Harcour, (Surg. ditto,) ditto.
Hamilton, (Lieut. ditto,) ditto.
Hall, (ditto ditto,) absent.
Harrington, (ditto ditto,) Peshawur.
Hardyman, (Coronet ditto,) killed.
Harpar, (Surg. ditto,) killed.
Haig, (Capt. 5th N. I.) missing.
Horsburg, (Lieut. ditto,) ditto.
Hutton, (Capt. 37th N. I.) Mussoree, Inv Estab-
Hawtry, (Lieut. ditto,) ditto. [lishment.
Hopkins, (Capt. Shah's Service,) killed.
Haughton, (31st) missing.
Ingils, (Lieut. 37th N. I.) lost at Allahabad.
Johnstone, (Capt. J. H. M. 44th) with depot.
Jervis, (Capt. 5th N. I.) absent.
Kipling, (Lieut. H. M. 44th,) on leave.
Kisby, (ditto 54th N. I.) ditto.
Leighton, (Capt. H. M. 44th,) missing.
Lock, (Lieut. 5th N. I.) killed in Khybur with 60th.
Lukin, at Peshawur.
Lyons, (ditto 37th N. I.) absent.
LeGeyt, (ditto 1st Bombay L. C.) killed.
Lawrence, (Capt. 11th Cav.) at Badeecabad.
Mackrell, (Maj. H. M. 44th) killed.
M'Crea, (Capt. H. M. 44th) killed.
McMahon, (Lieut. ditto,) missing.
Mollan, (Ensign ditto,) ditto.
Macnaghten, (Lieut. 5th Cav.) absent.
Mackay, (Int. and Quar. Mast. ditto,) missing.
Metcalfe, (Assist. Surg. ditto,) ditto.
Mackintosh, (Capt. 5th N. I.) killed.
Miles, (Lieut. ditto,) missing.
Mayne, (ditto 27th N. I.), at Jellalabad.
MacMullen, (Ens. ditto,) safe.
Moorehouse, (Acting Int. 37th N. I.) at Jullalabad.
Macgrath, (Surg. ditto,) safe.
Morrison, (Lieut. 54th N. I.) missing.
Melville, (ditto ditto,) Badeecabad.
Macartney, (Ens. 38th Madras N. I.) missing.
Marshall, (Lieut. Shah's Service,) missing.
McCinner, (Surg.) at Cabool.
Mackenzie, (Lieut.) at Badeecabad.
• Brevet Major Commanding Recruits at Ferozpoor.

Mein, (Ens.) ditto.
 Nicol, (Capt. H. A.) killed.
 O'Neill, (Capt. H. M. 44th) in England.
 Oldfield, (Capt. 5th Cav.) with General Sale.
 Oliver, (Lieut. Col. 5th N. I.) killed.
 Osborn, (Capt. 54th N. I.) absent.
 Primrose, (Assist. Surg. H. M. 45th.) missing.
 Plowden, (Coronet 5th N. I.) absent with Sale.
 Potenger, (Ens. 5th N. I.) missing.
 Prole, (Capt. 37th N. I.) on leave.
 Parrot, (Ens. ditto.) absent with 60th.
 Palmer, (Lieut. 54th N. I.) missing.
 Paterson, (ditto ditto.) Peshawur 30th.
 Pottinger, (Ens. ditto) ditto missing.
 Paton, (Capt. 48th N. I.) safe at Cabool.
 Pottinger, (Maj. E.) Badeecabad.
 Ponsonby, at Peshawur.
 Robinson, (Capt. H. M. 44th) killed.
 Raban, (Lieut. ditto.) ditto.
 Reid, (Lieut. 5th Cav.) in England, not in the regt.
 Rind, (ditto 37th N. I.) missing.
 Robertson, (Ens. ditto.) Peshawur 53d.
 Rose, (54th) killed.
 Shelton, (Brigadier) safe at Badeecabad.
 Scott, (Major) missing.
 Swayne, (ditto ditto.) killed.
 Smith, (Lieut. ditto) at Ferozepore.
 Souther, (ditto ditto.) said to be a prisoner.
 Swinton, (ditto ditto.) missing.
 Skipton, (ditto ditto.) not in the service.
 Shelton, (ditto ditto.) ditto.
 Swayne, (Ens. ditto.) ditto.
 Swayne, (Maj. 5th N. I.) ditto.
 Salkeld, (Lieut. ditto.) in England.
 Spottiswoode, (Capt. 37th N. I.) Provinces.
 Steer, (Lieut. 37th N. I.) wounded and left in a cave between Jugdulluck and Jullalabad.
 St. George, (Ens. ditto.) missing.
 Shaw, (Lieut. 54th N. I.) ditto.
 Skinner, (Capt. 61st N. I.) ditto.
 Stewart, (Lieut. H. A.) killed.
 Sturt, (Lieut. Bl. Eng.) killed.
 Striven, Dr. at Peshawur.
 Salisbury, (1st E. R.) killed.
 Turner, (Lieut. H. M. 44th) in England.
 Tombs, (ditto 5th N. I.) missing.
 Thain, (Maj. H. M. 21st Fus) killed. [Quere?—En.]
 Tyler, (Coronet) missing.
 Trevor, (ditto 3d L. C.) killed.
 Troup, (Capt. 48th N. I.) safe at Badeecabad.
 Vaerenen, (Lieut. 37th N. I.) missing.
 Vetch, (ditto 54th N. I.) absent.
 Woolhouse, (Lieut. H. M. 44th.) in England.
 White, (ditto ditto.) missing.
 White, (Ens. ditto.) ditto.
 Wheatley, (Capt. 5th Cav.) absent.
 Wrench, (Coronet ditto.) at Jullalabad.
 Warren, (Ens. 5th N. I.) ditto.
 Westmacott, (Capt. 37th N. I.) killed.
 Wilkinson, (Lieut. Col. 54th N. I.) absent.
 Weaver, (Lieut. ditto.) missing.
 Warburton, (Lieut. Art.) at Cabool.
 Webb, (Lieut. Shah's service.) ditto.
 Walker, (4th Irreg. Cavalry) killed.
 Walsh, (Lieut. Madras N. I.) at Cabool.
 Waller, (Lieut. Artillery) at Badeecabad.
 Young, (Lieut. H. M. 55th) at Cawnpore.

THE CANTON RANSOM MONEY.

MILITARY.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
Fort William, 6th April, 1842.—No. 93 of 1842.—In continuation of general orders No. 54, of the 2d March 1842, the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council is pleased to direct, that the following para. of a military letter, No. 2, from the hon'ble the court of directors to the governor general of India in council, dated 2d February 1842, be published in general orders:—
 "Referring to our military letter of the 19th ultimo, relating to the donation granted by her majesty to the forces employed in the late operations in China, we have to apprise you, that the secretary of state for the war department has now stated, with reference to the minute of the lords of the treasury, on that subject, that the only persons who are entitled to participate, under the first class defined in it, are those who were employed in the operations against Canton in May 1841, under the immediate pressure of which the sum of money, out of which the gratuity is to be paid, was obtained from the Chinese authorities.

N. STURT, Major.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milty. Dept.

CALCUTTA.

From the India Gazette, 18th April.

They who are interested in the progress of the Go-

vernor General will, perhaps, consider the following extract from a Kurasole letter of the 11th instant, worthy of perusal:—

"The Governor General arrived here this morning in progress to the Upper Provinces. For the last week there has been great stir up the road, in the shape of having khush-khus tates prepared and sending them up by dak, having the bungalows well aired, &c., for the convenience of his Lordship and Staff. I am informed the villagers of Gopalpore, which place was burnt down a few days ago, waited in a body on His Lordship, stating their loss of property and all their grain; and that His Lordship has made them a remuneration of Rs 500, very little of which will reach the hands of the poorer class of labourers, but will be an excellent prize to the zemindar and his dependents. His Lordship was to have inspected his body Guards, who are at Ungal, (18 miles west of this place) but leaves this rather late, and will remain at Toldungah all day to-morrow."

Late on Monday evening we were favoured with the following:—

"An express of the 2d of April, from General Pollock, states that, in consequence of heavy rain, his advance is postponed to the 4th instant, when it will be supported by a diversion on the part of the Sikhs. It also appears from letters from Jullalabad, of the 29th and 30th of March, that Mahomed Akbar's followers were deserting him, and that he had written to Cabul to intimate that he must relinquish the contest, unless reinforced from thence. General Sale says, that he could hold out as far as regards provisions, till the 13th, and that they continue to procure grass daily. The investment had become less close, in consequence of Mahomed Akbar having sent a detachment of his troops to aid in the defence of the Kkyber."

It was reported in Town on Monday, that intelligence of the forcing of the Khybr had arrived, and letters to that effect have been received, but not from any very trustworthy sources of intelligence. We have little doubt, however, that the pass has been carried, either by force of arms or of bribery, though we have no authentic accounts of the fact. Yesterday's dawn brought us no letters from Pollock's division, our correspondents, in all probability, being too much engaged to write; but a letter from an up-country correspondent, who has often sent in Peshawur news, of a later date than that, which we have received direct, writes to us, that "a letter of the 2d instant, from Ali Musjeed, had been received, by which it appears, that our troops had penetrated so far unopposed."—The pass, as we have already stated, had been bought thus far; but there was a band of Afghans in the service of Ukbar Khan—variously stated at 2,000 and 12,000—occupying the fort of Ali Musjeed. It was, however, supposed, that they would retreat, before the arrival of General Pollock.—*India Gazette, April 20.*

CANTON PRESS.

—3—
Macao, 28th May, 1842.

We have had no arrivals during the week with any fresh intelligence. In Canton everything continues as before, nor are we aware that the *Hyacinth* lately arrived from Amoy at Hongkong has brought news of any interest, except that H. M. S. *Herald* had arrived there before she left. Several of the Steamers, we believe the *Vixen*, *Medusa*, and *Pluto* have proceeded to the northward, whilst some of the Madras transports come dropping into Hongkong, mostly after very long passages from Singapore. We have heard of the arrival of the *Belleisle*, *Apollon*, and *Sapphire* at the Cape, and they may now be daily expected, H. M. S. *Blenheim* it is said will, with H. M. Plenipotentiary on board, leave for Chusan in the course of next week. We publish a list (kindly furnished us by a friend) of the force of the Expedition to China, in 1842. It is to be hoped that this splendid armament will succeed in enforcing the demands made by England upon China. We earnestly hope that every part of it may reach this country in time, and that no disappointment may be experienced from the loss of another season. The naval force, it will be seen, is particularly strong, counting no less than about 35 ships of war, 6 armed transports, 19 Steamers, and 50 transports—altogether a fleet of about 110 sail. So splendid an armada has never been seen in any seas east of the Cape of Good Hope, and we hope that its imposing appearance will make due impression upon the government at Peking. What the object may be of sending so powerful a naval force to a country which has no ships to oppose it, is matter of conjecture, and it remains to be seen whether it is intended to blockade therewith any great portion of the extensive coast of the Chinese Empire. Whatever be the

plan of the now beginning campaign, we hope it will be perseveringly adhered to, so as to show the long-tailed gentry that John Bull is in earnest and no longer to be trifled with, and that the objects of the expedition will not be lost sight of. We regret exceedingly that temporizing measures should still be persevered in, in one part of the Empire, we mean in the province of Canton, and that for the sake of getting tea, Whampoa should continue to be a friendly port. We have no doubt whatever that, were the Cho-kiang closely blockaded, the necessary quantity of tea and silk would, by the enterprising Chinese, be taken to Macao and Hongkong, whilst now, with the port of Whampoa open, all sorts of munitions of war are continued to be supplied to the Chinese, and means afforded them of paying for them with the duties the English trade pays. We have frequently before adverted to this subject, and the bad consequences of such line of policy, which it might have been desirable to follow as long as the conditions of Captain Elliot's truce were not infringed; but since the Chinese have, in violation of the conditions of that truce, been building fortifications all along the river's banks between Canton and Whampoa, there can be no obligation on our side any longer to respect it.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Commander Goldsmith, is we understand to return home from Hongkong early next week. This vessel has, we believe, been upwards of five years on the India Station, and being one extremely well suited for navigation in shallow seas, and an excellent sailor, would we hear have been retained in China, had the crew been willing to volunteer for a new term of service.

By the *Oncida* from New York, we have received New York papers to the 22d January. The *Oncida* spoke on the 16th May, lat. 9° 15' N., long. 109° 40' E. British Barque *John Henrick*, from China for London; on the 19th May, in lat. 12° — N., long. 111° 25' E., transport barque *Eagle* from Singapore. The news from the United States, we find in the papers is not of very great importance. The Bill to repeal the new Bankrupt law had passed in the Chamber of Deputies. Many banks throughout the Union were failing and in Cincinnati the populace had taken the law into their own hands, and broken open some Bank-offices, at which payments had been suspended. The money market continued as unsettled as ever.

A report has been very generally spread, and obtained belief by many, that some Chinese soldiers had obtained instruction in the art of gunnery on board the U. S. S. *Constellation* and *Boston* at Whampoa, and that officers from these ships had likewise instructed the Chinese how to work their guns in the Forts. We refused belief to a report of so extraordinary a nature, but thought it our duty to make enquiries, which have not led to its confirmation. Letters from Canton mention the same report, but merely as such, and as to officers being in the forts, a gentleman on his passage from Whampoa to Canton only states that he saw several foreigners walking near one of the forts. It is probable that the report first took its origin, from several visits which the Chinese Admiral made on board the *Constellation*, where he was received with a salute and manned yards; the crew is then said to have been put through their exercises before the Chinese officers, and as those are generally accompanied by a great number of followers, people looking on from a distance may have thought them soldiers come on board for the purpose of instruction. On Thursday morning last the two ships of war were anchored off Second Bar on their way out of the river.

We received only on Monday last our papers per *Medusa* from Calcutta to the 20th of April, and Singapore 7th May. We have extracted largely from the former, containing accounts from Affghanistan; also a list of officers with the force of Cabul shewing which have suffered and which escaped in the dreadful tragedy there. We likewise extract from the *India Gazette* a government order, limiting the full batta for a year, of the Canton ransom money, to those who were immediately engaged in the operations near Canton.

From O. Portuguez na China, 26th May.—The friends of the late Reverend father JOAQUIM AF-

FONSO GONCALVES, and of literature. have bought a catacomb in the public cemetery of Sam Paulo, wherein to deposit the mortal remains of that illustrious Portuguese and well deserving clergyman; and the titled deed of purchase contains the declaration that the grave under ground corresponding to the catacomb, is reserved for the burial of any clergyman who may die poor. We cannot say more in praise of the ever to be remembered and lamented father Goncalves than to copy the epitaph upon the catacomb, which is as follows:

D. O. M.

**HIC JACET REVER D. JOAQUIMUS
ALFONSUS GONCALVES. LUSITANUS**

PRESBYTER CONGREGATIONIS MISSIONIS.
ET

IN REGALI SANCTI JOSEPHI.

MACAONENSIS COLLEGO.

PROFESSOR EXIMIUS. REGALIS SOCIETATIS.
ASIATICAE SOCIUS. EXTER.

PRIO.

SINENSIBUS MISSIONIBUS SOLICITUS.

PER UTILIA OPERA SINGULO LUTITANO
LATINOQUE KERMONE COMPOSIT.

ET

IN LUCEM EDIDIT MORIBUS SUAVISSIMIS.

DOCTRINA. PRESTANTISS. INTEGR. VITA.

QUI

PLENUS DIERUS IN DOMINO QUIEVIT.

SEXAGENARIO MAIOR

QUINTO NONAS. OCTOBRIS. ANNO. MDCCCLXI.

IN

MEMORIAM. TANTI VIRI. EJUS. AMICI.

LITTERARUM CULTORES.

HUNC.

LAPIDEM CONSECRAVERE.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA IN 1842

NAVAL FORCE.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 74, Bearing the blue flag of vice Admiral, Sir Wm. Parker, K. O. B. Capt. Richards.

" *Agincourt, 74, Flag ship of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, P. B. Capt. Bruce.

" Blenheim, 74, Capt. Sir T. Herbert, K. B.

" *Vindictive, 50, Troup Nicholas, C. B.

" Cambrian, 36, Chads, C. B.

" *Thalia, 44, Hope

" Blonde, 44, Bouchier, C. B.

" Endymion, 44, the honble F. W. Grey.

" Druid, 44, H. Smith, C. B.

" *North Star, 26, Sir J. E. Hoare, Bart.

" *Carysfort, 28, Lord G. Paulett.

" *Dido, 20, the honble H. Keppell.

" Calliope, 28, Kuper, C. B.

" Herald, 26, Nias, C. B.

" Pelican, 18, Napier.

" Hyacinth, 18, comr. Goldsmith.

" Modeste, 18, Watson.

" Columbine, 18, Morshead.

" *Hazard, 16, Bell.

" Syren, 16, W. Smith.

" Ringdove, 18, Sir Wm. Daniell.

" *Harrington, 18, the honble F. Hastings.

" *Wolverine, 16, Johnson.

" *Serpent, 16, Nevill.

" Childers, 16, Halsted.

" Nimrod, 18, Glasse.

" *Cruzet, 16, Pearse.

" Clio, 16, E. Troubridge.

" Pylades, 18, Tindal.

" Algerine, 10, comr. W. H. Maitland.

" Chameleon, 10, Hunter.

" *Royalist, 10, Chetwood.

SERVING SHIPS.

" Stirling, 6, comr. Kellett.

" Bentinck, 6, Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

" *Bellisle, } capt. Kingcomb.

" *Apollo, }

" *Sappho, }

" Jupiter, } armed en flute.

" Rattlesnake }

" Alligator }

" Mindem, 74, C. P. McQuinn, Hospital ship.

STEAMERS.

" Queen, } Frigate.

" Sesostris, }

" Auckland, }

" *Semiramis, }

" Akbar, }

" Memnon, }

" Tenasserim, }

Nemesis, Iron Steamer.

Pluto, "

Ariadne, "

Medusa, "

Phlegethon, "

*Proserpine, "

Hooghly, "

H.M.S. Vixen.

" *Ardent,

" *Driver,

" *Growler,

" *Geyser,

And about 50 hired Transports.

LAND FORCE.

Under Lieut. Genl. Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B.

and Major General Lord Saltoun, C. B., G. C. H.

H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th and 98th

Regiments of the line say 5,300 Bayonets.

Royal Marines of the fleet 1,100 "

Marine Brigade of blue jackets 2,800 "

Royal Artillery 170 "

One troop of Horse and 3 Companies

of Foot Artillery from India 430 "

The Engineers, Sappers and Miners 340

Rifles 170

7 Hble Company's Regts. from India 6,000 Bayonets.

Camp followers, gunlascars, etc., say 1,500 men.

We have since heard that what we stated with regard to the government of Hongkong having been conferred on Major General Burrell, was at least premature, and occasioned by some letters addressed to the General as Governor of Hongkong having passed through the Postoffice. It is however said still to be perfectly true that a stop has been put to the further expenditure of the public money, except in so far as shall be necessary for its military occupation, and that the several military officers holding civil appointments are to join their regiments forthwith. As will be seen from what we copy from last week's Friend of China, the appointments of Land Officer, and Acting Colonial Surgeon are already abolished, and we doubt not, had we received this week's Gazette in time, we should there have found other Notices for retrenching the establishment. Meanwhile the building of private houses continues with unabated spirit, and a considerable part of the projected town is already covered with brick and mortar. As yet however no trade to speak of is carried on there, except that necessary for the supplies of the place. Before the determination of the government at home be known, we doubt that many British merchants will remove their establishments thither.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China, 19th May.

The appointments of Land Officer, Surveyor, and Acting Colonial Surgeon at Hongkong, are under instruction from Her Majesty's Government, to cease from the 31st of the current month.

The arrangements to be continued for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the Land Officer will be notified in due time.

By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART,

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer,

Government House, Hongkong 17th May, 1842

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

DEFENCES OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

To kwau foo (Lieut Governor of Shan tung Province) kneeling memorializes and beseeches the sacred grace. It is palpably evident that encampments and military stations on the sea-board for the keeping out of the English barbarians, the selection of ablebodied recruits, and the disciplining of the troops are now matters of highest importance. And still more is it decidedly necessary for the general officers (up to the highest of them) to be on their guard, that they may be able to take charge of the men, be always ready thoroughly to explain military tactics, and being in a state of preparedness and having their plans laid, victory may be definite and certain. When I, your Minister, was in the department of Tongchow, every encampment upon the sea board was under the most careful inspection of the general officers. The Commandant of Wan tung has under his charge the military station of King shing, which, as it borders on the eastern offings (of Shantung Province) is a station of the very first importance. Having, in person, seen the sea entrenchments put into a state of defence; the said Commandant aided by an Adjutant General removed the troops to King shing—his original encampment in Wan tung being also near the seaport. It was difficult for the said high officer to govern both stations; but he held his subordinates responsible for drilling the troops and keeping up preventive guard on the coasts. I now, however, memorialize his Imperial Majesty that the high

* Not yet arrived.

officer Le chang hang, be ordered to the interior defences, as both of these officers are best qualified by long experience for these said stations. Then will errors be avoided in the arrangements, and every territory of Shantung be properly guarded.

And I your Minister, herewith present this memorial praying that the Imperial will may be recorded.—*Ibid.*

Canton Register, 10th May.

HONGKONG.

From the land where fair Houris' exultingly swagger, Where drunken Jacks reel, and the "Scarlet Coats" stagger, Where government "cabbages" all the best land, [ger, And its attache prop up a large huckster's stand, Where drains are much wanted, but never are cut, And the queen's roads disfigured by many a rut, Where the voice of the growler is heard loud and long, At the hybrid committee, for right or for wrong, Where contracts are made that are never completed, Where villains are cherished and honest men cheated, Where projects are made by the wild teeming brain, Which lull like the breeze, and cease like the rain, Where the pa's of the hills are concealed from the sight, And the daylight resembles the darkness of night, Where the brick fever rages triumphantly high, And the clamor of coolies is borne to the sky, Where the value of land is increasing each day, For which fools pay large sums still willing to pay, Where opium is vended by sleek oily men, And the dice rattles loud in the gambler's den, Where Jacks fight it out in the broad light of day, Whilst the police stand close by, on her majesty's way, At which land, if the merchants would but settle down, And, by that means, establish a flourishing town, A mart, I am certain would quickly arise, For their longcloths, their woollens, and other supplies, And the isle to importance would speedily spring, As the gay bird to heaven doth merrily wing:— In idle enjoyment, for worse or for better, In rambling metre I send you a letter, 27th April, 1842.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

AT CHUAN, CHINHAIE AND NINGPO.

Cornwallis 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral

Sir W. Parker, K. O. B., commander in chief; Capt. Richards,

Blonde 42—captain T. Bouchier, C. B.

Cambrian " " H. D. Chads, C. B.

Calliope 28— " A. L. Kuper.

Cruizer 18—comdr. J. Pearse,

Pelican 18— " Napier,

Modeste 18— " Watson,

Columbine 18— " Morshead,

Clio 16— " E. Troubridge,

Algerine 10—lieut. Maitland.

Lady Bentinck, surveying, vessel comdr. R. Collinson,

Troopship Jupiter mr. comr. R. Fulton,

H. C. S. Nemesis lieut. W. H. Hall,

" Queen mr. comr. W. Warden,

" Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,

" Sesostris comdr. Ormsby, I. N.

" Tenasserim " Wall I. N.

AT AMOY.

Herald 26—captain J. Nias, C. B.

Pylades 18—comdr. Tindal (absent)

Chameleon 10—lieut. Hunter,

Starling 6—comdr. H. Kellett,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER,

Blenheim 72—captain { Sir Thomas Herbert K. B. Senior Commanding Officer.

Druid 44— " H. Smith, C. B.

Nimrod 18—comdr. Glasse

Hyacinth 18— " G. Goldsmith,

Royalist 10—lieut. Chetwood,

Young Hebe 4— " Wood.

H. M. S. V. Vixen, comdr. H. Boyes,

H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comr. Ross,

" Ariadne Roberts I. N.

" Lord Auckland Ethersey, I. N.

" Medusa

" Pluto lieut. Tudor, R. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May. ARRIVED

21. (B.) Sea Queen, Harvey, Calcutta & Singapore.

22. " Pantolon, Porter, do. do.

23. " Anna Watson, Layers, do. do.

24. " Corsair, Martyn, Bombay and do.

25. " Gratitude, Harvey, Singapore.

27. (Sp.) Ramonito, —, Manila.

27. (A.) Oneida, Swift, New York.

27. " Grafton, Gardener.

27. (B.) John Christian, Withycombe, Liverpool.

27. " Bengalee, —, Liverpool.

27. " Lawrence, Foster, Calcutta and Singapore.

27. (A.) Huntress, Lovett, New York.

SUPPLEMENT.

PASSENGERS Per

Huntress, Mr. C. W. King, Mr. James Buncker ;
Mrs C. V. Gillespie, and Miss Gillespie.

AT HONGKONG.

Transports *City of Palaces* and one or two more.
H. M. S. Endymion, Capt. the honble F. W. Grey.

SAILED

May.
22, (A.) *Henry Pratt*, Rogers, New York.
24, (B.) *Courier*, ———, Manila.
26, (A.) *Panama*, ———, New York.
26, " *Akbar*, Dumaresq, Sing and Madras.
27, (B.) *Anna Watson*, Layers, Amoy and Chusan.
27, " *Ann*, Macalpine, London.

PASSENGERS Per

Panama, Mrs Gutzlaff and 3 blind Chinese children;
Miss Ritchie.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sydney, — *Australasian Packet*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Ann Birdson*, *Anna Eliza*, *De-
vecot*, *Borussia*, *John Christian*,
Gulnare, *Bengalee*, *Devon*, *Ger-
mini*, *Peruvian*, *Elizabeth*, *Ray-
mond*, *Pink*, *Anna Marian*.

From Bombay, — *Drongan Bombay* *Wm. Perry*,
Herald, *Devunport*, *Ruparell*.

From Calcutta, — *Crest*.

From Singapore, — *Fourteen*, *Lawrence*, *Zot*, *Ternate*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th March.	SINGAPORE, 11th May.
UNITED STATES, Jany. 22.	MANILA,
CALOUTTA, 20th April.	AMOI,
BOMBAY, 14th April.	CHUSAN, 26th April.
JAVA, 2d April,	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
<i>Arun</i> ,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
<i>Austra</i> , Packet	205	Hill,	"
<i>Arrow</i> ,	—	Genre,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ardsacer</i> ,	—	Macintyre	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Abbot's reading</i>	350	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
<i>Bengalee</i> ,	—	—	—
<i>Canton</i> ,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
<i>Christina</i> ,	—	Birkett,	"
<i>Caledonia</i> ,	—	Lawson,	Dirom & Co.
<i>Chusan</i> ,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> ,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Corsair</i> ,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Castle Huntly</i> ,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Eleanora</i> ,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Falcon</i> ,	—	Baker,	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Fortescue</i> ,	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Georgiana</i> ,	—	—	—
<i>Gratitude</i> ,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Hygeia</i> ,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
<i>John Horton</i> ,	—	cunningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>John Christian</i> ,	400	whitycom	Dirom & Co.
<i>Louisa</i> ,	—	Forgan	Dent and Co.
<i>Lawrence</i> ,	—	Foster,	"
<i>Lady Hayes</i> ,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Margaret</i> ,	185	Tomkins,	Turner & Co.
<i>Muhamoodie</i> ,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
<i>Manly</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mercury</i> ,	—	—	W. Scott.
<i>Prima Donna</i> ,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Pantaloon</i> ,	—	Porter,	H. Pybus.
<i>Regular</i> ,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
<i>Royal Saxon</i> ,	—	Crawford,	H. Rustomjee.
<i>Rob Roy</i> ,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
<i>Royal Exchange</i>	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Rosa</i> ,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Snipe</i> ,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
<i>Sea Queen</i> ,	—	Harvey,	Fergusson L. & Co.
<i>Vesta</i> ,	—	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Wanderer</i> ,	—	Smith,	—
<i>Wild Irish Girl</i>	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
<i>William Hughes</i>	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. <i>Constellation</i> ,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. <i>Boston</i> ,	Commander Long.
<i>Cayuga</i> ,	Bissel,
<i>Forum</i> ,	Murlock,
<i>Levant</i> ,	Faulk,
<i>Ann MacKim</i> ,	Vasmer,
<i>Cincinnati</i> ,	Wilson,
<i>Grafton</i> ,	Gardener,
<i>Oneida</i> ,	Swift,
<i>Huntress</i> ,	Lowett,
	Olyphant & Co.

* at Whampoa.

BIRTH.—At Macao on the 21st Instant, the
LADY OF DAVID LAING BURN, Esq., of a Daughter.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 36.]

Macao, Saturday, 4th June, 1842.

[No. 348.]

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of **W. ALLANSON & Co.**

**WM. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.**

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. **DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE** is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of the late Mr. **HENRY DUNMAN** in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**

PATERSON, MARTIN & Co

Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between **WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN** and **ALEXANDER DYCE**, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of **PATERSON & Co.**, and in Glasgow under that of **PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.** is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**

PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of **PATERSON & Co.** having assumed **JOHN CAMPBELL** as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of **DYCE, MARTIN & Co.**, and in Glasgow under that of **MARTIN, DYCE & Co.**, Mr. **MARTIN** having the management there, Mr. **CARNIE** at Singapore, Mr. **DYCE** at Manila, and Mr. **CAMPBELL** at Batavia.

GEORGE MARTIN.

By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

(Sd.) **C. CARNIE.**

ALEXANDER DYCE.

By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of **BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co.** in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of **ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, **WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN**, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) **W. E. ACRAMAN.**

SAMUEL BRIGGS.

R. THURBURN.

F. W. COLLARD.

R. THURBURN.

R. C. JENKINS.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. **C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. **F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.**

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks; as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoy &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR MANILA.

THE new Brig "**RAMONCITO**," Capt. **R. G. GONZALES**, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

FOR WHAMPOA.

THE **GRAFTON**, having nearly a full Cargo engaged will proceed up, in a few days. For freight of Treasure, Piece Goods and Cotton. Apply to Capt. **GARDENER**, at Mr. **Nye's**, or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE Portuguese Barque **MARGARIDA**, Aquino Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or **M. J. DE AQUINO.**

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark **SEA QUEEN**, will proceed to Hongkong on Monday the 30th instant to take such freight as may offer, and will be despatched from this for the above Ports on the 18th June.

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 27th May, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.

THE **A I** Bark, **PRIMA DONNA**, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. **KELL** on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Bark "**ABBOT'S READING**" **A I** 350 Tons, Capt. **CRAWFORD**, now at Whampoa. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE new Brig "**PANTALON**," Capt. **PORTER**, will be dispatched for the above ports tomorrow the 5th Inst. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 6th May, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.

THE fast sailing **A I** Barque "**CHUSAN**," Capt. **LAIRD**, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co

Macao, 13th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE **A I** British Brig **JOHN HORTON**, (336 Tons new measurement) Captain **O. CUNNINGHAM**. Apply to

W. T. KINSLEY—Hongkong,

or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**—Macao.

Macao, 14th April, 1842.

THE Ship "**GENERAL WOOD**" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 8 3/4 Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE British Barque "**LADY HAYES**," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 8 3/4 Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR SALE.—Bills on Messrs **BARING BROTHERS & Co.**, London. Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 28th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "**LEV-NT**" in the Roads, American, Navy, and Pilot BREAD, of good quality at low prices. Apply on board to

CAPT. FAULK.

Macao, 14th May, 1842

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.**; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN PINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases. SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheads. BRANDY and GENEVA do. PALE ALE Bass's, do. BEEF in tierces, PORK in barrels, COALS, 120 tons. OILMANS Stores late Imports.

Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINE; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACETI CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.

at Mr. **NYE'S**.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. **E. I. Co's** DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hbds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hbds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular,"

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

SINGAPORE.

From the Free Press. 12th May.

A rumour reached us some days ago, that a European Regiment was likely to be quartered at Singapore, to be availed of for service in China. We have since learned, that in accordance with instructions received from the Supreme Government, the Authorities here have directed the most eligible spot to be marked out for their accommodation, (near the lines at present occupied by the 39th,) and are to report thereon as also on the means of virtualising them. The object, we understand, of this measure is to have a British Corps at hand in case of

any emergency calling for their services in aid of our force in China. We have also heard that a Depot for the troops expected from England is to be established at Singapore—if so, the above mentioned plan of having a Regiment here will, we should suppose, answer likewise for the accommodation of the soldier's wives and children, whose comforts every means should doubtless be adopted of securing during the absence of the men on service.

We have a daring case of Piracy to record, committed within the last few days in sight of the Harbour, the vessel on which the outrage in question was perpetrated, being a trader from Cochinchina. It appears that now is the season for these vessels to trade to this port, of which advantage is taken by these marauders to plunder. The parties boarding appear to have used sampans with Malays in them, and from their proximity to Singapore, we may fairly conclude them to be from this place. The gun-boat has not yet returned.

The following is the deposition taken before the Magistrate which will give the true version of the attack:—

SINGAPORE
TO WIT.

HOO AH-TEK appears and on his affirmation states, that on the 28th day of the Second Chinese Moon, I left Anam in Cochinchina as mate on board of a Cochinchinese Junk, Nakhada Ang-Oh, who is owner of the Junk. The crew consisted of nine men altogether, including the Nakhada. We came in sight of Singapore Harbour after sun-rise yesterday, and while off the Red Cliffs not far from shore a sampan put out to sea from the shore and made for our Junk. We had no suspicion of its being a Pirate until they came near and fired into our Junk. There were twelve men in the sampan. As the sampan was approaching our Junk only three men were visible, the others concealed themselves. Some of the Pirates had handkerchiefs tied round their heads, the others with their hair loose. Two of them in the Pirate sampan spoke Chinese and asked if we had rice on board—one of them spoke like a real Chinaman. Another sampan then pushed off from the shore and joined the first sampan. She had nine men in her—Malays. The Pirates had only one musket amongst them. They attacked us with stones and spears and fired with the said musket, about ten times and wounded two men. There were three men wounded, one of them received a spear wound. We resisted as well as we could for about two hours when we were captured. I can identify two men, Malays, one of them I have frequently seen in Singapore Town—a young man—the other one is a lad I had never seen before. I have been for the last eight years employed in Junks trading between Anam and Singapore. I saw the following articles taken out of our Junk belonging to the Nakhada, Passengers, and Crew:—5 piculs Beche de mer, 30 catties Raw Silk, 14 covan rice, 3 Brass Pots, and some Wearing Apparel, and 7 Dollars, and sundry other small articles. The Pirates took our Boat with them loaded with Rice. We came in about midnight last night.

Affirmed to before me
the 5th May 1852.
(Signed) J. Low.
Justice of the Peace.

Mark of
HOO AH TEK.

HANGCHOWFOO AND CHAPOO.

From the Chinese Repository for May.

Hangchow, as we have elsewhere stated, lies on the north bank of the river Tientang, at a point where that river, after a rapid course from the southward and westward, through the western districts of the province, begins to open out and form a wide embouchure toward the sea. "The tide, when full," says sir G. Staunton in his account of Macartney's embassy, "increases the width of this river to about four miles opposite the city. At low water, there is a fine level strand near two miles broad, which extends towards the sea as far as the eye can reach."

On its southern shore, as we proceed eastward from Hangchow, this swift-flowing river has deposited, during the lapse of ages, upon the slope of a ridge of hills that skirts it to the southward, bank upon bank of sand and earth, brought down by its rapid stream from the high mountain range (one of the outposts of the off-branches of the Himalayas) wherein it has its source. Under the triple distinction of *hardened ground*, *firm sands*, and *quick sands*, these deposits of centuries have so narrowed the stream in its progress onward, that the deep channel that has been left on its northern edge has been found to flow with a rapidity, which even the steam vessels, when sent out to survey were unable during the spring tides to stem.

A stone causeway, built and kept in repair with much labor and the utmost exertions of Chinese engineering skill, serves on the northern bank to keep out the encroachments of river and sea from the generally flat country that lies between this place and the Yangtze' kiang,—a country everywhere intersected with streams, rendering it rich and fertile in the highest degree, and at the same time sufficiently diversified with hills to add beauty to the scene, and to make it in all respects one of the most lovely and interesting parts in the whole empire of China.

The sand banks on the southern shore reach nearly to Chinhai,—not many miles to the westward of which the unfortunate ship Kite was lost in 1840, and her crew

conveyed to Tsz'ki and Yuyau, and thence to Ningpo. The river Tsungou rising in the centre of the Chekiang province flows northward, almost in a straight line, into the embouchure of the Tientang or Hangchow river; and thus makes a slight break in the line of these sand banks, to examine which commander Collinson has recently been sent out, but with what success he has met we have yet to learn. Communicating, too, with the river of Ningpo by means of a canal, that extends likewise from the Tsungou, westward, past the city of Shau-hing, and ends at a place directly opposite to Hangchow, a line of communication by inland waters is thus afforded between the British position at Chinhai and Ningpo, and the head-quarters of the Chinese force at that provincial capital,—a line which has been twice described to us,—first, by the PP. Bouvet, Fontenay, and others, on their route from Ningpo by way of Hangchow to Peking in 1867,—and then, by a portion of Lord Macartney's embassy proceeding in an opposite direction, from Hangchow to rejoin their ship at Chusan, in 1793. The embankment and causeway, on the northern shore of the Tientang river and embouchure, extend from Hangchow, with little interruption to the knot of hills that encircles the bay and town of Chapu,—passing by the ancient Canfu (Kanpu) of Mohammedan travelers, before it reaches this the modern seat of the rich trade with Japan; and nearly parallel with this road runs a canal, its banks adorned at short distances with prettily wooded villages.

We have thus three modes of approaching Hangchow:—first, by the sea and the river of Tientang, a route which sand banks and rapid tides render most difficult, if not impracticable;—secondly, by inland water, from Chinhai and Ningpo to the shore opposite the capital, carrying us past Shau-hing and several other fortified towns, and meeting interruptions in some places of locks that must be ascended; and thirdly, by land route from Chapu, upon a carefully preserved causeway, whereof we possess rather well-drawn native maps, and which we have reason to believe good, and of sufficient width for artillery. Of these routes a question can scarcely arise as to which will be found the best to advance upon.

A distance of about fifty miles of sea, measured on a line drawn northward and westward, separates Chinhai from Chapu; and a somewhat greater distance of causeway has to be travelled over before reaching Hangchow from this latter place. But the town of Chapu once taken (and it can be come at by the guns of the British ships, as the Algerine proved in 1840), and its hills once crossed, there is little other than a large tract of plain ground, with perhaps only small streams intersecting it, to be passed over in the march thence upon Hangchow. The city of Kiahsing lies, however, not far from this route, nor many miles distant from Chapu, and here the main force of the Chinese left wing will have to be encountered. Its centre rests upon Hangchow, and "the rich and beautiful country about ninety miles in length," that lies between it and Suchau, on either side of the Grand canal. The chief position of its right wing is Shau-hing, a large city, situated, as already mentioned, on a branch of the river Tsungou, and about midway between Ningpo and Hangchow,—from which advanced parties have been frequently pushed out to Yuyau and Tsz'ki, chief towns of districts on the north bank of the Ningpo river, situated between that river and the sand banks of the embouchure of the Tientang.

With the centre of this extended Chinese force we find, surrounding himself with every sensual indulgence, the imperial high commissioner, Yiking, "awe-inspiring general, a minister of the cabinet of six, a president of the Tribunal of Civil Office," and a nephew or cousin of the emperor,—attended by a galaxy of high provincial officers, the Tartar-general, the governor, &c., &c., and by two joint-commissioners, by name Teishun and Wan Wei, to whom a third has lately been added, and a multitude of "courtiers," or officers sent immediately from the presence of the emperor. Kishen, too would have been of the number, (for he is among the friends of Yiking), but for the strongly urged remonstrances, as we are led to believe, of the governor, Liu Yunko. With the left wing, at Kiahsing fu is Huchau, another joint commissioner, who having gained rank and nobility by the war of 1831 against Jehanguir and his Turks, at Cashgar and Yarkand in the farthest west, hopes now to adorn himself with honors wrested by his own right hand from the English on the sea-coasts of the east. At Shau-hing, with the right wing, is Chin Kiaiping, an aged man lately retired from the chief command in Fukien, but now again called forth as joint commissioner and commander-in-chief in Chekiang,—with whom are associated the active and intelligent old general Yu Puyun, late commander-in-chief of the provincial force, and all those who, with him retired, defeated, from Chinhai and Ningpo, after the death of that savage self-confident generalissimo, Yukien. Under these numerous officers are assembled many thousands of select troops from almost every province of the empire, foremost among whom stands a detachment of the imperial guards,—a body of the men of Kanau, tall and athletic inheritors of the blood of Mohammedan Turks and Tartars,—and a band of aborigines from the mountain fastnesses of Hukwang or of Sz' chuen, called forth now to meet the new invaders of the country, from whose plains they themselves have by former invaders been long since expelled.

Against this whole force we find marshalled, under the gallant lieutenant-general and vice-admiral, sir Hugh Gough, and sir William Parker, besides the necessary detach-

ments of royal and Madras artillery and engineers, only four regiments of foot, the 18th, 26th, 49th and 55th (none of them complete) and two battalions from the navy, consisting of royal marines and seamen. And of so small an array, portions must yet be left to rest upon Chinhai and Tinghai, while the main body is moving forward to meet the left and centre of the Chinese army. That army met and worsted, its right wing will alone remain, hemmed in, resourceless, between the division of the British force at Chinhai and at Hangchow,—and quickly as the dew must it dissolve away. But so dispelled it will become yes more formidable than in its entirety, if, instead of withdrawing from one field of battle to seek elsewhere another, the British forces should repose from their toils amid the scattered, but not subjected, multitudes of the enemy. Blow must succeed rapidly to blow, if final success is to be hoped for. It was by the quinzolets in active motion that the redoubtable Don Quixote was worsted: he might have come off scatheless in the collision with them, in the calm and idle rest of a breathless summer's day.

CANTON PRESS.

Macdo, 4th June, 1842.

Accounts from Chusan have during the week been received, from which we learn that Ningpo had been evacuated by the British force, that small garrisons with a small squadron had been left at Chin-hai and Tinghai (Chusan) and that the force had on the 11th of May sailed from Chusan for the river Tientang where the first object of attack will be the City of Chapoo not far from its mouth. We have recopied from last month's Repository an interesting account of the situation of this city and of that of Hangchowfoo, and of the forces the Chinese have collected in the neighbourhood to oppose the English. Whilst we are writing, Chapoo must be already in the hands of the latter, and letters from the north mention, that after the taking of this town, the army is to march overland to Nanking, a distance of about 60 miles. It is probable that Sir Hugh Gough will go in quest of their camps and give battle to the Chinese, with a view of disbanding their armies, there being a great number of troops in the neighbourhood as will be seen from the extract above quoted. According to the same authority there is a fine causeway leading from Chapoo to Hangchowfoo the capital of Chekiang, which at present is the headquarters of the high imperial commissioners, and we think it not unlikely that instead of marching upon Nanking, Hangchow will be the next object of attack. It is gratifying to learn that all the troops embarked in the finest possible health and spirits. Their number including marines and naval brigade will not exceed, if it reaches, 4,000 bayonets. This small and adventurous band is about to push into the heart of a country teeming with a hostile people, yet we doubt not its operations will be successful, as in all events hitherto of the war in China the prowess of her people have caused the invaders the least uneasiness.

After writing the above, accounts from Chusan to the 25th May have been brought, from which we learn that the whole force left on that Island does not exceed 300 men, and that it is encamped on Joshouse hill without the City of Tinghai with a guard at the gate opening in that direction, which has again reverted to Chinese government. Chinese troops are fast collecting, and it is expected that before long an attack will be made on this small force, which is already obliged to keep closely within the encampment, as any one moving beyond it is immediately attacked. Watering parties from the camp have been fired at by the Chinese, who indeed do all in their power to annoy the garrison. Fire-ships have on several occasions, since the force left for Chapoo, been sent upon the shipping, but fortunately got rid of without damage. We have not heard whether the still smaller garrison at Chinhai is exposed to the same annoyances; this is however very likely, although their post is more easily defended. The garrison left at Amoy or rather on Kulungsoo is equally small. That Tinghai should thus be again in possession of the Chinese is contrary to the promise given by Sir Henry Pottinger. On the 2d day of October, 1841, H. M. Plenipotentiary informed H. B. Majesty's subjects "that under no circumstances will Tinghai and its dependencies be restored to the Chinese government, until the whole of the demands of England are not only complied with, but carried into effect," and in a proclamation dated Hongkong, 16th February this year we are told as follows:

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Minister Extraordinary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China, deems it advisable to notify that pending the receipt of

"the Queen's gracious and royal pleasure, the harbours of Hongkong and Tinghae (Chusan) and their dependencies shall be considered "Free Ports," and that no manner of Customs, Port-Duties, or any other charges, shall be levied in the said ports, on any ships or vessels of whatever Nation or sailing under whatever flag, that may enter those ports, or on their cargoes." The same proclamation also promises protection to merchant shipping resorting to Kolongsoo so long as that Island may be occupied by Her Majesty's forces. Yet although, as has been seen, the harbour of Tinghae has been declared a free port, the town is again in the possession of the Chinese, and whatever hopes merchants may have had of extending their trade to the northward, are for the present at least crushed, for it may well be supposed that, unprotected by the military, no merchant or trader could possibly venture into the city of Tinghae or to any part of the Island. We much regret that Sir Hugh Gough should have again left Tinghae in possession of the Chinese government, but hope that as the force now is arriving daily, that city will again be taken full possession of, and never relinquished until all differences with the Chinese government are at an end, and that means will likewise be taken to organise the British government all over the island. The commander in chief must have considered the whole of the force under his command as absolutely necessary for the military operation he had in view, or he would never have acted so directly contrary to the pledge given to the Public by His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who, we know on good authority, is much vexed at the defection of Tinghae, and it must be a matter of regret that His Excellency was not on the spot, to prevent by his advice a step which savours too much of vacillation.

FALL OF CHAPOO.—By the *Kestrel*, a day later from Chusan than the date of the intelligence brought per *Horlequin*, the gratifying news has reached of the taking of Chapoo, although we do not hear that any letters descriptive of that event have yet reached; these we are told are likely to arrive by the Steamer *Queen* about to be sent from Chapoo with despatches. As far as we can learn the City was taken by assault, and we regret to hear with greater loss on our side than has been suffered in former engagements. It is said that 5 officers and 20 privates were killed; and several wounded officers had arrived at Chusan when the *Kestrel* sailed. If any credit is due to the few particulars that are circulated, it would appear that the town was sacked, and that the loss did not take place during the assault, but afterwards when the soldiers were engaged in plundering, in a Joss house where a number of armed Chinese lay concealed, who unexpectedly fell upon the stragglers. We are anxiously awaiting further intelligence, as the steamer must by this time have arrived at Hongkong.

The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille has arrived at Chusan; and lately destroyed a fireship which the Chinese had sent against the shipping. We are sorry to learn that another officer, whose name our informant did not know, has lately when out riding alone beyond the lines, been seized by the Chinese and probably been strangled, this fate at least met an unfortunate private of the 49th, who by a woman was allured beyond the lines of the encampment, instantly seized by the Chinese, and strangled on the spot. A detachment was immediately sent by Sir Hugh Gough in pursuit of the perpetrators of this cruel and cowardly act, and a mandarin with a blue button and 24 soldiers were made prisoners, and we understand there is no doubt they are the same party who had committed the murder. We cannot but regret that summary justice was not inflicted where the outrage had been committed, so as by salutary dread to prevent the repetition of these murders, which have, we are sorry to say, been but too numerous already, and been allowed to pass over without punishment. During the occupation of Ningpo a number of soldiers have been enticed away, and there can be little doubt of their fate; the last intended victim was luckily detected bound hand and foot in a boat when just about to be carried away. Had the first of these outrages been followed by a severe but just retaliation, it is to be supposed many of the others would not have been committed. Instead, however, of striking awe into the Chinese by the immediate execution of some of the 25 prisoners, they have by Sir Hugh Gough been sent in the transport *Catharine Stewart Forbes* to Hongkong, where they arrived a few days since, and where, we suppose, punishment awaits them; a punishment which will be one of revenge and not of justice, and the principal object, that of setting a severe example and thereby protecting for the future

the lives of our people, will not be attained. We are by no means friends to unnecessary bloodshed; we would rather see it avoided altogether, but when war is carrying on, the sacrifice of human life becomes necessary, nor can it be a blameable act to take the enemy's life, in order to assure the safety of one's own. The Duke of Wellington is a high authority on this subject, and he will not be suspected of any act of wanton or useless cruelty; yet he gave orders to have the thieves of Puneah shot as there was "no other way to put a stop to these robberies." We copy here his note on the subject to Col. Close, from the Canton Register of 10th May.

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

Camp at Pahlood, 26th October, 1833.

"My dear colonel,—In my opinion, Puneah's thieves ought to be hanged. There is no other way of putting a stop to these robberies; and I am not quite certain that it would not be best to send six to be hanged at Sungoly, two at Georgery, and two at the post on the Kistna, and the remainder at Hurryhur. If you agree in opinion on this subject, I will give orders that the thieves may be escorted and executed accordingly. Coleman should keep his post at present; hereafter, when I shall have brought up the Rajah of Berar, I will write respecting the attack you have proposed. I am moving to the southward with all expedition.

Believe me, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

We believe there is little doubt of the fact that orders have been received from government to suspend all such works at Hongkong as are not absolutely necessary for rendering it a military position only, and for the safekeeping of Government military and naval stores, and that every other expence is to be avoided. It is owing to these instructions we suppose that the native police has been dismissed, retaining for the present only the Europeans. It may be supposed that with the large native population, composed of the lowest of the people, a large police establishment is absolutely necessary for the protection of property, and that in consequence of this reduction the number of robberies there has within the last days greatly increased. The detection of thieves has become almost impossible, and although we hear of a great many robberies, we do not find any thieves to be brought before the Magistrate, at least the official organ at Hongkong omits to report them if such there are, and what is very singular, never mentions any of the robberies of which with proper industry it might have recorded a great many. Whether that paper is anxious not too soon to retract the certificate of good conduct it gave to the native population the other day, or whether care for the reputation of that "sweet literary retreat" causes the total silence on these "soul gladdening evidences of prosperous industry" we will not decide, but think that justice is thereby not done to the public, who has a right to expect the whole truth. Even before the reduction of the Police establishment the walls of a godown were broken through, and a very large quantity of Copper Cash stolen; an officer of engineers was robbed of all his instruments, and many valuable documents; others whose chattels were but ill protected by the mat shed in which they lived, found themselves relieved of them by silent and dextrous thieves during the night. Under present circumstances we should think property warehoused at Hongkong, unless well protected by a strong private watch, extremely unsafe. The town is so straggling that it invites thieves by the security with which they may carry on their depredations, and by the facility with which by water they may carry off their plunder. Very much remains to be done, if Hongkong is finally to become a commercial settlement, for the due protection of the minority of honest inhabitants against the majority of rogues.

A great many transports and several ships of war have during the week arrived at Hongkong; among the latter are H. M. Ships *Thalia* and *Dido* and *Northstar*. The troopship *Rattlesnake* had arrived Singapore. We have not been able as yet to obtain a list of all the arrivals, nor of the departures from Hongkong for the northward, but are informed that most of the steamers had left, and that H. M. S. *Blenheim* was to sail this day. Sir Henry Pottinger will in a few days likewise proceed to the northward in the steamer *Auckland*. The *Medusa* steamer had arrived at Amoy, H. M. S. *Cambrian* at Chusan and it is said will go to Amoy, and Captain Chads take command of that station, while the *Herald* is to join the Admiral's fleet. The *Bellefleur* with Major General Lord Saltoun, and the 98th Regiment on board, arrived at Hongkong, as we just learn, the day before yesterday. The force now assembled at Hongkong, where we are told no less

than 18 transports have during the week arrived, is very considerable, and we doubt not will leave immediately for the northward. Yesterday morning the Steamer *Queen* with Sir Hugh Gough's despatches for H. M. Plenipotentiary had not arrived. It is said the Chinese at Chappo have evinced some inclination to negotiate, and that the General commanding in Chief urges the Plenipotentiary's immediate departure for the north. We copy from the *Friend of China* the shipping list of the past week up to Thursday, but since then a number of Transports must have arrived, four of them passing in sight of Macao on Wednesday last.

CAUTION.—A great number of bad dollars is now in circulation here. These dollars are to all outward appearance perfectly good, and indeed their outside is really that of a good dollar; but by some fine instrument, a very thin plate has been cut off, from the top and the silver removed from the inside, leaving only a plate not thicker than letter paper at the bottom and sides; this is then again filled with base metal, the topplate carefully fixed on and with such nicety that the sharpest eye is unable to detect the deception. We have lately been victimized to some extent by these dollars, and hope that this notice of the fraud may protect others.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of another work intended to facilitate the study of the Chinese language. This is a volume which has just left the Press of the Chinese Repository, under the Chinese title of "*Ship Kap Tai-shing*, short steps to Excellence," and the English "*Easy Lessons in Chinese or Progressive Exercises to facilitate the study of that language*, especially adapted to the Canton dialect By S. W. Williams." It is introduced to the notice of the student by a short preface by the author, and we think this volume, of which we may hereafter be able to take more ample notice, will be an acceptable present to the now increasing number of Chinese students, and great credit is due to Mr. Williams, not only for the labor of the compilation, from which he can hope for little or no remuneration, but also for the manner in which the book is got up, it being decidedly the best specimen of typography we have seen issue from the foreign press in China. We shall close our remarks with the closing paragraph of Mr. Williams's preface, agreeing heartily with what he there in says.

"In preparing these lessons, some aid has been derived from follow-students, and some extracts have been taken from the Chinese Chrestomathy; the system of orthography is the same as in that work, and the exercises in writing are also the same. The hope is cherished that this volume will facilitate the acquisition of the Chinese language, and by inducing some to commence the study who have been deterred by its forbidding aspect, and disheartened at its reported difficulty, thus assist in improving the intercourse between two great portions of the human family—those who speak English, and those who can understand Chinese. The time has come when their intercourse must be in some other commodities than those of the shop, and every friend of man will rejoice to see so mighty and so ancient a race as the sons of Han about to be made acquainted with the arts, the improvements in social life, and the knowledge of the West, together with that greatest gift, the fountain-head of all other excellencies, the religion and the hopes of the Bible. To the advancement of all these objects, and the extension of every measure to promote an honorable and Christian intercourse, is this volume contributed.

S. W. W.

At a time when a powerful armament is about again to proclaim to China the power of the British nation, and to enforce compliance with her just demands, we think it not out of place to republish the document in consequence of which 20,233 Chests of Opium were delivered over to and destroyed by the Chinese authorities. It will be seen that that document contains the strongest possible pledge of Capt. Elliot, the Agent of the British government, of his own and his government's responsibility to the owners of the Opium for subsequent repayment, nor do we see how such a pledge can honestly be evaded. Yet, although three years have now elapsed, nothing has been done to redeem it, and those that delivered their property amounting in value to upwards of 10 Millions of dollars, continue still deprived of it, but not we hope without expectation of its restoration. Although the English government has hitherto refused payment, it has never expressed an opinion or done anything to make us believe that it disregards the claims of the holders of Capt. Elliot's Opium scrip; and we expect that H. M. Plenipotentiary in the progress of

the present war will not lose sight of their interests. If the military operations are as successful, as there is every reason to suppose they will be, it may be hoped that the Chinese government will soon be brought to reason, and in the conditions of the ensuing peace we are confident that stipulations must be made in favor of persons who by the hostile acts of the Chinese have been deprived of the greater part of their substance, and to whom government stands solemnly pledged for its safety. Capt. Elliot having been appointed, H. M. Plenipotentiary in China subsequent to the delivery of the Opium, and subsequent to his having drawn upon the treasury for the value of about 500 Chests of Opium, which he thought himself bound to the Chinese to purchase to complete the number of Chests originally promised to be delivered, is a proof that his acts have generally had been approved of at home; and although those bills were dishonored, they were afterwards paid out of the Canton ransom money, to relieve Capt. Elliot from the personal responsibility in which he was involved by the dishonor of his bills. The following is copy of the important document:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the High Commissioner issued directly to me, under the seal of the honorable officer to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained, by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the Opium under their respective control: and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of Opium subject to my immediate direction: And to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned Opium in their respective possession. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned Opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of Opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said Opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned Opium.

And it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British Opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

L. S.

EDWARD ELSLIE.

True Copy, Sec. and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, June 2.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification of the 17th Inst., abolishing the Situation of Land Officer, &c., &c., it is hereby notified, that Mr. Edward Glasco Reynolds is appointed "Land and Road Inspector," from the 1st Proximo.

The annexed Extracts of Instructions issued to Mr Reynolds, are published for general information.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Government House, Hongkong, May 27th, 1842.

EXTRACT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

"As the existing prohibition against further Grants of Land is to continue in full force, pending the receipt of Commands from Her Majesty's Government, it will not even be necessary for you to bring any applications on that Subject to the notice of the Deputy Superintendent, who will be charged with the Civil Government of the Island, during the absence of His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Bart."

"You are to take the utmost care to prevent any encroachments on the unappropriated lands in any part of this Island, or on the Roads, whether completed, or now in progress; and, should anything of the kind come to your knowledge, you will, whatever may be the plea or pretence assigned, instantly stop the Work and report the circumstance to the Deputy Superintendent."

"Ground will probably, however, be required for the erection of Barracks, and other Military Buildings, on different parts of the Island, and regarding it you will receive directions from the Deputy Superintendent."

"Your chief duty, and that of the Establishment placed under you, will be to see that the Roads, Bridges, and Drains, are kept in perfect order, that the unfinished Contracts regarding them are strictly and well fulfilled, that the Public Watering Places and Jetties, and likewise the Government Market Place, are preserved from damage, and are kept clean and in a fit state for the uses for which they are designed, and that no Nuisances of any sort are permitted on the Roads or in the Streets. Should any such come under your observation, you are to report the same instantly to the Deputy Superintendent and the Chief Magistrate, who will take the necessary steps, through the Police, to abate them."

"You will register in your office all Sales and transfers of Land, in conformity with the Notification issued by the Land Officer on the 2nd, and published in the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette" of the 5th Instant."

(True Extract.) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong Shipping Intelligence.

MAY ARRIVED.

27, Faize Rabahny, trspt. T. Steward, 14th regt. N. I., Maulmein.
27, Urgent, trspt. I. Marshall, 3d regt. M.N.I. Sing.
27, Wm. Money, trspt. W. Bickford, do. do.
27, Duke of Bedford, trspt. I. Lay, do. do.
27, H.M. brig Childers capt. Halstead, R.N. Maulmein
27, Fortescue, W. Hall, Macao.
28, Pantaloon, Porter, do.
29, Katharine St. Forbes, Ino. Hobbs, Chusan.
30, H. M. Brig Serpent, capt. Neville, R. N. Sing.
30, Teaser, transport, W. Gibson, H. Artly, do.
30, Lady Flora, do. N. Ford, do. do.
30, Dehance, do. R. W. Evatt, do. do.
30, City of London, do. I. Anbraw, do. do.
30, Warrior, do. W. Dailey, Bengal Vol. do.
30, Anna Watson, do. N. N. Sapers, Macao.
30, H. M. S. Dido, honble. capt. Keppel, R. N. do.
30, Privateer schooner, D'Lange, Macao. [Macao]
30, H. M. sch. Young Hebe, lieut. Cashman, R. N.
31, H. B. brig Harlequin, honble. capt. S. F. Hastings, Sing.
31, H. M. S. Thalia, capt. Charles Hoop, do.
31, Tamerlane, Mackenzie, Bengal Vol. do.
31, John Fleming, I. Clark, do.
31, Anna, Bowrar, Macao.

MAY SAILED.

26, Wm. Hughes, Abbott East Coast. [Chusan].
27, H. C. Steamer Medusa, capt. Hewett, I. N.
28, H. M. S. Endymion, capt. Grey, R. N. Chusan.
28, H. M. Str. Vixen, capt. Boyes R. N. do.
28, Thames, Marquis Chusan } Transports 41st
28, Roberts, Elder, " } Regt. N. I. on
28, Percy, Hickmace, " } board.
28, Forth Heckford, " }
28, Maria, Londale, " } Bengal Volun
28, City of Palaces, Sheriff, " } teers and follow
28, Martha, Donaldson, " } ers of the 98th.
29, H. M. S. Hyacinth, Capt. Goldsmith R. N.
30, Brig Pantaloon, Porter, Macao. [England].
31, Schr. Privateer, D'Lange Whampoa. [Chusan].
31, H. M. Brig Childers, Capt. Halstead, Amoy, & June.
1, Mercury, H. Humphries Macao, (William Pedder) Harbor Master,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

May.
31, (B.) Ruparell, —, Bombay.
31, .. Herald, Conlson, do.
31, .. Ternate, Mann, Calcutta and Singapore.

June.
1, (B.) Zoe, Miller, Singapore.
3, .. Fourteen, —, Singapore.

SAILED

May.
28, (B.) Australasian Packet, Hill, Sydney.

June.
1, H. M. S. Hyacinth, Comr. Goldsmith, England.
3, (B.) Ardaseer, Macintyre, Bombay.
3, .. Kestrel, Beauvais, Sing. and Madras.

The Pantaloon to be despatched for Singapore and Calcutta to morrow. Castle Huntly under despatch for Bombay.

The Masdeu from Macao and Amoy, arrived at Chusan 10th May.

The Chusan for London to be despatched in a day or two—Passengers Messrs Wilkinson Dent, and Laing, Capt. Whittingham.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Ann Birdson, Anna Eliza, Dovecot, Borussia, Gularé, Devon, Germini, Peruvian, Elizabeth, Raymond, Pink, Anna Maria.

From Bombay,—Drongan Bombay, Wm. Perry, Devonport.

From Calcutta,—Crest, Dido, Water Witch, Clown.

LATENT DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th March. SINGAPORE, 12th May.
UNITED STATES, Jan. 22, MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 20th April. AMOY, 28th May.
BOMBAY, 14th April. CHUSAN, 26th May.
JAVA, 2d April.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arum,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Abbot's reading	350	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
Bengalee,	—	Boadle,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
Christina,	—	Birkett,	"
Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom & Co.
Chusan,	—	Laird,	Dent and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	Macvicar & Co.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Falcon,	—	Baker,	H. Rustomjee.
Fortescue,	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Forteen,	—	—	"
Georgiana,	—	—	"
Gratitude,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar & Co.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	C. Fearon.
Herald,	—	Coulson,	Macvicar & Co.
John Horton,	—	cunningham	Holliday Wise & Co.
John Christian,	400	whitcomb,	Dirom & Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan [be	Dent and Co.
Lawrence,	—	Foster,	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Margaret,	185	Tomkins,	Turner & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Pantaloon,	—	Porter,	H. Pybus.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Saxon,	—	Crawford,	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Ruparell,	—	—	"
Royal Exchange,	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Rosa,	—	Metcalf,	C. H. Hart.
Saige,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sea Queen,	—	Harvey,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Ternate,	—	Maun,	"
Vestal,	—	Vonnig,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"
Wild Irish Girl,	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
William Hughes,	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.
Zoe,	—	Miller,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston, Commander Long.
*Cayuga, — Bissel, W. A. Lawrence.
Forum, — Murdock, Russell & Co.
Levant, — Faulk, J. D. Sward & Co.
Ann MacKim, — Vasmier, W. A. Lawrence.
Cincinnati, — Wilson, Wetmore & Co.
Grafton, — Gardner, Holliday, Wise & Co.
Oneida, — Swift, G. Nye jr.
*Huntress, — Lovett, Oliphant & Co.

* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 37.] Macao, Saturday, 11th June, 1842.

[No. 349.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on Wednesday the 16th Instant, the three masted schooner "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," of 167 tons or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Rigging, Sails, Boats, Stores, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyne, Inventory, and other papers of the vessel may be seen on application.

At the same time will be put up for sale. The Dandy rigged cutter **GAZELLE**, of about 20 tons; with all her masts, sails, &c. &c. And the schooner **FALCON**, of about 50 tons, with all her sails, &c. &c. Further particulars will be published in hand bills hereafter.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 21st Instant, **JOHN SMITH** will put up for sale to the highest bidder, at his Auction Room, 300 bags of **SALT-PIRE**.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency in China under the firm of **W. ALLANSON & Co.**

W. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

NOTICE—Mr. **DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE** is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1842.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrecommandés des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr **HENRY DUNMAN** in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**

PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE—The Copartnership existing between **WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON**, **CHARLES CARNIE**, **GEORGE MARTIN** and **ALEXANDER DYCE**, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of **PATERSON & Co.**, and in Glasgow under that of **PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.** is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**

PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of **PATERSON & Co.** having assumed **JOHN CAMPBELL** as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of **DYCE, MARTIN & Co.**, and in Glasgow under that of **MARTIN, DYCE & Co.**, Mr. **MARTIN** having the management there, Mr. **CARNIE** at Singapore, Mr. **DYCE** at Manila, and Mr. **CAMPBELL** at Batavia.

GEORGE MARTIN.

By his Attorney, **C. CARNIE.**

(Sd.)

C. CARNIE.

ALEXANDER DYCE.

By his Attorney, **C. CARNIE.**

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of **BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co.** in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of **ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, **WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN**, who retired therefrom. As witnesses our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) **W. E. ACRAMAN.**

SAMUEL BRIGGS.

R. THURBURN.

F. W. COLLARD.

R. THURBURN.

R. C. JENKINS.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. **C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, **E. E. Force.**

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

In the Loft or ground floor of the Granary Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I Prussian Ship BORUSSIA, Captain **KUHR**, 379 tons; apply to

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

FOR MANILA.



THE new Brig "**RAMONCITO**," Capt. **R. G. GONZALES**, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

FOR WHAMPOA.



THE GRAPTON, having nearly a full Cargo engaged will proceed up, in a few days. For freight of Treasure, Piece Goods and Cotton. Apply to Capt. **GARDENER**, at Mr. Nye's, or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.



THE Portuguese Barque **MARGARIDA**, **AQUINO** Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or **M. J. DE AQUINO.**

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Bark **SEA QUEEN**, will proceed to Hongkong on Monday the 30th instant to take such freight as may offer, and will be despatched from this for the above Ports on the 18th June.

FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 27th May, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.



THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. **KELL** on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Bark "**ABBOT'S READING**" A I 350 Tons, Capt. **CRAWFORD**, now at Whampoa. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE new Brig "**PANTALON**," Capt. **JORTER**, will be dispatched for the above ports tomorrow the 5th Inst. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 6th May, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM MACAO AND HONGKONG.



THE fast sailing A I Barque "**CHUSAN**," Capt. **LAIRD**, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

Macao, 13th April, 1842.

DENT & Co.

LOST on the Trava Grande, or on the road back of the Port St. Francisco, leading to the hill. A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of \$10 will be given on delivery of the KEYS to the undersigned, or to Messrs **Gibb Livingston & Co.**

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—At the Gooddowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French **PIER GLASSES** of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Favence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES. The best Musilintam SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE—On board the Hamburg Ship **Francisco**, in Macao Roads.

CLARET, St Julien and St Estephe,

HOCK,

COGNAC BRANDY.

CHAMPAGNE,

CHERRY CORDIAL.

GLASSWARE, &c.

Apply to Captain **BERNDT** on board.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—On board Ship "**LEVANT**" in the Roads, Ameri an, Navy, and Pilot BRAD, of good quality at low prices. Apply on board to

CAPT. FAULK.

Macao, 14th May, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior Bass PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CONDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE—MADRIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.**; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases, SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheads, BRANDY and GENEVA do. PALE ALE Bass's, do. BEEF in tins, PORK in barrels, COALS, 120 tons.

OILMANS Stores late Imports.

Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sapho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEI CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to
J. A. DE SILVA.
at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANNAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS; CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAO LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 5.
Letter paper size . . . \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships . . . \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1.
" for 3 months . . . \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance, . . . \$ 12
For six Months . . . \$ 7
For three . . . \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Bombay Times Extra.

Times Office 9 P. M. 1st May.

We lose not a moment in laying before our readers the following reprint of the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, containing, as it does, intelligence of a brilliant and decided victory over the enemy by the force at Jellalabad. The effects of this must be to draw off the insurgents from general Pollock, and to leave his advance comparatively uninterrupted. Just as Sir Robert Sale was on the eve of receiving relief, he has most fortunately been able to shew the Affghans how vain it was to attempt to measure swords with him on equal ground, even when he had no arm but his own to depend on. The victory thus won by the Jellalabad force worn out with six months' incessant privation and suffering, is worth a dozen similar victories achieved by the aid of a reinforcement.

Our joy at this event, otherwise unalloyed, is clouded by the loss of the gallant colonel Dennie, who fell in leading the advance.

The official account of the forcing of the Kyber Pass is not less gratifying, though less new to us, than the narrative of general Sale's success.

The casualties attending general Pollock's advance are absolutely insignificant, scarcely exceeding those attending on the Hyknlazy repulse. He has still difficulties of no small magnitude to encounter, but in one or two marches more, these, we trust, will be surmounted, with as much success, and as little loss, as those attending his advance up to Ali Musjid.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, the 28th April, 1842.

The hon'ble the governor in council has the highest gratification in publishing for general information, the following copies of two despatches, to the address of the secretary to the government of India, from major general Pollock, C. B. commanding the troops west of the Indus, dated the 6th and 7th instant, detailing the par-

ticulars of his successful advance up the Khyber Pass; together with copy of a despatch from major general Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 7th instant, reporting the particulars of a signal victory, which was on that morning gained by the troops under his command, over the force of Mahomed Akbar Khan.

The governor in council directs, that a royal salute be fired at noon this day, from the garrison of Bombay in honor of these events.

By order of the hon'ble the governor in council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
Secretary to Government.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK, C. B.

Commanding Troops West of the Indus.

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward copy of a despatch to the supreme government, detailing the operations of this force yesterday.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major General.
Comdg. Troops West of the Indus.
Camp Ali Musjid, 6th April, 1842.

Camp Sulla Chumee, near Ali Musjid April 6th. 1842.

Sir.—1. It is with feelings of much gratification I have the honor to report, for the information of the right honorable the governor general in council, the following detail of operations undertaken and carried into effect against the Affreeees.

2. Yesterday morning at half past three, the troops were under arms, the camp struck, and according to arrangements previously made, the treasure, ammunition and baggage placed on the road leading from Jumrood towards the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The enemy had for some days appeared in great numbers at the mouth of the Pass, which they had fortified with a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The hills on the right and left were rocky and precipitous, presenting great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops. To gain the summit of these heights, defended as they were by a numerous body of the enemy, was an undertaking of considerable difficulty.

3. The column destined to accomplish this important object, moved off simultaneously with the main column intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent.

4. The right column* under the command of lieutenant. col. Taylor, her majesty's 9th foot, and major Anderson, 64th regiment native infantry.

5. The left column† under the command of lieutenant. col. Moseley and major Huish, commenced the ascent, led by captain Ferris's regiment of Jezailchees. Both columns after considerable opposition, which they overcame in the most gallant style, succeeded in routing the enemy and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking columns were in progress on the heights, I ordered captain Alexander, in command of the Artillery, to place the guns in position and to throw Shrapnell among the enemy when opportunity offered, which assisted much in their discomfiture. As lieutenant colonel Taylor, from the position he had met with, and the extremely difficult nature of the ground, was some time in reaching the summit of the hill on the right,—I detached a party under the command of brigadier Wild to assault it in front; it was however so extremely steep near the top, that notwithstanding the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men, they were unable to gain a footing on the summit, and I regret to say, the enemy were enabled to throw stones with fatal effect upon some of the leading grenadiers of the 9th foot. Finding the heights in our possession, I now advanced the main column to the mouth of the Pass, and commenced destroying the barrier which the enemy had evacuated on perceiving their position was turned; a portion of the right and left columns being left to keep the heights under the command of lieutenant colonel Moseley, and major Anderson, respectively. Major Huish and lieutenant colonel Taylor, continued their advance to crown the hills in front and on each side, which were covered with the enemy, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground; but nothing could resist the gallantry of our troops, who carried every thing before them. A position of considerable strength above the bridge now remained to be carried and again the Jezailchees were conspicuous in forcing the enemy to relinquish their strongholds. Crowding parties having taken possession of their heights, all opposition on the part of the enemy may be said to have ceased, as no large body of them has since come in sight. The nature of the arrangements made for the protection of the baggage will be best understood when I state, that

* 4 Cos. H. M. 9th Foot; 4 do. 26th N. I.; 4 do. 64th N. I.

† 4 Cos. H. M. 9th Foot; 4 do. 26th N. I.; 4 do. 64th N. I.; 400 Jezailchees.

‡ Grs. H. M. 9th Foot; 6th Company of the 53d N. I.

not a single baggage animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

6. It now remains for me to perform the pleasing duty, of stating how much I feel indebted to the officers and men comprising the force under my command, for their zeal, devotion and unflinching valour, in performance of the very arduous duty which they have so nobly executed.

7. From major general McCaskill, K. H. commanding the infantry division, and who was on this occasion commanding the rear guard, I have received every assistance, as likewise from brigadier Wild;—to lieutenant. colonel Taylor, K. H. my warmest acknowledgments are due for the spirit, coolness and judgment with which he discharged the duties entrusted to him. Where officers and men, European and native, have all so gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to select the names of particular individuals, but I cannot omit the names of those who so admirably led the troops to storm the heights, viz: lieutenant. col. Moseley, 64th N. I.; major Huish, 26th N. I.; major Anderson 64th N. I.; and captain Ferris, commanding the Jezailchees, whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them; indeed I consider much of the success of the day to be attributed to their gallantry, skill and perseverance in this most difficult description of warfare. I have also to express my satisfaction with the manner with which the artillery was served by captain Alexander commanding; the precision with which Shrapnell was thrown caused considerable loss to the enemy. To captain. Ponsonby, my assistant adjutant general, captain Codrington, assistant quarter-master-general, captain Macadam, deputy judge advocate general, and to lieutenant. Pollock, A. D. C., I am much indebted for communicating my orders at different times during the day.

8. I cannot conclude this despatch without requesting that you will bring to the particular notice of the governor general in council, the very great assistance I have received from captain Mackeson and Lawrence. Captain Mackeson's knowledge of the localities was in valuable to me, by enabling him to point out those heights which required to be crowned. Both these officers came on to the ground which I now occupy. Captain Lawrence returned to Peshawar yesterday, and captain Mackeson proceeds with the force.—Captain Sir Richmond/Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany lieutenant colonel Taylor as his A. D. C. and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Ali Musjid; his exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unceasing.

9. I must here observe, that from the character of the operation, and the very great numbers of the enemy, estimated at about 10,000 I found the force under my command numerically deficient, and in consequence the troops suffered severely from excessive fatigue.

10. There were some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Musjid, but I regret they did not wait for brigadier White, and his brigade, to make an example of them.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, maj. genl.
Comp. troops, West of Indus.

P. S.—I herewith forward reports from officers commanding detached parties, but have not yet received the return of casualties which shall be sent to-morrow. I am happy to say, our loss has been much below what could possibly have been expected.

True copy. (Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captl.
Assist. adjt. genl. troops in Affghanistan.

From Major General POLLOCK, C. B.,
To T. H. MADDOCK, esq.
Secretary to the govt. of India.

Dated, 7th April, '42.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 6th inst., I have now the honor to enclose a return of casualties which took place on the 5th and 6th; those of the latter date occurred in taking possession of Ali Musjid.—I am happy to say, the amount of our loss is trifling, considering the very great opposition we experienced from the enemy.

In my last communication, I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of lieutenant John Becher, acting field engineer, and have to request you will bring to the notice of the right hon'ble the governor general in council the very essential services rendered by that officer in clearing the pass of the impediments constructed by the enemy, which he did with a degree of celerity, notwithstanding their strength and difficulty of removal, that elicited my warmest satisfaction.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Comdg. W. of Indus.
Camp Ghurree, Lolla Beg, 7th April, 1842.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of major general Pollock, C. B. on the 5th April, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

Killed.

1 European commissioned officer; 1 colour serjeant; and 12 Sepoys and privates;—Total 14.

Wounded.

1 Staff; 2 European commissioned officers; 1 file major; 2 J. m. dars; 10 Havildars; 2 Naiks; 1 Drummer; and 85 Sepoys and privates;—Total 104.

Missing.

1 Bugler; and 16 Sepoys and privates; Total 17.—
Total killed, wounded, and missing, 135.

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Gburree, Lolla Beg 7th April, 1842.

Name of Officers Killed.

Lieutenant Cumming, her majesty's 9th foot.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Staff—Brigadier Wild, Slightly.

Captain Ogle, her majesty's 9th foot, Slightly.

Lieutenant Mulcaster, 64th N. I., Severely.

From major general sir R. SALE, K. C. B.

To captain PONSONBY, assistant adjutant general.

Dated Jelalabad, April 7th, 1842.

Sir,—Information was on the evening of the 5th instant brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms from spies in the enemy's camp to the effect, that the force under major general Pollock, C. B. had met with a reverse in the Khyber and retraced their steps towards Peshawar, and about 10 P. M. on the 6th, a feu-de-jolie and salute of artillery was fired by Mahomed Akbar, which was said to be in honor of the event. It was on the same day, and through similar channels announced to me, that the Afghans were sending reinforcements to aid in defending the frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend upon these statements, which were improbable in themselves and accompanied by counter-reports of another revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing at the defeat of the Afghans in Khyber, and by one account, of the intended and even actual retreat of the sirdar to Lughman; I came, on a full consideration of the various circumstances and rumours, to the resolution of anticipating the last mentioned event, by a general attack on the Affghan Camp, in the hopes of relieving the place from blockade and facilitating general Pollock's advance. I accordingly gave directions to form 3 columns of infantry, the centre consisting of the 13th light infantry, 500 rank and file, under colonel Dennis, C. B. The left, of the 35th native infantry, 500 rank and file, under lieutenant colonel Monteith, C. B.; and the right, of a company of the 13th light infantry, another of the 35th native infantry, and the detachment of Sappers and Miners under lieutenant Orr, (the severity of captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective); the whole, 360 strong, commanded by captain Havelock, her majesty's 13th light. I. These were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 Light Field battery under captain Abbott, to which captain Cackhouse, s. s. artillery, was also attached; and by the whole of my small cavalry force under capt. Oldfield and lieutenant Mayne. The troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawar Gate at day light this morning. So far from the sirdar having made dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force, (not falling short in all of 6,000 men,) was formed in order of battle, for the defence of his camp; the right resting on a fort, its left on the Cabool river, and even the ruin'd works within 800 yards of the place were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, recently repaired for stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under captain Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and I proceeded to advance into the plain, whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret, I have to mention that whilst leading his regiment to the assault, colonel Dennis, C. B. of h. m. 13th light infantry, received a shot through the body, which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of this work having been gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack on the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire on Affghan centre, whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line at the same point, and the third drove his left back from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were forced.

The Afghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, and throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice closely threatened the troops under captain Havelock, and by opening against us 3 guns from a battery screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar; but in a short time, they were dislodged from every point of their position, their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman by about 7 A. M. We have made ourselves masters of two cavalry standards, recaptured four guns lost by the Cabool and G. G. and G. G. forces, the restoration of which to our government is received by the force with much honest exultation, and destroyed the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, by the force with which he boasted of blockading, has been in the open field complete and signal. The fall of an officer so distinguished as colonel Dennis, will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it in every way, I must share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the con-

solation afforded by the reflection, that he was killed, most ably performing his duties. I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct on this occasion of lieutenant colonel Monteith, C. B. commanding one of the infantry columns under my own eye; of captain Wilkinson, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his lieutenant colonel; of capt. Oldfield and lieutenant Mayne, who led the cavalry; and of capt. Abbott and Backhouse, and lieutenant Davis, artillery. The able and judicious manner in which Captain Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line so distant as to render the manoeuvres independent of my immediate commendation.

My acknowledgments are also especially due to capt. Wade, my brigade major, whose exertions on this day were, as they have ever been, most meritorious.

To major Fraser of the light cavalry, who acted as my Aide de Camp, and to captain Mainwaring, commissariat officer with the force, who was present in, and active in the field; captain Macgregor, political agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6 light field battery, and was most useful in serving the guns.

I enclose returns of killed and wounded, and ordnance captured.*

Lieutenant and adjutant Wood, her majesty's 13th light infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so seriously injured, as to have been since destroyed. Captain Havelock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct of lieutenant Cox, h. m. 14th light infantry, who was the first to seize the enemy's guns after the party which captured them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SALE, Major general.

True copies.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to govt.

We have received letters by boat from Karrachee of the 23rd April, which give most gratifying accounts of an affair of colonel Wymer, of the 38th Bengal N. I. with the Afghans, three marches westward from Candahar. He had been despatched to meet general England, supposed to be on his way from Quetta when attacked by the Affghan horsemen. These were repulsed by him with a loss it is said of 300 men, including five of their chiefs. Our casualties are said to be extremely trifling. This intelligence reached Karrachee on the 22d by a coasted from Quetta.

We lament to find that cholera continues to rage at Karrachee with unabated violence. The whole of h. m.'s 21st were brought into barracks on the 21st, as the medical men were of opinion that their continuance in tents was injurious. The regiment had buried 93 men since the 6th, besides many women and children.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

We understand that Lord Ellenborough, previous to his leaving the Presidency, made much enquiry about a site for a wet Dock near Calcutta. The old place between Tolly's Nullah and Kidderpore yard was pointed out as the only spot fit for the purpose. His Lordship seemed resolved to carry his views into operation on his return to the Presidency.—*Bengal Harkara April 15*

(From the Englishman, April, 20.)

There are private letters from England, which mention that the Commander in chief had sent in his resignation; but if this be true he must have done it, we suspect, without any official communication with Government—an unlikely circumstance. Still the report is not wholly to be discredited—to the extent, at least, that he may have so expressed himself in private letters as to leave the inference that he was dissatisfied with his position—and our own letters give some color to the report, by stating that certain Lord Fitzroy Somerset is to have the Indian Commander-in-chief, if he choose to accept of it; which, however, it is said, his family do not wish him to do, as they are averse to his abetting himself from England.

A letter from a friend in London, received by the mail yesterday, says:—

"Your letters and papers, and the letters from India received by people all over the country, have created the greatest consternation. The general opinion is that all in Cabul have fallen sacrifices to the vengeance of the Afghans. The Mail is looked for with indescribable anxiety. The express is expected in three or four days. There is a talk of sending our Commander-in-Chief to replace Sir Jasper Nicols, and Sir W. M. N. is certainly not to be allowed to hold the Government of Bombay after the proof he has given of incapacity. Indeed, another man is already spoken of as probable successor *** Never mind what the papers rumour; the paragraph about troops in the *Monthly Times* is fact. Orders went yesterday from the House Guards to the 10th and 74th foot. The Court are opposed to any increase of Native troops. It is probable however that before the departure of the next mail they will sing to a

* Not received.

different tune—** The foreign ambassadors have been asked what, supposing us to wish to send troops to India, via Egypt, their instructions are? The answer is 'we must refer to our Court'—** Commercial matters are looking down, and we expect bad accounts by the next three mails. They have been trying to make Small and Co. partners with Boyd and Co.; the opinion of eminent counsel has been taken, and they one and all decide to the contrary—** Grindlay, poor fellow, is no longer here, nor has he been for some time. He continues at Milan in a sad state of health. His mind is affected, and it is thought by his friends and medical advisers that he never can resume business."

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, of 18th May.

SIAM.—The only arrival from this quarter for some time past, we believe, is the *W. S. Hamilton*, D. Brown, the 30th April, and although no news of any consequence has reached us, we are indebted to a friend for the following particulars relative to the late expedition against the Cochinchinese. This warlike and intended-to-be formidable movement, it appears, did not answer, and was expected to return without effecting any of the objects intended. We have, however, not heard what, if any thing, had actually taken place after the force had reached its destination. It would seem, that the return of the King of Barmah to his Capital has been a source of much gratification to His Siamese Majesty, whose sympathies, however, towards his British Ally, have been awakened by a report that had reached his royal tanyam, that the Golden-footed King in conjunction with the Nepalese would attempt to recover possession of the Tenasserim Provinces; in which case His Majesty had declared that it need only be signified to him, to command his assistance in support of the former, whom he preferred to the latter as his Neighbour!!

Commercial matters it would appear continue as dull as usual; Sugar had declined to about 8 ticals—the crops falling short. The usual number of the China Junks had, it seems, arrived, and business with them was very brisk.

We have received during the week the *Java Courant* to the 4th instant, from which we give the following *Arrival List of Shipping*:—

- April 4. British ship *John Bull*, Snipe, from China, 22d March, for London.
- " 8. British barque *Thomas How's*, Appleby, from Singapore, 22d March, for London.
- " 9. British brig *Grafton*, Gardner, from Boston, 20th December, for China.
- " 10. British ship *Belvedere*, Spear, from Manila, 14th March, for Boston; passenger:—Mr. G. Harrison.
- " 20. British barque *Perseverance*, Corkhill, from Singapore, 17th March, for Liverpool.
- " 20. British brig *Clifton*, Tilly, from Singapore, 3d April, for London.
- " 21. British ship *Bengal Boodle*, from England, 29th December, for China.
- " 23. Amer. ship *Louvre*, Blackler, from Batavia, for Boston; passenger:—Mr. G. L. Richardson.
- " 24. British barque *Mermaid*, Jellard, from Siam, for Bombay.
- " 24. British brig *Anonymous*, Vaux, from China, for Bombay; passenger:—Lt. Denny.
- " 27. Amer. brig *Cynthia*, Johnson, from China, 22d March, for Salem.
- " 28. British ship *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, from China, 28th March, for Bombay; passengers:—Mrs. Reapt and Mrs. Lush and family.
- " 28. British brig *William Brien*, McLan, from Singapore, 9th April, for Mauritius.
- " 29. M. B. M. Transport ship *Thomas Coates*, G. Wake, Esq. from Plymouth, 1st January, for China.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

It is with much pleasure we publish from a *Banyan Times Extra* without date, but we believe of 1st May, the official account of the successes of British arms in Afghanistan. Accounts later by two days have since been received from General Pollock's camp, according to which the Khyber pass had been traversed without hardly any further molestation from the enemy, so that there can be no doubt that the junction with the brave division of General Sale will soon after have been effected. General Sale has set a noble example of heroism, even under the most discouraging circumstances.

We have kindly been favored with a *Nidraa Speculator* extraordinary, of 7th May, of which the

following are the contents. Rumours of the death of Shah Soojah had reached Calcutta on the 26th April; their confirmation will probably give a new aspect to the war in that country, and although the Shah has fallen by the hands of the enemies of England, his death is a just retribution for the treachery of which he is so strongly and probably justly suspected.

MADRAS:—SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

"Since our issue of this morning, we have been kindly favored with the following extract of a letter from Meerut dated 29d ultimo, which although short, is so important as to merit immediate publication."

"Circumstantial details of Shah Soojah's murder have just been received. Brigadier England had fallen back on Quetta without further loss."

"Retribution is now fast falling on the murderers of our countrymen, and soon may we hope to hear of Cabool being in possession of the British."

FALL OF CHAPOO.

Since last week we reported the fall of Chapoo, we have been enabled to glean the particulars of the action from letters kindly shewn us by friends, of which the following is a short outline.

The force under Sir Hugh Gough embarked at Chusan on the 7th May, on board the transports, and on the 11th, accompanied by Vice Admiral Sir William Parker in the *Cornwallis*, with the *Blonde*, *Moderate*, *Columbine*, *Algerine* and four steamers, proceeded towards Chapoo, where they all arrived safe on the afternoon of the 17th. On the following morning the troops (in all 1,300 men, comprising part of H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th and 55th Regiments, and details of the Royal and Madras Artillery, Sappers and Miners) were disembarked, all without any opposition from the Chinese, on a sandy beach about 9 miles to the East of the city of Chapoo, which appeared a strong place, well protected on the sea side by a line of batteries, and where a force of about 8,000 men was collected, leaving the range of heights commanding the town, and the Bay where the British troops landed unprotected. While the British force was ascending, and forming on the hills, the ships of war opened upon the fortifications on shore, and soon silenced them, when they were taken possession of by the Brigade of 700 seamen, who landed under cover of the heavy fire from the ships, and drove the Chinese before them towards the town. In the meanwhile Sir Hugh Gough, at the head of the 18th and 49th, supported by Col. Knowles of the Royal Artillery, had moved forward along the crest of the hills, and Col. Schoedde, with the 26th and 55th, part of the Royal Artillery under Lieut. Spencer and the Madras Artillery was advancing in column over the low grounds, with the view of turning the enemy's position. They made the detour of the heights, and ascending a little eminence above the town, saw the whole Chinese army defiling regularly through the streets in full retreat. Their movements were somewhat accelerated by a few shells from Capt. Spencer's howitzer, and Major Anstruther of the Madras Artillery followed Col. Schoedde's escalading party, with some light field pieces, which were got right over the walls, and did considerable execution among the flying enemy, who suffered much loss from the momentarily increasing volleys from the Infantry. Unfortunately, whilst the British troops thus pursued the enemy, an event happened which from the loss of life occasioned by it cast a gloom over the success of the day: 300 Mantchou Tartars had taken up a position in a building in the interior of the Tartar City, resolved to defend it to the last; they allowed the greater part of our force to pass by without notice, and unnoticed by them, but opened fire upon the rear of the Royal Irish and Seamen brigade. An officer on the spot, thinking the circumstances of little moment, faced about with 20 men of the 18th and charged the entrance of the building, but finding a warmer reception than they expected, and two or three of their number being shot down, the party retired. Col. Tomlinson, commanding the Royal Irish observing this, advanced with a fresh party, and entering the building were one and all killed or wounded. Col. Mountain, Adjutant General, and Capt. Pears with another company again attempted it, but with no better success, and the gallant Colonel receiving 3 shot wounds, and his companion, Lieut. Joddrell and Murray, being severely hurt, as also a great many men, was compelled to retire. By this time Col. Knowles with the shells and rockets had come up, when the house was very soon in flames, and

the brave Tartars obliged to seek for safety in flight. All that had been spared by the rockets and shells were shot or bayoneted, and only about 20 out of the 300 were taken prisoners. Besides Col. Tomlinson, who was a fine and most popular officer, it was expected that the army would lose Capt. Campbell of the 55th who had received a ball in the head.

A curious and melancholy circumstance is related, which proves the dread with which the Chinese look upon the invaders, and that the character of the latter must have been misrepresented to them in the blackest colors. On entering the dwellings of the Tartar soldiers, a dreadful sight met the beholders: a great number of women, dreading all sorts of horrors from the conqueror, had after first killing their children, hanged themselves! It is not unlikely that the Chinese will accuse the English of this butchery, but from all accounts we have seen the conduct of the troops was throughout remarkable for steadiness and good behaviour. The loss on our side is reported to be 9 killed and 50 wounded.

The whole force is reported to be in the best health and spirits, and the weather was so cool that up to the 24th May they all wore woollen trowsers. It was to re-embark on the 27th, and proceed to the Yangtze-kiang. The country near Chapoo is represented as eminently beautiful and fruitful,—as far as the eye could reach it was under cultivation, and covered with the finest possible crop of wheat.

When the British force arrived off Chapoo, a communication was sent to them from the Chinese, to the effect that if they would desist from an attack on the city, the prisoners the Chinese had kidnapped at Ningpo, Chusan, etc. would be given up. The offer could, of course, not be listened to; but it is gratifying in so far as conveying information that those men have not been murdered, as was generally supposed. A letter was at same time received from one of the prisoners, stating that they were at Hang chow foo and well treated by the Chinese. It is very possible that the Chinese, recollecting that last year Chusan was not evacuated until the release of the prisoners of the shipwrecked *Kite*, imagine that by possessing prisoners they may make terms with the enemy, and this may account for the activity with which they have availed of every opportunity to seize stragglers. We hear that the reward paid for such seizures is 100\$ if alive, and 50\$ if dead, and it is therefore only in case of resistance, that the Chinese kill their victims.

We have given what details we could of the recent capture of Chapoo, of which event when we published our last paper only the fact was known with any certainty, whilst we mentioned as rumours which required confirmation, some circumstances said to have attended it. One of these was the sacking of the town—this we are glad to say has not been confirmed by the letters we have seen—in fact, only the government buildings, stores, etc. will have been destroyed, as will be seen from the official report of General Sir Hugh Gough published below.

We draw the attention of our readers to an application for subscriptions in favor of the wives and children of the officers and men killed or prisoners in the late rebellion in Afghanistan, and of others equally sufferers and not entitled to pay or pension from government, and hope that this call upon the sympathies of their countrymen will be cheerfully and generously responded to.

Extract from a letter dated Hongkong 6th June.
We have no news here, except it be that our bands of thieves are renewing their hostilities. Every night now is signalized by some scene of robbery, and the thieves seem to be fond of proving to the public that the thin and hollow walls are just the thing they want. The goldens of Captain Pybus and Mr. Townsend have been entered; and the store of Messrs Wilson & Co. was cleared of its contents last night,—&c. &c.

The activity of the Canton authorities to prepare for defence still continues, and we hear that lately a large fort considerably below Whampoa, but on a parallel branch of the river has been constructed. Immense quantities of guns have been cast, and there is a large foundry of cannon established at Shampong, close to the foreign factories, which is at full work. This foundry it is said, is private pro-

perty, but of course kept in activity by the orders from government. The guns it turns out are said to be of good workmanship, foreign guns serving as models. The Chinese, it is said, have also contrived to possess themselves of foreign made shells for Paix han guns.

We have received the *Straits Messenger* of the 21st, and extra of 23d May, but they contain only two days later intelligence from Afghanistan than we have via Bombay. The Singapore papers have for some time been filled with accounts of murders, robberies and piracies committed at that settlement, which are a sad proof of the inefficiency of the Police. Chinese in bands of 50 to 60 men attack and rob houses in the night.

We give a list of the distribution of H. M. naval force, such as it is to be for the present—by the last advices the *Herald* had not left Amoy, nor had the *Cambrian* arrived there; H. M. S. *Druid* will be informed, leave for Bombay on Monday next. Most of H. M. ships and transports lately arrived, it will be seen from the Hongkong shipping list, have proceeded to the northward; the remainder with H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger in the steamer *Queen* will, we are told, leave Hongkong to-morrow.

The ships expected to join the expedition, not yet arrived, are the *Pandion*, 74, *Hazard*, 16, *Ringsdown*, 12, *Wolverine*, 16, *Minden*, Hospitalship—steamers H. C. *Semiramis*, *Akbar*, *Memnon*, *Proserpine*; H. M. *Ardent*, *Driver*, *Crowler*, *Geyser*.

It is a somewhat singular thing that ever since the arrival of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger at Hongkong no grants of land have been made, except to members of the land committee. These have built a bazar upon the land so granted, and this bazar, the property of private individuals, the land and road inspector is ordered to take especial care of. Why private property of one description is deemed more worthy of protection than another, it is difficult to understand. The members of the land committee will perhaps enlighten us on that subject, as any information on a thing that looks so much like a job cannot but be interesting to the public.

We have during the week had numerous arrivals of merchant ships; chiefly from Bombay, laden with Cotton. It is computed they cannot have brought less than 50,000 bales, and nearly the whole of them are now on their way to Whampoa, and all this property, not much short in value of two millions of dollars will have to be trusted to the Chinese. Really, merchants run great risks in these times; still, what else is to be done? To Hongkong purchasers will as yet not come—the produce must be realized—this can only be done in Canton. We think it probable that with the late successes in the north, the Canton authorities will be loath again to embroil themselves, so as to create fresh hostilities; yet their continual preparations make us, we must confess, somewhat doubtful of their pacific intentions, and we would recommend every one going to Canton to be upon his guard. It must be remembered that the British authorities in China have warned British subjects, that if they place themselves or their property within reach of the Chinese at Canton, it must be on their own responsibility.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, of 2nd June.

POLICE.

(Before the lieut. governor and the chief magistrate).
On Thursday last, Asing, an old Chinaman and eight others charged with piracy.

Daniel Caldwell gave evidence that he is master of the *Thistle*, and when getting under weigh, Akoo came on board and informed him his salt junk with a cargo worth about 800 dollars had been captured by pirates in the vicinity of Hongkong. He offered me 50 dollars to recover it for him. On nearing the island of Pangchow a salt junk under sail was pointed out to me as his. On nearing her, four pirate boats of about 70 or 80 oars

Some Chinese had fancied that the bazar was to be called, after one of the land committee, "Malcolm's bazar" and got boards with that title made; which, being detected by the Secretary of Legation, the offending boards were destroyed, and new ones issued, bearing "Canton Bazar."

each attacked and fired 9 shots at me. In return I fired 5 shots when they sheered off. I boarded the salt junk and took the prisoners, who offered no resistance. I found three of the original crew confined with hands tied, under the hatchways. Asing, on returning to my berth, came on board; he was recognized as the hirer of the pirates, and endeavoured to recover the junk again by intimidation.

Ako, the owner of the salt junk in question, entirely corroborated the foregoing, as also other witnesses.

The prisoners in their defence, allege they are no pirates, and had nothing to do with the four pirate boats which attacked the Thistle. They were hired by Asing to repair the boat which he had bought.

Asing (being an old man) was sentenced to 24 months imprisonment in irons with hard labour; the other 8 prisoners to corporal punishment of 100 lashes each; and to be imprisoned in irons with hard labour for eighteen months. The salt junk was given up to its owner, and the guns and swivels found on board handed over to the harbour master's care.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Burrell has much pleasure in expressing his entire approbation of the soldier like and healthy appearance of the 41st Regt. M. N. I., and begs to convey to Lieut. Col. Halem and the Corps his best wishes for their health, and that every success and honor may attend them on the Service on which they are to be employed.

Present	Lieuts. Hare,
Lieut. Col. Halem,	Emmeran,
Major J. Campbell,	Ens. Trist,
Captains Jogaes,	Holmes,
" Hall,	Curtis,
" Rochfort,	Smith,
" Sir C. Borden, Bart.	
Lieut. Grant	Dr. Burrell.
" Hales,	Asst. Surg. Horrock,
" Cotton,	Hilliers,
" Money,	Lieut and Intr. Hay,
" McVicar,	35th Regt. doing duty.

With reference to the annexed, the undersigned will be glad to receive and remit to the "Kurnaul Committee" such subscriptions in aid of the desired object as may be forwarded to him.

JAS. RAMSAY, Dpy. Asst. Comy. Genl.
Hongkong 15th May 1842.

Head Quarters, Camp Busseekusha 12th March 1842.
There are few cases in which the Commander in Chief sanctions the circulation of Papers, for charitable Subscriptions without reluctance, feeling that individuals may make donations who would not spontaneously do so, or may be induced to give, to their inconvenience.

On the present occasion this feeling does not exist. The suffering of our fellow Soldiers on the retreat from Cabool and the distresses of their widows and fatherless children, will meet with the sympathy of all; and the misery of those who had no claim upon the Government for pay or pensions, and many of the widows will readily receive relief from those who can afford it.

I am therefore desirous by his Excellency to circulate this paper, and to add, that the donations will be for the relief of such of our countrywomen as have either had husbands killed in the late disasters in Afghanistan; or whose husbands being yet alive are in the hands of the enemy; or for their children, also for the relief of all other persons, followers of the Camp, who have no claim on the Government for pay or pension, to be left to the discretion of a Committee.

The General Officer Commanding the Scinde Division will be requested to form a Committee at Kurnaul, to inquire into the cases of all applicants, and to distribute the funds; and branch Committees will be formed at Peshawar, Ferozepore and Loodianah, to carry the object of the Funds into effect.

The Subscribers at Putehgarh and Delhi, and all other places, will be invited to cooperate with the Kurnaul Committee, and transmit the Funds subscribed, for the purpose of being distributed by that Committee.

S. JOHN LUARD, Lt. Col. Military Secretary.
True Copy, JAS. RAMSAY.

P. S. The Subscription List in India is headed by the Commander in Chief (1000 Rs.) and the total amt Subscribed by last advices a sum about 20,000 Rs.

J. R.

Ibid, Extra, 4th June.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., has much satisfaction in promulgating, for general information, the annexed extracts of official Despatches, under dates the 23rd and 21st of May, which have this day reached him from their Excellencies the Naval

and Military Commanders in Chief, announcing the capture of the Port and City of Chapoo.

Whilst Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary must feel, in common with all Her Majesty's Subjects, great thankfulness and pride at this most important success, he participates most warmly in the expressions of regret which have been recorded by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief of Her Majesty's combined forces, at the losses which our gallant countrymen have sustained in killed and wounded, as well as at the amount of suffering which has fallen on the Chinese soldiers and inhabitants, in spite of every effort made to induce the former to surrender, and, as well as the latter, to trust to our clemency and kind treatment of them.

The whole of the prisoners made, have been released and sent back to the Chinese High Officers, who had subsequently made overtures for accommodation, but which it is impossible to pronounce to be sincere. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, however, indulges the strong hope, that the irresistible power of Her Majesty's Arms will, at no distant period, compel the Government of China to come to terms, and thereby put a stop to a war, which it is his anxious duty and wish to see terminated on an honorable and lasting basis.

God save the Queen!

HENRY PORTINGER.

Dated at Government House,
Hongkong, June, 1842.

Dated "Cornwallis" at Chapoo 23d May, 1842.

"Commander Kellett and Collinson, who have been indefatigable in surveying every part we have had to navigate, succeeded during the night in thoroughly sounding between the anchorage of the ships and the shore, which enabled the Cornwallis, Blonde, and Modeste, while the troops were landing, to take up excellent positions against the Sea Batteries, consisting of two works mounting 7 and 5 guns, about one third of the way up a steep hill, at the Eastern extremity of the suburb, and crowned with a Joss House, occupied by a large body of men; and three other masked batteries mounting 30 guns, in front of the suburbs; making a total of 42 guns of different calibre. These all were thronged with Chinese soldiers, who also lined their defences on the heights, to a considerable extent, with matchlock men and numerous jingalls.

"Against these Field works the *Seoastis* was anchored, for the purpose of dispersing them with shells as our Troops advanced; and the inhabitants of the suburbs and city were duly warned to retire out of the line of our fire."

"By the exertions of the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Queen*, steamers, and the boats of the covering vessels *Starling*, *Columbine*, *Bentinek*, and *Algerine*, together with those of the transports, conducted by Lieut. Somerville, the troops were all put on shore in admirable order, under the able direction of Commander Charles Richards of the *Cornwallis*, before nine o'clock, when the General, with his accustomed energy, immediately pushed forward at their head; the Ships, by a preconcerted signal, opening their fire at the same time on the Batteries. A few shot however put the men stationed in them, and at the Joss House on the summit of the hill opposite to us, to a precipitate flight, and not a moment was lost in landing the Seamen and Marines of the Squadron, under Captain Bourchier of the *Blonde* and the officers named in the accompanying list, who got possession of the Batteries before the mines which were prepared in them could be sprung, and having succeeded in cutting off several of the Chinese Troops that were endeavoring to reach the Suburbs, joined our Land Forces on their approach to the City."

(Signed) WILLIAM PARKER.

Vice Admiral.

G. A. MALCOLM.

Secretary of Legation.

A true Extract,

every man was on shore without being opposed. By ten o'clock the whole range of heights and fortified encampments, forming the principal military defences of Chapoo, were in our possession, and by 12 I was on the walls of the city,—having escalated the eastern angle, during the confusion and panic occasioned by the previous attacks; and having cut off the retreat of a large portion of those who defended the heights, which fortunately were the enemy's best troops, composed of Mantchoo Tartars. The Chinese had about 8000 regulars, 1700 of whom were Tartars. Their loss must have been very great, as we have buried from 1200 to 1800 men.—We have made but few prisoners, and those are principally wounded. From 80 to 90 guns have fallen into our hands; all of which I am in the act of destroying, except the brass. Vast quantities of jingalls, with some thousands of matchlocks, and innumerable bows and arrows, have also fallen into our hands, as have also a foundry, gunpowder manufactory, together with several arsenals,—which shall all be destroyed.

I regret to add, that this has not been effected without a greater loss than I anticipated. One officer, one sergeant, and 7 men killed; seven officers, one sergeant, and 42 men wounded, of the military arm; and about 5 or 6 of the marines and seamen. In the list of killed, I feel deep regret in naming Lieut. Colonel Tomlinson, an officer of high promise. Amongst the wounded are Lieut. Colonel Mountain, Depy. Adj. Genl. a very superior staff officer, who has received three rather severe wounds; and Capt. Campbell, 55th, a most zealous officer."

(Signed) H. GOUGH.

Comd. Land Forces Eastern Expedition.

True Extract, G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding Expeditionary Land Force, dated Head Quarters, Chapoo City, 19th May, 1842.

The Lieutenant General has again to congratulate his brave comrades in arms on another very brilliant achievement exhibited with their usual gallantry by the Chinese Expeditionary Force.

Sir Hugh Gough's best thanks are due to all ranks, and he again has to request Officers in command of Corps and Detachments to convey to their respective Officers and Soldiers his highest sense of approbation. The Lieutenant General commanding cannot deny himself the melancholy gratification of recording the deep feelings of regret he has experienced at the loss of one of our brightest ornaments, Lieut. Colonel Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his Corps, nobly doing his duty. His honorable remains will be committed to the deep to-morrow, in accordance with the express wish of his brother Officers.

The Lieutenant General is happy to announce that Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, C. B. Deputy Adjutant General whose zealous exertions have been so frequently recorded, is doing well, as also the other wounded Officers and Men.

(Signed) J. B. GOUGH, Major,
Deputy Quarter Master Genl., Acting for
Depy. Adj. General, Expeditionary Force.

True Copy, G. A. MALCOLM, Sec. of Legation.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

ARRIVED

3rd. Kestrel, from Chusan 1st June.
Sea Queen, from Macao.
H. M. Ship North Star, from Singapore Capt. Sir E. Home.
H. M. Troop Ship Belleisle, Capt. Kingcome, with Lord Saltoun and Staff, the 98th Regt., and detachment of Royal Artillery.
Trio, from Calcutta.
Mary Imrie, from Chusan.
4th H. M. Steamer Queen, from Chapo, Chusan and Amoy.
Prussia, from London.
Hindell, from Calcutta 39th Regt. M. N. I.
Burhamptoner, do. Bengal Volunteers.
Rohmany, 2nd Regt., Madras M. I.
William Turner 3rd Regt. Madras M. I.
John Wickliffe 39th Regt. M. N. I.
H. M. Troop Ship Sapphire, Capt. Cole, Detachs. of 18th, 49th and Royal Arty.
H. M. T. S. Rattlesnake, with stores from Trincomalee.

SUPPLEMENT

4. H. M. T. S. Apollo with part of the 49th. 53th capt. C. Frederick R. N. Engd. & Sing.
 5. Cherokee. McKellar, Stores, Singapore.
 5. Flowers of Ligie, Annard, Camp followers 98th Singapore. [direct.
 5. Thomas Coutts, Wade, Naval Stores, England
 5. Asia, Davison, Part 6th regt. M. N. I. Singapore.
 5. Amelia Thomson, Dawson, Gun Lascars & Co. do.
 5. Gertrude, Stead, Part 6th regt. M. N. I. do.
 5. Surat Merchant, Hudson, Camp followers do.
 5. Rummymede, Sepoys & camp do.
 5. Cursejee Cowasjee, Campbell, Part 14th regt. M. N. I. Singapore.

5. Lysander, Currie, Gun Lascars & followers do.
 5. Wm. Wilson, Hawkins, 39th regt. M. N. I. do.
 5. Kingstone, Rickerty, Gun Lascars & foll. do.
 6. Mallekal Bahar, Hutchison, 14th regt. M. N. I. do.
 6. Victoria, Shilstone, do. do. do.
 6. Pekin, Laing, do. do. do.
 6. Walmer Castle, Campbell, do. do. do.
 7. Kappa Schooner, Addalla, Batavia.

June SAILED.
 1. Kestrel, Beauvais, Macao.
 3. Anna Watson, Sayers, Amoy and Chusan.
 6. Faiz Rahabny, 2nd. Stewart, 14th regt. M. N. I. Chusan.

5. Urgent Marshall, 2nd regt. M. N. I. do.
 5. Wm. Money, Bickford, do.
 5. Duke of Bedford, do.
 5. H. M. Brig. Serpent, capt. Neville, do.
 5. Teazer, 1st. Gibson, Horse Artillery, do.
 5. Lady Flora, Ford, do.
 5. Defiance, Ewart, do.
 5. City of London, Antram, do.
 5. Warrior, Dailey, Bengal Volunteers, do.
 5. Tamerlane, Hurrie, do.
 5. H. M. S. North Star, 36, capt. Sir E. Home, do.
 5. H. M. S. Dido, capt. Capel, do.
 5. Amazon, McFarlane, Macao.
 5. H. M. T. S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcome, Chusan.
 5. H. M. T. S. Rattlesnake, do.
 5. H. M. T. S. Apollo, capt. Frederick, do.
 5. H. C. S. Hooghly, capt. Ross, Macao.

WILLIAM PEDDER.
 Harbor Master.

NOTIFICATION.

The House built for Mr. Parkinson, Superintendent of the Roads, having reverted to Government in consequence of the abolition of his appointment, it will be sold by Public Auction at the Victoria Tavern on the evening of the 16th Instant at half past five o'clock with a lot of ground attached thereto, not exceeding three Acres.
 It is to be understood that the House alone is to be sold, and that the ground will hereafter come under any Regulations or orders that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to lay down for similar lots. Terms Payment in three days after the Sale.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART,
 Assist. Secy and Treasurer.
 Govt. House, Hongkong, 3rd June. 1143.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
 AT CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.
 H. M. S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

Blonde, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.
 Thalia, 44, capt. Hope
 Endymion, 44, the honorable F. W. Grey.
 Calliope, 28, A. L. Kuper.
 North Star, 26, Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
 Herald, 26, J. Nias, C. B.
 Dido, 20, the honorable H. Keppell.
 Peican, 18, Napier.
 Modeste, 18, comr. Watson.
 Harlequin, 18, the honorable F. Hastings.
 Columbine, 16, Morshead.
 Serpent, 16, Nevill.
 Childers, 16, Halsted.
 Clio, 16, E. Troutbridge.
 Algerine, 10, Lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
 Royalist, 10, Cherwood.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
 Lady Bendinck, 6, Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
 Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
 Sapphire, Cole.
 Jupiter, mr. comr. R. Fulton.
 Rattlesnake.
 Alligator.

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
 Sesostris, comr. Ormsby.
 Auckland, Ethersey, I. N.
 Tenasserim, Wall, I. N.
 Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
 Pluto, Tindor, R. N.
 Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
 Medusa, Hewitt, I. N.
 Phlegathon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
 H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.

AT AMOY

Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.
 Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
 Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

Blenheim, 74, capt. Sir T. Herbert, K. C. B. senior comr. officer.
 Druid, 44, H. Smith, C. B.
 Nimrod, 18, comr. Glaspe.
 Cruiser, 16, Pease.
 Young Hebe, 4, Wood.
 H. C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Rose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

June.
 2. (B.) Fourteen, Baddeley, Singapore.
 2. Cherokee, Mackellar, do & Batavia.
 4. Intrinsic, Davidson, Singapore & Bombay
 4. Queen Victoria, Black, do. do.
 4. Taken, Chalmers, do. do.
 4. William Pirrie, Macdonald, Sing. do.
 4. Mary Imrie, Boyd, Chusan.
 5. (A) Robert Fulton, McMichael, Manil.
 5. (B) China, Robertson, Singapore & Bombay
 5. Bombay, Furley, do. do.
 5. Lowie Family, Ayres, do. do.
 5. Crest, Oliver, do and Calcutta.
 5. Devonport, Broadfoot, Bombay.
 6. Carnatic, Cunningham, Sing. & Bombay.
 6. Niagara, Chapman, do. and Madras.
 6. Cleopatra, Early, do. do.
 6. Felix Viena, Silva, do.
 6. Nerva, Melville, do. and Sydney
 6. Francis Spaight, Winn, do. and Bombay.
 6. Hindostan, Bowen, do. do.
 6. Barusia, Kuhr, Manila.
 7. (Sp) Singalar, Manila.
 9. (B) British Sovereign, Cow, Bombay.
 9. Ambia, Potter, Calcutta and Singapore
 10. (Hamb.) Francine, Berndt, Singapore.

PASSENGER PER

Francisco, Mr. A. Sauer.
 June, SAILED

8. (A) Cayuga, Bissel, New York
 8. (B) Pantolon, Porter, Sing. and Calcutta
 8. Christina, Birkett, Bombay.
 8. (Sp) Consuelo, Clanco, Manila.
 11. (B.) Castle Huntly, Reddie, do.
 11. Chusan Laird, London.

PASSENGERS PER

Chusan, Mr. Wilkinson, Dent, Mr. Laing and Capt. Whittingham.
 UNDER DESPATCH—For Sydney, via Manila
 Lawrence; for Liverpool, John Horton.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, Ann Birdson, Anna Eliza, Doreen, Calcutta, Devon, Gemini, Percival, Elizabeth, Pink, Anna Maria.
 From Bombay, Orangan, Charlotte, England, Bucephalus, Jamsetjee, Jejeebhoy, Island Queen, Annapurna, Earl Bencarras, Cornwallis, Agneder, Helen, Charles Forbes, Salem, Fansilart, Sir Herbert Compton, Asia, Edinburgh, Diana, Ellen, Coren.
 From Calcutta, Dido, Water Witch, Clowen, Red Rover, Sulph.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th March.
 UNITED STATES, 21st May.
 CALCUTTA, 9th May.
 BOMBAY, 1st May.
 JAVA, 2d April.
 SINGAPORE, 26th May.
 MANILA.
 AMOY, 28th May.
 CHUSAN, 26th May.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSLS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Amelia,	—	Potter,	W. H. Harton,
*Abbot's Reading,	350	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
*Bengalee,	—	Boadle,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Bombay,	1280	Furley,	Jardine M. & Co.
Br. Sovereign,	483	Cow,	"
*Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
*Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom & Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Carnatic,	—	Cunningham,	Dent and Co.
China,	524	Robertson,	Russell & Co.
Crest,	—	Oliver,	Wetmore & Co.
Cleopatra,	377	Earley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cherokee,	278	Mackellar,	"
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot,	Turner and Co.
Eleonora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Falcon,	—	Baker,	H. Rustonjee.
Fortescue,	259	Hall,	Jardine M. & Co.
Forteen,	294	Baddeley,	"
*Francis Spaight,	—	Winn,	Turner and Co.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Gratitude,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar & Co.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	C. Fearon.
Herald,	—	Couison,	Macvicar & Co.
Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Intrinsic,	—	Davidson,	W. T. Gemmell & Co.
John Horton,	—	Cunningham,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*John Christian,	400	Whitcomb,	Dirom & Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan (Jue)	Dent and Co.
Lawrence,	—	Foster,	"
Lowie Family,	—	Ayres,	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Margaret,	185	Tomkins,	Turner & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Imrie,	314	Boyd,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Niagara,	390	Champion	"
Nerva,	—	Melville,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Queen Victoria,	715	Black,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Regular,	389	Gould,	Turner and Co.
Royal Saxony,	—	Crawford,	H. Rustonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Ruparel,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Pardonjee.
Royal Exchange,	155	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Saige,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Sa Queen,	—	Morton,	Hugheson Brothers.
Trinate,	—	Harvey,	Ferguson L. & Co.
Token,	579	Chalmers,	Russell and Co.
*Vesta,	276	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"
Wild Irish Girl,	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran Jr.
Wm. Hughes,	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonna,	W. T. Gemmell & Co.
Zoe,	—	Miller,	Macvicar & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, Commodore Kearney.
 U. S. S. Boston, Commander Long.
 Forum, — Morlock, Russell and Co.
 Levant, — Faulk, J. B. Sword & Co.
 *Ann MacKim, — Vassner, W. A. Lawrence.
 *Cincinnati, — Wilson, Wetmore & Co.
 Grafton, — Gardner, I. M. Bull.
 Oneida, — Swift, G. Nee Jr.
 *Huntres, — Lovett, Olyphant & Co.
 Robert Fulton, — McMichael, Wetmore & Co.

PRUSSIAN

Borussia, 379, Kuhr, Holliday Wise & Co.

HAMBURG

Francisca, Berndt, Wetmore & Co.

* at Whampoa.

BIRTH.—At Macao on the 10th June, the LADY of CAPT. HENRY GRIEBLE, H. C. S., of a daughter.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pedro Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 33.] Macao, Saturday, 18th June, 1842.

[No. 350.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 21st Instant,
JOHN SMITH will put up for sale to the highest bidder, at his Auction Room, 300 bags of **SALT-PETRE.**
Macao, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. &c., at the shortest notice.
London Hotel Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of **W. ALLANSON & Co.**

WM. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne paieront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DUNMAN in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of PATERSON & Co., and in Glasgow under that of PATERSON, MARTIN & Co. is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of PATERSON & Co. having assumed JOHN CAMPBELL as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of DYCE, MARTIN & Co., and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Singapore, Mr. DYCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.

(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
(Sd.) C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this 1st day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. E. ACRAMAN.
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.
LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoy &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship "INTRINSIC,"
537 Tons, N. M. DAVIDSON Commander, now at anchor in the Macao Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE JOHN HORTON, Capt. CUNNINGHAM, will sail in a few days. For passage only (having good accommodations). Apply to
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR MANILA.

THE new Brig "RAMONCITO," Capt. R. G. GONZALES, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark SEA QUEEN, will proceed to Hongkong on Monday the 30th instant to take such freight as may offer, and will be despatched from this for the above Ports on the 18th June.
FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 27th May, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Bark "ABBOT'S READING" A I
350 Tons, Capt. CRAWFORD, now at Whampoa. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, Aquino Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to
J. T. DE AQUINO.
or M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I Prussian Ship BORUSSIA,
Captain KUHN, 379 tons; apply to



HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.



THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. KELL on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 30th May, 1842.

LOST on the Praya Grande, or on the road back of the Fort St. Francisco leading to the hill. A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of £10 will be given on delivery of the Keys to the undersigned, or to Messrs Gibb Livingston & Co.
Macao, 9th June, 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—1,000 piculs CHILIAN FIG COPPER on board the American ship "HELENA," Capt. Benjamin, now lying in the Roads; apply to RUSSELL & Co. or to A. A. RITCHIE.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PIRN GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit. A few very neat new Payence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES. The best Musilipatam SNUG in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.
Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—On board the Hamburg Ship *Francisco*, in Macao Roads.

CLARET, St Julien and St Etienne,
HOCK,
COGNAC BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE,
CHERRY CORDIAL,
GLASSWARE, &c.

Apply to Captain BERNDT on board.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "LEVANT" in the Roads, American, Navy, and Pilot BREAD, of good quality at low prices. Apply on board to

CAPT. FAULK.

Macao, 14th May, 1842

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to
DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases. SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheads. BRANDY and GENEVA do.

PALE ALE Bass's, do.
BEEF in tierces, Pork in barrels.
COALS, 120 tons.

OILMANS Stores late Imports.

Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Saphro" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACETI CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to
J. A. DE SILVA.
at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHALEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to
JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71,65,64, and 60 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—	\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages	\$ 5.
Letter paper size	\$ 3.
Other work in proportion.	
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.	
ADVERTISEMENTS.	
Of Ships	\$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines	\$ 1.
for 3 months	\$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.	

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... " " " 7
For three " " " " " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SYDNEY.

From the Sydney Gazette, 16th April.

We have, from time to time, had occasion to make a few brief remarks upon the very great improvement which has taken place in our commercial affairs, within the last few weeks. So far as our mercantile readers, in Sydney, are concerned, it may be supererogatory in us to expatiate upon the present state of trade. With our country readers, however, it is different; they are equally, though indirectly, interested in the prosperity of our commercial community, and many of them have to depend solely on the press for information, on a subject which so much affects their welfare. Such being the case, we purpose giving a short sketch of the present state of trade in Sydney, and hazarding a few conjectures as to the future prosperity, or depression of our markets.

It is a fact which will bear no disputing, that since the beginning of the present year, most articles of import have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent., and that sales are now making at rates which would pay the shipper handsomely, were it not that from the length of time his goods have been in the country, there is a heavy expense incurred for storage, besides the interest on money thus locked up, for, perhaps, one or two years. Various reasons may be assigned for this rapid improvement; but apart from the almost inevitable recovery of a young and vigorous trade, from the temporary depression to which commerce is ever subject, we may look upon the wool clip, as the principal means of restoring prosperity to the commerce of the Colony,—and, consequently, to the Colony itself. The sale of

wool, or the advances obtained on its consignment, has put a very large sum of money in circulation—old debts have been paid—new purchases have been made—the dealers have cleared off their stock, and the merchants, in furnishing them with a fresh supply, are happily enabled to do so, on more favourable terms for the shippers, than has been the wont in this market for two years past. There are still, however, some commodities which are very heavy in the market; we may mention, Spirits, and Tea. The first of these is an article of considerable export, and we must not therefore look upon the 600,000 gallons at present in bond, as a supply for New South Wales alone, as a very large portion of it will find its way to New Zealand, and the neighbouring Colonies. Holders are already raising their prices, and although sales are limited, they exhibit considerable firmness, and as this is an article which is always improving with age, and as from the fact of a considerable quantity having been re-shipped to England, we cannot look for any addition to our stock for some time, while it is daily diminishing in quantity. We are of opinion, that before the end of the present year, there will be a rise in all kinds of imported spirits. Those who are unacquainted with the habits of our Settlers, will think 30,000 to 35,000 chests of tea, a large supply for a population of 130,000 souls,—but others who have visited our rural districts, and know that tea, in almost every house or hovel, is not only in daily use, but that it forms a part of every meal, will not consider one chest for each four individuals, to be a very large supply. There is no other country in the world, where the consumption of tea is so great, in proportion to the inhabitants, as in this Colony. To the weary traveller, or bushman, Tea is the cup which invigorates the exhausted body, and raises the drooping spirits,—and at the family board of our Settlers, as we have already mentioned, Tea is ever present, whether the meal be in the morning, at noon, or in the evening. Metals, or rather, iron, is another article with which we have been overstocked. This is accounted for by the circumstance of much of it having been sent out as ballast for emigrant ships, for which it is well adapted. Such is not the case now, however, as emigration is stopped for a time, and during the past week, bar iron has sold at a price which would about clear the shipper, supposing it to have been shipped at the present low rate of iron in England. These three commodities, viz. spirits, tea, and iron, are, with wine, the worst stock in the market, but we have no doubt of their all selling at paying prices, before many months pass over.

We have thus made a hasty review of the present state of the market, and will now take a glance at the future. The ruinous account sales, which have gone home for some time back, the bankruptcy of some of our most respectable firms, and the gloomy accounts contained in our public prints, will assuredly deter those who have been in the habit of consigning goods to this market, from continuing to do so. The unfortunate affair of the Loan Company, whose Scrip has been remitted to a large extent, as a return for consignments, will also alarm cautious men, and we need not be astonished if they think, that, with low prices, and bad remittances, this trade is not worth prosecuting. The consequence of this will be, that our imports for the present year, will fall far short of the previous one, and with an addition to our population, of nearly twenty per cent, and a diminution in supplies, which we cannot even guess at with any certainty of approximating truth, almost every article of import will be scarce, and goods will sell at prices which have been unknown for years. The lucky few who have continued their shipments, will be at all events, in part, repaid for former losses; better times, and satisfactory accounts of sales, will induce the timid to try fresh shipments,—commerce will flourish for a period of years, until over trading, insane speculations, and reckless extravagance, cause another eruption, such as that from which we are now happily recovering. This is ever the case in a commercial country, but there is no obstacle in the way of a discerning and judicious Merchant's success, if he enters into trade in Sydney, more than in any other part of the Globe. A commercial life is ever one of vicissitude, and the shock which we have recently received, is not caused by any thing peculiar in our transactions, or made of doing business. We conclude with one satisfactory remark, which is, that with all our distress, though merchants have been failing, and farmers selling their stock for a mere trifle, few, or none, of our respectable shop keepers, have become

insolvent, and, we believe, that there is no place where credit is given, that fewer bad debts are made, than in Sydney. Our dealers, generally, are a most respectable body of men, and many of them possessed of great wealth; such being the case, a cautious merchant may, to a great extent, avoid losses, by alone selling to those who are responsible. If a higher price tempts him to sell to a doubtful mark, he his a premium for the risk,—and if he is a loser, he can only blame himself for selling in opposition to his own judgment.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, 26th May.

We learn that since Saturday last all the Kling—men of every trade and profession at Singapore struck work—and even the petty shopkeepers amongst them closed their *Boutiques*, refusing to engage in buying or selling with the European portion of the community—in short there was a strong feeling of dissatisfaction manifested by this class of the population, which finding vent in the way above described, caused a temporary inconvenience especially among the merchants, from their being deprived of the services of their boatmen and boats. The cause it appears of this state of matters was, that one of their annual festival processions (to which they seem to have attached some importance), was on Friday night prevented from taking place by the Police Magistrate, they being allowed to celebrate the principal annual festival only of their creed. We were on more than one occasion aware of a similar veto being put upon their public processions on former occasions, without its being attended with any such demonstration of discontent as on this first time, and therefore suspect that some unusual cause must have operated, tho' what it is we have not been able to discover. The reason of the prohibition is a good one, namely, to prevent any accidents occurring in the crowded streets of the Town during the progress of all the noise and display usually accompanying Native processions, or any rows taking place between rival parties; but we regret to notice the mode which these people have adopted to exhibit the unpleasant feelings to which this check on their proceedings may have given rise. Instead of representing the peculiar nature of the ceremony now sought to be celebrated, and their grievance in being refused its observance, to the proper Authorities of the Place, they have so plainly shewn a degree of opposition and ill will, which far from being of use to them in the way they anticipate, will most probably not only curtail all future indulgences of the kind, but also drive those who have hitherto depended upon their services and assistance—for instance of the boatmen especially—to the Chinese labourers whose active and industrious habits will very soon enable them to supersede their Kling brethren. We hear that in some cases recourse was actually had to the Chinese in forwarding business between the shipping and the shore and that this plan has already had the effect of opening the eyes of the refractory Klings.

We had written thus far when the favor of our *Mercantile Correspondent* came to hand which we with pleasure publish.

We certainly do think that any individual Kling dissuading those of his brethren who are in employ or under any engagements from attending to their employment or fulfilling their obligations, ought to be punished—and if we are not mistaken there is more than one way of doing so.

From the Sing. Free Press, 26th May.

The Honble W. Erskine has been suspended from his office until the pleasure of the Court of Directors is known, owing to his publishing the Extract from Sir W. Macnaghten's letter to him reflecting on the troops lately employed in Cabool, which appeared in the *Friend of India* some weeks ago.

We make the following Extracts:—

"We hear that very bad accounts continue to be received from the Bundelkund quarter. The country is in a most turbulent state. It is apprehended too, that the Overland despatches for the Governor-General have been intercepted. This will be a serious loss, for it is thought that Lord Ellenborough was waiting for the arrival of the March Mail to determine his final measures with regard to Affghanistan."

"It was supposed when Sir Thomas Cochrane's appointment was announced that he was to supersede Sir William Parker in the China Seas. On reference to the *Gazette* notifying the appointment we find that Sir Thomas is to be second in command in the East Indies."

"Can any one inform us, whether it is intended by the Government to grant letters of Marque for China? We have heard that such is the intention, but wish to be correctly informed upon the subject before we make such observations on the circumstance at present occur to us."

AFFGHANISTAN.

CAUBUL AND PESHAWUR.—After our matter was

arranged and almost in the press, the Loodianah and Simla daks arrived, bringing us from our really kind and most indefatigable correspondents full accounts of the "doing" in Camp from the 5th to the 12th instant, and we have displaced all we could, to make room for matter of so much interest. The Simla letter, dated 20th April, mentions that news had been received of General Pollock's arrival at Jellalabad, but the date is not given, and also that an express had arrived which gives out that there is not the least doubt of the murder of Shah Soojah by the Ghazees as he was returning from a mosque where he had been praying; after this the Bala Hisar was attacked, ransacked and plundered and the Zenana became the scene of every atrocity that these savages could commit. It is now supposed that there will be no delay in pushing on at once to Cabul; the Queen's 31st and the 6th N. I., and the whole of that Brigade had arrived at Peshawur, and marched for Jellalabad, and Colonel Bolton having received orders to push on will lose no time in reaching that place. The murder of Shah Soojah appears to have wrought a complete change in the ideas of our Great Men and instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur nothing but a speedy advance is talked of. A wing of the 33d and light company of the 6th N. I. remain at Ali Musjid; they have a couple of guns and it will be difficult for the Afreedis to do any thing in that quarter. We have really no time for comment, and we must beg our readers and correspondents to excuse any inaccuracies there may in to days paper for we are pressed in every way. Should some of our dawk subscribers not receive their papers as early as usual the delay is attributable to us, as we could not let the paper go out without the news we now present them with.—*Delhi Gazette April 23.*

Camp Loll Poorah, near Dukka, and opposite to Loll Poorah, 11th April.—This morning about 4 A. M. three Squadrons of the 3d Dragoons, 3 Regiments of 3d Irregular Cavalry, 15 Companies of Foot, (European and Native) and 2 guns, accompanied Captain Mackeson with Torabax Khan, for the purpose of reinstating the worthy Afghan and our ally in possession of his property at Lalpoora, which is on the left bank of the Cabul river, and exactly opposite to our encampment. Our Troops had to make a long and circuitous march before they found a place at all fordable, for the river is deep and the stream rapid; at length, (in the afternoon) they crossed the river with difficulty, and one of the Europeans belonging to her Majesty's 9th Foot was drowned, and another brought back to camp who had been extricated from the water just in time to save his life.

The inhabitants, alarmed at our approach, were seen carrying away their goods and chattels in all direction towards the hills. They have, however, been informed and assured by a letter from our General, that it is not our intention to do them injury, and that we only require of them to receive and honor their Chief Terabauz Khan, whom we have brought back to his country in safety, it is thought, that tomorrow the people will return to their abodes—Perhaps it may be as well to inform you, that Terabauz Khan is a brother of Sadut Khan, who owns Dhukka, and whose daughter is married to Ukbar Khan, of course this alliance by marriage incited Sadut Khan to acts of treachery against us, but his brother continued our friend, and he was the person, who protected Captains Ponsonby and Ferris, &c. in their retreat from Pesh-Bolak, and sent his nephew with many followers, to show our party the way over the mountains, and to protect them on their way to Peshawur. This Terabauz is likewise the same man, who assisted General Sale with supplies until he found his life in jeopardy, and to remain longer at Lalpoora would be dangerous, for Akbar Khan had written to his father-in-law, deprecating in the strongest terms, the coolness with which he looked upon the assistance which his brother was affording, to the British, giving him to understand, and very clearly too, that unless it was put a stop to, that he, Akbar, would make a dour upon Dhukka and Lalpoora, put to death the brothers, and take possession of their property. He further invited Sadut Khan to murder his brother, Terabauz Khan, by telling him, that his near connexion by marriage to his daughter, his brothers countenancing assistance to Kafir, the customs of his country, the tenets of his Mussulman faith, and being a disciple of the prophet Mahomed, all demanded that he should sacrifice his brother, if he continued to favor the

Kafirs. This letter together with frequent demonstrations sent by messengers to Sadut, at length had the effect of placing the two brothers in a state of warfare, at which juncture, information was given to Terabauz, that Akbar Khan was coming down with an army upon him, and he fled to Peshawur to our protection. He was kindly received, and, I trust, the Government of British India will for ever protect him, for such acts of friendly alliance and good faith are rarely to be met with in the Afghan character.

The fort of Chukka was destroyed on the 10th instant, by the Jezailchees, they set fire to it, so that the broken bare walls are all that is left to look upon. Every thing is going on well, and good news from Jellalabad arrives daily. The Circular of our General to the troops will show you, that Akbar Khan, managed to muster a larger force than was anticipated—viz. 6,000, for it was thought he had only 1,200 followers, horse and foot. He had a great many Cavalry, which the 13th Queen's *charged* and beat off at the point of the bayonet, in most gallant style. The battle was no sooner over, than the villagers brought in lots of supplies, and all the Chiefs in the neighbouring country have sent in letters of friendly submission: poor Colonel Deenie, you will be grieved to hear was killed in the action. This is the only drawback; it is a sad and serious loss, he was a valiant man, and one of the bravest of the brave.

Shah Soojah has been murdered by a nephew, at the instigation, it is said, of Shah Zeman, who the rightful heir to the throne of Cabool. The chiefs are daily coming in to offer allegiance, and all are anxious for Shah Zeman to be their King.

Camp opposite Lampooora, 12th April, 1842.

The force which crossed the river yesterday is now opposite to us; we can perceive the dragoons surrounding the Fort, and the sepoys are in the town.

The people appear to be returning to their homes, provisions are coming in, and we are likely to be pretty well supplied. Good beef has been killed to-day, it is quite a treat to see it, but greater to taste and eat it. On the march from Lundee Khana to this place, we did not see a single Khyberri on the hills; annoyance, I fancy, is about over. We have left the Khyberries, and are now amongst the Afghans. Our first day's loss, on entering and forcing the Khyber pass, was about 160 killed wounded, and missing—viz. 14 killed, 17 missing, (probably run away) and about 130 wounded.

It is said that a Dawk for Peshawur leaves at 4 P. M. to-day, it will no doubt be lucky, for every body has letters to their friends, ready written, and only awaiting for the sending away of a camp packet. One of our Assistant or Acting Commissariat officers had a narrow escape from the enemy. He was riding, on horseback, between this and our last encampment, Landee Khana, accompanied by a Shuter Seward and his Syce, who were on a Company's camel, the 2 men were killed by the Khyberries and the camel taken away, but the officer is alive, and may be said to owe his life to the speed of his horse. I have no time for more to-day, but shall try and continue to send you a stave now and then as we move along the road.—*Ibid.*

We have been favored by a friend on the frontier, with the following extract from a private letter from Peshawur, and we hope that while the delay and difficulty that at present operate against the regular despatch of letters from Jullalabad continue to prevail, our well-wishers and valued friends on the hither side of the Khybur will not fail to favour us with pretty constant notices, in brief, of what they learn of doings on ahead:—

"PESHAWUR, APRIL 21.—"Letters from Pollock's camp, up to the 18th instant, were yesterday received at Peshawur. From these we gather that the army reached Jullalabad on the 16th, and that the gallant fellows whom it was their gratifying and honorable, not to say enviable, office to relieve, were all in health, so rude as to tend to the belief that *atta*, (and but '*adher*' *atta*' per diem,) was after all the best *pabulum* that man can feed on.

"As Pollock's force came within sight and hearing of the garrison, they were greeted by the latter, who were thronging on the walls of the fortress, and with long, loud and enthusiastic peals of hearty English welcome—of buzzas that sprung from mingled joy and pride, making the '*welkin*,' ring again. Then came the volleys where '*the cannons to the heavens*' sounded welcome from the brave to the brave! Words are weak at best, *how weak mine*, to express the intensity of men's feelings on an occasion, such as this. I have heard, and well can I believe that many an eye was '*dim with unshed tears*' that morning; and little do I envy, aye or honour, the

man who could entirely retain his self-possession, and his calmness at such a time. It is true that among the rescuing and the rescued parties, there were *brothers*, and their feelings must indeed have been of the intensest. But at such a moment all were brothers, and the hand was grasped and shaken by an utter stranger with a kindness quite incomprehensible perhaps to the cold Englishman under ordinary circumstances.

"The only news of interest that has as yet reached us from that quarter may be summed up in a few words.

"A report prevailed at Jullalabad on the 18th, and a day or two before that, to the effect that our most bitter and influential enemy in that quarter, Mookkeezdeen Moogredde, had been assassinated. He was the head of a popular religious faction vehemently opposed to our interests. A rumour was likewise general, that Mookhammad Ukbar had died of his wounds.

"There is no longer room for doubt as to the instructions of General Pollock in regard to return hitherward or otherwise—these are unquestionably to advance either to Cabool or to some spot northward of Jullalabad, favourable as summer quarters to the troops. He has written to desire that the tents of the Europeans be forwarded with Colonel Bolton's brigade, and has not only sent for his own baggage that was left at Peshawur, but has authorized the officers generally belonging to his force, to arrange (as far as they can!) for getting up theirs by the same opportunity.

"The 35th and 53d with the Jezailchees, and 2 guns, and a squadron of native cavalry, were to start on the 19th and 20th instant, for Alee Musjed, to meet Bolton's brigade. They were appointed to take back all the camels of the advanced force that could be spared for the purpose of assisting commissariat stores from Alee Musjed (where a large supply has been collected) to Jullalabad, at which latter point there would naturally be a difficulty as yet in subsisting the troops from the resources of that quarter.

"It remains but to say that Bolton's brigade (in excellent fighting condition, moral and physical) were at Peshawur on the morning of the 21st. They were to march on or about the 23d. The pass as far as Alee Musjed is open to all but individuals or very small parties. The garrison of that place, consisting of the new regiment, of irregulars, under Capt. Thomas—(consisting, I believe, of about 500 men), and one company of the 1st N. I. and Lieutenant Plunkett, are to go on with Bolton's brigade, making over charge of the fort to two regiments of Sikhs under Colonel Buldair Singh.

"They have been making a sortie and burning a small town called Teeree, (consisting of about 50 or 60 miserable huts with grass roofs) from whence they had been bothered with more visitors than were altogether welcome. They lost, I hear, only two men on this affair, but skivered several of the '*enemy*'."

(From the Englishman, April 28.)

NOTIFICATION.—Secret Department—Benares—21st April.—The Governor-General feels assured that every subject of the British Government will peruse with the deepest interest and satisfaction, the report he now communicates of the entire defeat of the Afghan Troops under Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the Garrison of Jellalabad.

That illustrious Garrison, which by its constancy in enduring privation, and by its valour in action has already obtained for itself the sympathy and respect of every true Soldier, has now, rallying forth from its walls, under the command of its gallant leader, Major General Sir Robert Sale, thoroughly beaten in open field an enemy of more than three times its numbers, taken the Standards of their boasted Cavalry, destroyed their Camp, and re-captured four Guns, which, under circumstances which can never again occur, had during the last winter fallen into their hands.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates the army upon the return of victory to its ranks. He is convinced that there, as in all former times, it will be found, while, as at Jellalabad the European and Native Troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by Officers in whom they justly confide.

The Governor-General directs the substance of this Notification and of Major General Sir Robert Sale's report be carefully made known to all the Troops, and that a salute of guns be fired at every principal station of the army.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

We have the pleasure to give our readers an extract from the first private letter we have had from General Pollock's force, since it got to the Jullalabad side of the Pass. The letter is dated 'Dakka Loll Poorah, April 9th,' and gives some very gratifying details of the conduct of our men, and proofs of how excellently the General's plan of attack was adapted to the circumstances. It *silently* proves, too, that the *Hurkard*'s apprehended 'massacre of two hundred prisoners' did not take place, but nevertheless the General and his officers will feel

flattered by the part they were made to play in the exhibition. We thought it would puzzle honest Jack to catch an Afreedi in the Khyber Pass,—but let that pass! In addition to what the letter now extracted from tells us, a friend writes:—“Having brought only one month's supply with us of commissariat rations, we are, as you may suppose, on a very scant allowance, and there is some reason for grumbling; but nevertheless we are all in capital spirits, though we cannot fight long on empty bellies. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of the 26th N. I., it excited the warmest praise from every one; their loss was about thirty, the 9th Foot, forty three.”—Our friends are no doubt aware by this time that they are not to come back yet a while, but we have no doubt of their being well laurelled by the time they do return:—

“With regard to the taking of the pass itself, that you must have heard by the express channel long before private letters could reach; but with regard to the details they were exactly as laid down in the plan I sent you, with the very slight alteration of Captain Ferris' men being all on the left hill instead of being divided between the right and left. The plan laid down by General Pollock answered admirably, and Ali Musjeed was taken possession of the first day in gallant style, the whole brunt of the action falling on the 26th N. I. and H. M. 9th Foot, who lost upwards of 80 men killed and wounded between them and one officer, Lieut. Cummins of the killed, and Lieut. Mulcaster of the 64th, who was with the reserve, wounded. Capt. Ogle of the 9th also received an ugly fall, and many others a few partial scratches. The fighting was confined almost entirely to the right-hill, and the entrance to the Pass. Col. Taylor's division consisting of 2 companies of the 9th foot, and 4 of the 26th, did the thing in gallant style and swept the whole face of the hill and then descending into the Pass proceeded to crown the hills on the right hand side all the way to Ali Musjeed. The rear of his division, however, in covering the retreat, under Captains Gahan of the 26th and Berton of the 9th, suffered severely, having had some 15 or 16 killed and wounded.

“At the mouth of the Pass the Grenadiers of the 9th under Capt. Ogle, gallantly charged the breastwork, carried it, but we regret to say with considerable loss, 9 or 9 of his company having been knocked over. On the left hill, there was not we believe a shot fired, much to the surprise of every one, as considerable resistance was expected there. We have now got cleared of the Pass without losing a bullockload nor had we any resistance after the first day. The effect appears to have been a death blow to the pride of all the natives of this part of the world, and nothing can equal the consternation it has spread among them; they have fled in every direction and cannot even be tempted to take away a stray camel; a thing at which they were remarkably expert before. As we go along, all their green crops are cut down, and villages blown up to punish them for their perfidy, for to the last day almost it was believed the Pass was bought, and part of the money was known to have been paid to the scoundrels.* What our destination is to be after relieving Sale at Jullalabad no one knows, but it is generally believed we will return. If the information however, which has reached Camp to-day, and is generally believed that Shah Soojah has been murdered be true, there is no saying what difference it may make. You will no doubt be sorry to hear that Brigadier Denhie has been killed in an action which Sale had with Akbar Khan, on the 4th? 60 men were killed and wounded besides; he however re-captured four of the Cabool guns and gave the enemy a most infernal thrashing. We are restoring Loah Baz Khan, the Lalpoora man to his throne, but were obliged to throw a few shells into his Gurree before we could prevail on them to give it up to its rightful owner—he was the man who saved Capt. Harrington's party last October. The loss of the Khyberies is supposed to be some 500; they would not give us an opportunity of putting it to them stronger.

“The Pass is now occupied by our worthy friends the Seiks, who have promised to keep it open until we return, but I doubt much whether we can trust them; they are without exception the most insolent, cowardly brutes in India. The heat is now getting intense, the Brigades are out from morning till night, getting the baggage and Artillery along; some have not even seen their own baggage since we left; others consider themselves lucky in being able to get a change of raiment. What have not the Head Quarter People to answer for exposing such a force to the climate at such a time of the year, if the force now close to Jullalabad had been sent up with General Pollock, when first he came, Wild's failure never would have taken place; the Pass night have been easily bought; and if we were to return we might have been now nearly back again in the Provinces without the loss of a life in all probability; what it is to have a moodle at the helm. Those who were looking up from the plains at the storming of the heights, declared that the ascent of the right height, under Colonel Taylor, was one of the most determined and magnificent sights they ever witnessed. The hill was attacked at three different points—one party under Colonel Taylor, another under Capt. Gahan of the 26th, and a third under Major Anderson—and carried in about an hour. Brigades

dier Wild, who commanded the advance division in the Pass, was, I am sorry to say, wounded by one of our own shells.”—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Times* of the 27th ultimo, is more than usually destitute of news. The following are the only items of interest:—

“DEATH OF LIEUT. LEGETY, 'ST LIGHT CAVALRY.

(LANCERS).—We have given in our last a short notice of the circumstances under which Sir Alexander Burnes met his death,—and we now have particulars of the fall of another Cabool sufferer—Lieut. LeGeyt, of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry. A chuprassee, who had accompanied the force from Cabool, lately reached Bareilly. He knew Mr LeGeyt most perfectly; and states that he saw his dead body lying by the way side between Texeen and Juggdulluk. He appeared to have been shot. A Resselidar of Anderson's Horse, who was at the time this occurred with the chuprassee, states, that near Khoord Cabool the whole of the cavalry, except some 60 or 70 of Anderson's Horse, who remained with Mr LeGeyt, deserted. He was one of the few officers at this time with the men that spoke Hindoostanee well; and he on once occasion appeared to have almost the entire command of the troops around him. He laboured incessantly,—and at times it would have seemed not wholly without success, to keep the men together, and under command. This was a hopeless task, however, when at length utter disorganization reigned supreme.

It appears, from the letter of an up-country correspondent, that the last engagement at Candahar was between a party under Col. Wymer (sent out to assist the advance of General England) as previously arranged, and a body of the enemy:—

“I told you some days ago that Pollock reached Jullalabad on the 16th; this is confirmed to-day, as letters have been received of that date stating, that Pollock marched in on that day, Sale's troops lining the walls to receive him, with colours unfurled and bands playing. The country around is quite quiet, as nearly all the people have fled to the hills. Sir W. McNaughten's watch was true to our cause to the last. Sir W. McNaughten's watch was found in Mahomed Ukbar's tent.

“The affair near Candahar took place at Deh-Hadji, two marches from the former place. Col. Wymer was sent out by Nott to assist England; but the latter was beaten at Hickulzyve, somewhere below the Kojuck—so Wymer's party was not of much use.”

SCINDE.—Letters from Sukkur of the 10th inst. intimate, that Major Reid had that morning marched with the Head Quarters of the 12th N. I. and a Squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, in charge of the large convoy of 2000 camels with stores and provisions for Quetta; the remainder of the 12th were to follow in a few days with 600 or 800 additional camels expected from Joudpore. Some mountain guns and howitzers were desired by General England, but none could be supplied from Sukkur. The three Indus steamers were about to proceed to Tatta to bring up H. M.'s 22nd Regt. to Sukkur; and the 19 Bengal N. I. were expected to arrive in a few days from Ferozepore. One Wing was looked for by water, the other was on its march. The Quetta Brig will probably reach its destination about the 7th May; and is about the last movement of any magnitude we should expect through Cutchee for the season. The Desert will be hot as an oven in a week or two.—*Bombay Times*, April 23.

(From the *Calcutta Star*, April 28.)

We mentioned the other day that Bundelcund was in a disturbed state and gave a few particulars of what was then going on. Referring to the following contents of a letter dated 17th instant, it will be seen that the evil is not an insignificant one. On the 18th Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner was expected at Saugor, and it was understood that on the Saturday previous to that date, a Dak runner was murdered with six miles of the place, and a village not very distant was plundered, burnt, and had many of its inhabitants killed:—

“The bad policy of the late Lord Wm. Bentinck in reducing the troops and defences of British India and of Earl Auckland in not increasing the army with its duties, is becoming more apparent every day. Here we are at the Head Quarters of a Division and in the midst of a country the inhabitants of which are in the midst of favourably inclined towards our Government, with soldiers barely sufficient to protect their own lines while bands of armed robbers and disaffected have been at work the last fortnight, not very far from cantonments, plundering and burning towns and villages, and murdering British subjects. They have even carried their audacity so far as to threaten the cantonment, fort, and town of Saugor. One day the news spread far and wide that they had actually entered the town—the immediate presence of the commanding officer Col. Blackall, and his ordering down a strong party of sepoys to

remain at the cutwallie only restoring a partial confidence. The alarm and dread was very general among all classes, as it was well known 500 men was the utmost that could be collected for the defence of a position embracing to Town, Fort, &c. of 12 or 13 miles in extent. Half the Artillery a couple of squadrons of Irregular Cavalry, and 5 companies of infantry, under the command of Captain Day or O'Hara, I know not exactly which, have been out since the 10th; but owing to the hilly nature of the country and the want of a sufficient number of cavalry they have been able to effect little beyond keeping the more numerous party in check. It is said two other large bodies are unchecked and ready for mischief. The artillery and one company of Infantry have been ordered to return to cantonment, the fort, overlooks the town, the magazine is within the former, with arms, and ammunition sufficient to equip eight or ten thousand men, and would you believe it there is not a Bastion or spot in a fit state, from want of flooring and Breastwork, to mount a 6 pounder gun! The magazine people when ordered the other day to mount two nine pounders for the protection of the Kuttra—the principal entrance to the Town—were obliged to put them on the roofs of the Artificers working rooms, which are very likely to come down by the run after half a dozen rounds, should there be occasion for firing them. Embrasures had also to be made by breaking a portion of the wall: however, since the mounting of the Cannon the confidence of the Town's people has increased. Very little expense would put the Fort in a defensible state. Iron and Brass 12 Pounders would answer capitally—with half a dozen of them mounted on the works there could be little cause to fear any attempts that could be made for its capture unless by a regular army—just now, the case is very different, a Jemadar's party a warrant or Non Commissioned Officer, and a party of Magazine Workmen for the Guns, are all that are left for its protection. A few hundred desperate men would I fear turn the odds against us—indeed the Saugor division has not half the number of Troops that are really necessary—our neighbours the Bundelais are noted for being turbulent and disaffected, and they are not by any means to be despised as soldier—of late years nearly all Bundelcund has been in a disturbed state. It is rumoured that the agent requires a force there at this present time, where is it to come from? I was near forgetting to say that there is a state prisoner in the Artillery Congee house connected somehow with the Insurgents. He is strictly watched and guarded. I fear to write anything but what I have heard from good authority or have seen, lest it might be wrong.”

THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Eastern Star, April 17.)

There have been some remarks made in the public papers on the subject of Lord Ellenborough and the Press of Calcutta, the *Delhi Gazette* having related an anecdote of an Editor having waited on his Lordship to request that intelligence might be supplied officially as heretofore. It was worthy all praise in Lord Auckland that he directed this to be done, from the commencement of the disturbances in Afghanistan. The public was naturally most anxious for news, and it was much better that the press should supply authentic matter than be left to comment on rumours, unintentionally perhaps aggravating the general alarm. It appears that the Editor in question was of the *Englishman*, and he acted very properly in making the application. His Lordship was not quite certain about granting the request—he would consider of it. He did so, and has had the good sense to accede to it. 'Tis public rumour that Lord Ellenborough entertained, for two months experience may have possibly modified his opinion) a very low estimate of the Press in India. There are two reasons for thinking that he looks upon it a little more favourably. He has not ‘cut off the supplies,’ and he has not started a Government Paper, which it is understood he contemplated doing. The *Hurkaru* observes ‘Lord Ellenborough may be hostile to the liberty of the Press, but we scarcely think that his hostility will ever be manifested in any thing more cogent than words.’ I don't think it is very material whether he be hostile or not, for his bringing any legislative power to oppose it is quite out of the question. The liberty of the Press is at least as secure as the Monarchy of England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO COMMDYOR KEARNEY.

Commdyor.—They tell me down here that after them fellows in Canton agree to pay you just what you said, you went and settled with 'em for what fokes call “a liberal estimate of actual losses.” If this is true I wonder at it, for I think its jest the greenest thing that ever I see. Why Commdyor, don't your know them Hong merchants roles in gold? I spose its what they call *delicacy* in you, or else you have got some of them old kind of notions about *honor* and didnt like to squeeze 'cause

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

* The *Hurkaru's* noble patriots!—Ed.

the thing was left to you to settle. When you first came here, I remember a chap put a piece in the newspaper saying your ship was "frated" with public virtue and perhaps you are going to make it out so.

Any how, I can tell you there is chaps here would clap 20,000 Dollars. rise top o' what you ask and think nothin of it neither.

Perhaps you want know why I tak any trouble about this and I don't know as its any use to be meely mouthed and keep beting round the bush; the long, and short of it is I have got a clame too, and I don't like to see my chance all frittered away. Now I didnt actually loose anything, but I was peskily afrade all the time, I shude, and I don't see why them trecherrous Chinese (for the trecherry is what I luke at) should be allowed to cause me inconvenience and make me oneasy without paying for it—do you?

When you rede this argument, which I put in Mr. Moller's paper to save bote hire, perhaps you will be paddlin round, and changing your mind,—now if you do so, jest put a notis in this paper about preventing clames, and I'll be down on you in a minuit—you've heered I make no dou't, that them Chinese giv a chop promising to protect us all, and tho everybody knod they cuddnt, and that it want gude for nothin—still, you see its excellent to clame with as anythin.

I'll tell you my name if I find I am likely to get anythin by it,

Your humble servant and friend,

Q.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

This week has been one to newspaper writers, of most distressing quiet. It is true that by the *Sylph* and the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* we have received Calcutta papers to the 9th May, but beyond the gratifying intelligence that General Pollock had reached Jullalabad, they contain not much of interest. We have made copious extracts from these papers. In Canton everything remains quiet by the last advices, and trade was being carried on as usual. Arrivals from the East Coast no longer mention the threatening aspect of the Chinese flotilla intended to destroy the fleet of Opium vessels at Namoa; these seem to present too formidable a front to the not over-confident Chinese; and it is now supposed that the latter will not attempt anything, unless they can meet with one solitary and ill-armed vessel. The *Proserpine* it was hoped would not have left Calcutta before the arrival of the April mail—but that has not yet reached.

We publish a letter with which we have been favored by "Q." although we confess our inability of clearly understanding its gist, not having been able to learn what claims have been, through Commodore Kearny, settled at Canton. We have thought proper to leave out the postscript which accompanied Q's letter.

We have since been informed, on good authority, that the claims for losses by American citizens were presented to Commodore Kearney; but being of too vague a nature, were by him referred to a Committee, which latter has not come to a decision, although the Chinese are said to be willing to pay all just claims that may be presented to them through the Commodore. The two American ships, we hear, are about leaving for the northward.

Per Lord Amherst from Sydney 29th April. we have received papers to the 26th, from one of which we have made an extract.

We are sorry to learn that the Cholera continues to commit great ravages in Calcutta; one of its much regretted victims is Mrs. Charlotte Page, wife of Capt. J. Page, who, when her husband had command of the *Sultana*, was cast away on the coast of Borneo, where with great fortitude she suffered an imprisonment of about 8 months, during which she gave birth to a daughter. On a subsequent visit to Macao, this lady, whose health seemed not at all to have suffered by her severe privations in Borneo, acquired by her amiable qualities the friendship of all who had the good fortune of her acquaintance.

H. M. Plenipotentiary left Hongkong in the *Queen Steamer* on Monday last, and all the Transports and ships of war destined for the north are likewise on their way up, and many must by this time have

reached Chusan, the wind during the last fortnight, with little change having blown fresh from the southward. It is generally believed that Nanking will be the first object of attack; the possession of which city will render easy the command over the great canal, which not many miles below it enters the Yangtze-kiang. The possession of this great viaduct which carries the productions from the whole empire to Peking, for the supply of its immense population, cannot fail, we should think, to make a great impression on the imperial government, which must soon find itself inconvenienced in a great degree by the non receipt of taxes from a great number of the provinces; these taxes being partly paid in grain for the maintenance of the population of the capital; the greatest part of which must be altogether dependent on the Court for subsistence. Travellers inform us that the number of vessels employed in carrying rice and other grain upon this canal to the northward is immense, and we may therefore hope that the interruption of such necessary traffic will cause such dissatisfaction in the immediate neighbourhood of the court, and even at court, that the government may become sincerely desirous to negotiate and to accede to the demands of England. By the time of our writing this, Nanking may possibly be already in possession of the British forces, and this great measure may already have begun to work. Though we hope much good from the command of the great canal, we must yet confess that the Chinese seem as yet determined to oppose the English to the last, and that our anticipations of speedy submission may after all not be realized; for until now the course of action of the Chinese throughout the whole of the war has been so very much the reverse of what was expected of them, that our hopes in this respect may also again be disappointed. It cannot be denied that the Chinese have displayed resources very superior to what we gave them credit for; and in a country so little known to Europeans as China, there may be means of comparatively easy communication between the southern and northern provinces, besides the canal, in which case the great advantages calculated to arise from its being closed against all navigation would be but partially reaped. The first destination of the present expedition being apparently the Yang-tze-kiang, it is thought by many that it will not move upon the Capital at all this year, but be occupied in securing many of the important cities in the neighbourhood, and on the banks of the Yang-tze-kiang. Whatever may be the movements of the Commanders of the expedition, we hope not only that they will be crowned with military success, which can hardly fail them, but that they may be so contrived as to convince the Peking government clearly that it is in vain to contend against the British power, and that it may be brought to accept the terms which England offers for reconciliation, and that before the end of the year the war may be at an end.

H. M. S. *Druid*, Capt. Henry Smith, C. B., sails for Singapore this morning and her gallant commander takes with him the best wishes for his prosperity from the foreign community, for the zeal with which he has watched over their safety and interests at a period when both were in considerable danger. Capt. Smith arrived in the *Volage* in August 1839, a few days after all British subjects had been obliged to leave here, owing to the hostile threats and demonstrations of the Chinese against Macao, if the English were any longer suffered to remain within its walls, and at a time when there was no other British man of war on this station. The *Volage* then proceeded to Hongkong. About the middle of October H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, arrived. On the 3d November, the two ships of war, being then at the Bogue, a Chinese fleet of warjunks moved down upon them, and disregarding repeated warnings not to come too near, they evidently intended an attack, when Capt. Smith ordered to open fire upon them, which was done so effectually that in less than an hour's time the whole fleet was disabled, and would have been totally destroyed, but for the intercession of Captain Elliot in favor of the Chinese. Soon after this the British shipping, at Capt. Smith's recommendation, removed for greater safety from Hongkong to Tong-koo. On the 4th of February, Capt. Smith ordered the *Hyacinth* to enter the inner harbour of Macao for the protection of British subjects who had been again threatened by the Chinese in violent edicts, and had sent some troops to Macao. This measure had the best effect, for although, owing to the

remonstrances of the Portuguese government, the *Hyacinth* remained only one day in the inner harbour, the Chinese soldiers were prevailed on to leave Macao, and for a while foreigners remained unmolested. In the end of February 1840, Capt. Smith did good service, by ordering his boats to tow a number of fire-vessels that the Chinese had sent against the fleet, out of the way, and they accordingly did little or no damage. On the 25th of March arrived H. M. S. *Druid*, Lord John Churchill, who then was senior officer on the station but the command again devolved on Capt. Smith, on the lamented death of that nobleman on the 3rd of June. When on the 23rd and 24th the first expedition sailed to the northward, Capt. Smith was left senior officer of this station, having under his command the *Druid*, *Hyacinth*, *Larne*, and *Louisa* Cutter. On the 28th June the river of Canton was declared blockaded by Sir Gordon Bremer. On the 19th August, in consequence of the Chinese threatening an attack on the British in Macao, Capt. Smith directed the *Hyacinth*, *Larne*, and Steamer *Enterprise* with a detachment of Bengal Volunteers on board, to move into Fisherman's bay, abreast of the Barrier fort near Macao where there was a Chinese encampment, the boats of the *Druid* being sent there also filled with marines and seamen. The ships soon silenced the battery, the volunteers and marines and seamen were landed, the encampment and batteries destroyed, and a good many Chinese killed; and the men embarked again the same evening. This decisive behaviour of Capt. Smith had the best effect, for from that moment the molestations of the Chinese towards foreigners at Macao ceased, and have not been resumed. On the 20th November Admiral Elliot returned from the north, and of course assumed command of the station, which by his departure devolved on Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer. On the 20th November the British merchants at Macao addressed Capt. Smith and Capt. Warren, expressing their thanks to these officers for the defence of their persons and property, and presenting to them services of plate of the value of 600£ to the former, and of 400£ to the latter. On the 8th of January the *Druid* did good service in battering the fort of Ty-cock tow, and again on the 25th Feby. assisted in taking the Bogue forts and destroying the fortifications on the Canton river. On the 21st August the *Druid* proceeded with the second expedition to the northward, was active at the taking of Amoy, and remained stationed there. Capt. Smith being senior commanding officer, until lately, when the Admiral ordered the ship to India, whither she would have proceeded some time since, but was detained by the senior officer commanding at this station, Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B. At Amoy, during Captain Smith's command, matters have gone on very well, his experience having given him great insight into the Chinese character, so as to have become very popular among them—This the Chinese gave a proof of when the *Druid* left Hongkong, when a number of boats surrounded the vessel, firing an immense quantity of crackers, a demonstration of respect and good will peculiar to the Chinese, and we believe at the same time intended to draw down protection from the gods upon the person in whose honor they are let off.

We find the following in the *Temps* of 29d February, a Paris paper, which we do not remember to have not with in any of the English papers brought by the March overland mail, and yet is important enough.

"The most recent accounts from the United States are of great importance, not so much for their immediate interest as for the light they throw on the situation present and future of the great American federation.

"A petition praying the dissolution of the Union has been presented in Congress by Ex President John Quincy Adams. This caused violent bursts of reprobation, but not unanimous. His expulsion as a traitor was at first demanded, but in consideration of his former dignity and great age the house of representatives was content with a solemn censure.

"If on the one hand the censure has not been unanimous; on the other it has hardly been sincere. The idea of a dissolution of the federal union will soon take root in most minds. It is the slave question which fosters or creates it. The southern states complain of the abolitionist pretensions of the north, and the northern states are no less bitter in their recriminations against the slaveholders. It is impossible that such a state of things can long continue to exist without a revolution."

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
AT CHUSAN, CHINHAE, &c.
H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Com-
 manding Officer
 „ **Blonde, 42,** Bearing the flag of vice-Ad-
 miral sir W. Parker, K. C. B.,
 commander in chief; capt. T.
 Bouchier, C. B.
 „ **Thalia, 44,** capt. Hope
 „ **Eudymion, 44,** „ the hon'ble F. W. Grey.
 „ **Calliope, 28,** „ A. L. Kuper,
 „ **North Star, 26,** „ Sir J. E. Hoine, Bart.
 „ **Herald, 26,** „ J. Nias, C. B.
 „ **Dido, 20,** „ the hon'ble H. Keppell.
 „ **Pelican, 18,** „ Napier.
 „ **Modeste, 18,** comr. Watson.
 „ **Harlequin, 18,** „ the hon'ble F. Hastings.
 „ **Columbine, 16,** „ Morshead.
 „ **Serpent, 16,** „ Nevill.
 „ **Childers, 16,** „ Halsted.
 „ **Clio, 16,** „ E. Troubridge.
 „ **Algerine, 10,** Lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
 „ **Royalist, 10,** „ Chetwood.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

„ **Starling, 6,** comr. Kellett.
 „ **Lady Bentinck, 6,** „ Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

Belleisle, capt. Kincomb.
Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire, „ Cole.
Jupiter, mr. comr. R. Fulton.
Rattlesnake,
Alligator,

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
 „ **Sesostris,** comr. Ormsby,
 „ **Auckland,** „ Ethersey, I. N.
 „ **Tenasserim,** „ Wall, I. N.
 „ **Neuesis,** lieutenant W. H. Hall, R. N.
 „ **Pluto,** „ Tndor, R. N.
 „ **Ariadue,** comr. Roberts, I. N.
 „ **Medusa,** „ Hewett, I. N.
 „ **Phlegethon,** lieutenant McCleverty, R. N.
H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.

AT AMOY.

„ **Cambrian, 36,** capt. Chads, C. B. senior com-
 manding officer.
 „ **Pylades, 18,** comr. Findal, (absent.)
 „ **Chameleon, 10,** lieutenant Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

„ **Blenheim, 74,** capt. Sir T. Herbert K. C. B.
 senior comr. officer.
 „ **Nimrod, 18,** comr. Glasse.
 „ **Cruizer, 16,** „ Pearse.
 „ **Young Hebe, 4,** „ Wood.
H. C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Rose.
 „ **Proserpine,** comr. Hough, R. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED
 13. (B.) *Sylph*, Gung, Calcutta and Singapore.
 15. „ *Harmony*, Smith, Bombay.
 15. (A.) *Helena*, Benjamin, Callao.
 16. (B.) *Anna Eliza*, Butcher, Sing. Cape & England.
 16. „ *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, Sydney.
 16. H. C. St. *Proserpine*, comr. Hough, R. N., Cal.

PASSENGERS Per
 (Omitted last week) *British Sovereign*, Mr. G. S.
 Gough; *Francisco*, Mr. Scheel; *Sylph*, Mr. John
 Middleton.

June. SAILED
 14. (B.) *Margaret*, Tomkins, Manila.
 14. „ *Lawrence*, Foster, Sydney.
 15. „ *Eleanora*, Jackson, London [Bombay].
 15. H. M. S. *Druid*, Capt. H. Smith, C. B. Sing. and

UNDER DESPATCH

For Liverpool, — *John Horton*.
 For Bombay, — *Harlequin*.
 For Sing. & Cal. — *Sea Queen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Ann Birdson*, *Dovecot*, *Gulnare*,
Devon, *Gemini*, *Peruvian*, *Eliza-
 beth*, *Pink*, *Anna Maria*.
 From Bombay, — *Drangan*, *Charlotte*, *England*, *Buca-
 phalus*, *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*,
Island Queen, *Anonymous*, *Earl*
Bulcarras, *Cornwallis*, *Agneder*,

Helen, *Charles Forbes*, *Salem*,
Vansittart, *Sir Herbert Compton*,
Asia, *Edinburgh*, *Diana*, *Ellen*,
Corea.

From Calcutta, — *Dido*, *Water Witch*, *Clown*, *Red
 Rover*, *Sylph*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th March.	SINGAPORE, 30th May.
UNITED STATES, Jan'y 22.	MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 12th May.	AMOY, 28th May.
BOMBAY, 1st May.	CHUSAN, 26th May.
JAVA, 20th May.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Amelia,	—	Potter,	W. H. Harton,
*Abbot'sreading	350	Crawford,	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Bengalee,	—	Bondle,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Bombay,	1280	Furley,	Jardine M. & Co.
Br. Sovereign,	493	Cow,	„
*Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner & Co.
„ Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom & Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
„ Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Carnatic,	—	Cunningham,	Dent and Co.
China,	524	Robertson,	Russell & Co.
Cipst,	—	Oliver,	Wetmore & Co.
Cleopatra,	377	Earley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot,	Turner and Co.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Fortescue,	259	Hall,	Jardine M. & Co.
Forteen,	294	Baddeley,	„
*Francis Spaight	—	Winn,	Turner and Co.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Gratitude,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar & Co.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye jr.
Herald,	—	Coulson,	Macvicar & Co.
Harmony,	530	Smith,	„
Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Intrinsic,	—	Davidson,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
John Horton,	—	Cunningham,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*John Christian,	400	whitcomb,	Dirom & Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan [he	Dent and Co.
Lowjee Family	—	Acres,	„
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	„
Mahamoodie,	—	Ryworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Imrie,	314	Boyd,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Niagara,	390	Champion	„
Nerva,	—	Melville,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Queen Victoria	715	Black,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Regular,	389	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Royal Saxon,	—	Crawford,	H. Rustonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Riparell,	—	Righty,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
Ro-a,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rustonjee.
Sea Queen,	—	Harvey,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Ternate,	—	Mann,	„
Token,	579	Chalmers,	Russell and Co.
*Vestal,	276	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	„
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Hughes,	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.
*Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonna,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
*Zoe,	—	Miller,	Macvicar & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. *Constellation*, | Commodore Kearney.
 U. S. S. *Boston*, | Commander Long.
 Forum, | — | Murlock, | Russell and Co.
 Helena, | — | Benjamin, | „
 Levant, | — | Faulk, | J. D. Sword & Co.
 *Ann MacKim, | — | Vasmer, | W. A. Lawrence.
 *Cincinnati, | — | Wilson, | Wetmore & Co.
 Grafton, | — | Gardener, | I. M. Ball.
 Oneida, | — | Swift, | G. Nye jr.
 *Huntress, | — | Lovett, | Olyphant & Co.
 Robert Fulton, | — | McMichael | Meredith.

PRUSSIAN

Borussia, | 379 | Kuhl, | | Holliday Wise & Co.

HAMBURG.

Francisca, | | Berndt, | | Wetmore & Co.

* at Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 39.] Macao, Saturday, 25th June, 1842.

[No. 351.]

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Naval Store at Hongkong on Monday 27th Instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of unserviceable Victualling Stores consisting of old Casks, Staves, Iron Hoops, Bread Bags &c., per order of the Senior Naval Officer, and may be viewed during working hours until the day of Sale on application to the Store Keeper.

NOTICE.—MR. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. &c., at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road, }
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842. }

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne pareront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DUNMAN in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co

Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the Firm of PATERSON & Co., and in Glasgow under that of PATERSON, MARTIN & Co. is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired, and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of PATERSON & Co. having assumed JOHN CAMPBELL as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of DYCE, MARTIN & Co., and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Singapore, Mr. DYCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.

(Sd.) { GEORGE MARTIN.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. E. ACRAMAN.
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE or BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

MR. ADOLPHUS SCALES DRYSDALE was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st July, 1841.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

STORAGE at HONGKONG.

IN the Loft or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoy &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double sea-walls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. I. Barque "KATHERINE STEWART FORBES," Capt. Hobbs, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship "INTRINSIC," 537 Tons, N. M. DAVIDSON Commander, now at anchor in the Macao Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNALL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE JOHN HORTON, Capt. CUNNINGHAM, will sail in a few days. For passage only (having good accommodations. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Bark "ABBOT'S READING" A I 350 Tons, Capt. CRAWFORD, now at Whampoa. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, Aquino Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I Prussian Ship BOROMIA, Captain KUHN, 379 tons; apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.



THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. KELL on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

A GENTLEMAN whose business does not fully occupy the day, is anxious to employ his leisure hours in Book-keeping, Mercantile accounts, or correspondence in which he deems himself by long experience proficient; address S. J. C. care of

Messrs D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 21st June, 1842.

LOST on the Praya Grande, or on the road back of the Port St. Francisco leading to the hill. A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of \$10 will be given on delivery of the KEYS to the undersigned, or to Messrs Gibb Livingston & Co. Macao, 9th June, 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport." Foster's port and SHERRY, Fine JAMAICA RUM in bottle. Pale and Dark BRANDY.

CHERRY BRANDY and French LIQUEURS. (&c. &c. Canister preserved FISH, MEAT, FOWL, SOUPS, &c. Bottled MUSTARD, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. S. J. COOK.

at D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—1,600 piculs CHILIAN PIG COPPER on board the American ship "HELENA," Capt. Benjamin, now lying in the Roads; apply to RUSSELL & Co. or to A. A. RITCHIE.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PIR GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit. A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Manipatam SNOW in quart bottles, a 73 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—On board the Hamburg Ship *Francisca*, in Macao Roads.

CLARET, St Julien and St Estephe, HOCK, COGNAC BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, CHERRY CORDIAL, GLASSWARE, &c.

Apply to Captain BERNDT on board.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "LEVANT" in the Roads, American, Navy, and Pilot BRAD, of good quality at low prices. Apply on board to

CAPT. FAULK.

Macao, 14th May, 1842

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE (fine) in 3 dozen cases. SHERRY, (Pale) in Hogsheads. BRANDY and GENEVA do.

PALE ALE Bass's, do.

BEEF in tierces, PORK in barrels.

COALS, 120 tons.

OILMAN'S Stores late Imports.

Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 23d April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 QUEENS ROAD, AMERICAN PINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds. PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and "Albion's" fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACETI CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to J. A. DE SILVA.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—FOUR good SPARS of 71.65.64, and 60 feet long; also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gam-bon's to B. LEMOS.

Macko, 11th August, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of MISS KEAOU LWAN WANG.

A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz:

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.

Politics and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance, .. \$ 12

For six Months, \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each

Latest Europe News.

(From the London Mail, April, 6.)

COURT AND FASHION.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite, returned to Buckingham Palace from Brighton on the 8th, and left town on 22d March for Windsor, where the court will continue during the Easter holidays.

The Princess Royal has been restored to her wonted health by the sea air at Brighton.

Congratulatory addresses on the birth of a Prince from the city of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, were presented to the Queen on the 13th March. Her Majesty received the addresses upon the throne.

conferred upon him by his Majesty King George the Fourth.

The Prime Minister has now four garters at his disposal, caused by the deaths of the Earl of Westmoreland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Duke of Norfolk. So many vacancies at the same time are scarcely upon record.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has had another severe attack of illness. His lordship was in great danger for some time, and still remains extremely unwell.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin intend to embark on board one of the West India mail packet steamers, at Southampton for the seat of his lordship's government at Jamaica. Broom Hall, the family seat in Fifeshire, will be closed during his lordship's absence abroad.

The Western Times says the Lord Rolle, who is in his 93rd year, lies at the point of death.

There is a very current rumour of alliance between the Marquis of Waterford and the daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. Under the mild and gentle influence of a lovely and accomplished woman, his Lordship is said to have become an altered man; so much so, that he has even abandoned the darling project of his heart—namely, the shaving of Mr Muntz, the honourable member for Birmingham, who may therefore lay aside his pistols, and go in peace.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S WILL.—Many exaggerated statements have been made as to the late Lord Hertford's will. The following particulars will be found more nearly correct than anything that has yet appeared.—To his widow is left 3,000 l. per annum and 20,000 l. The present Lord is left all the landed estates, and residuary legate, which is equivalent to 100,000 l.

The late Sir R. Strachan's three daughters are the most prominent objects of his lordship's bounty, viz., to Charlotte, Countess Zichy, he has left 86,000 l. to Matilda, Countess Berthold, 80,000 l.; and to Louisa, Princess Antimo Kuffo, 40,000 l.; and to each successively, a life-interest in the villa in Regent's-park.

To Lady Strachan, a life annuity of 700l. and 10,000l. To a Mrs Spencer, the person called in other statements, "Lady Strachan's maid," a life annuity of 1,000l. and 5,000l.

To his lordship's numerous servants several sums estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000l. To his executors 5,000l. each; to Sir H. Seymour, 8,000l. to Lord G. Seymour, 5,000l. to Captain Meynell 4,000l. to Mr Crocker, 21,000l. and his wine, which is not reckoned at more than 500l; to Mr De Horsey 3,500l.; to Mr. Ratker, 2,000l.

PRECIS OF MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

March 11.—A hurricane of unexampled violence visited the metropolis on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. Dr Twiss, Fellow of University College, has been elected Professor of Political economy at Oxford.

March 12.—The cause of the failure of the Messrs Wigney, bankers of Brighton, is attributed to the connexion of Mr L. N. Wigney with a shawl and a merino manufactory at Glasgow, carried on under the name of Cochrane and Co., and conducted by a Mr Young, who married one of Mr Wigney's sisters. In this concern, in which a capital of some 80,000l. is said to have been invested, great losses have been sustained during the last five years; and, in point of fact, the funds of the bank have constantly and continually been drained away during that period to sustain this ruinous speculation.

The trial of Robert Goldsborough for the wilful murder in July 1830, of one William Huntly, at Crowthorne, in Yorkshire, which excited considerable interests, has ended in the acquittal of the accused.

March 16.—Sir W. Molesworth of Pencarrow, Bart., has been appointed High Sheriff of Cornwall. The complete destitution of the family of Theodore Hook may be judged of from the fact that his personal property has been sworn under the value of 100l. The will and codicils are very short, the whole being on a single sheet of letter-paper, and dated far as back as 1828.

March 17.—THE EARTHQUAKE.—The scene witnessed in the neighbourhoods of St. Giles's and Seven Dials during the whole yesterday was most singular. Many of the Irish residents in those localities have left for the shores of the Emerald Isle, but by far the larger number have been compelled to remain where they are, and to anticipate the fearful event which was to engulf them in the bowels of the earth. The frantic cries, the incessant appeals to Heaven for deliverance, the invocations to the Virgins and Saints for mediation, the heart-rending supplications for assistance, heard on every side during the day, sufficiently evidenced the power with which this popular delusion had seized the minds of those superstitious people. Towards the close of the day a large number of them determined not to remain in London during the night, and with what few things they possessed took their departure for what they considered more favoured spots. Some violent contests arose between the believers and the sceptics—contests which in not a few cases were productive of serious results. The poor Irish however are not the only persons who have been credulous in this matter; many persons from whom better things might have been expected were amongst the number who left London to avoid the threatened catastrophe. To the Gravesend steam-boat companies the "earthquake" proved a source of immense gain; and the same may be said with regard to the various railways. To those who

had not the means of taking trips to Gravesend or by railway, other places which were supposed to be exempted from the influence of the "rude commotion" about to take place were resorted to. From an early hour in the morning, the (humbler classes) from the east end of the metropolis sought refuge in the fields beyond the parlious of Stepney. On the north, Hampstead and Highgate were favoured with a visit from large bodies of the respectable inhabitants of St Giles's, and Primrose hill also was selected as a famous spot for viewing the demolition of the levitation city. The darkness of the day and the thickness of the atmosphere, however, prevented it being seen.

March 30th.—The equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington which is to stand over the triumphal arch, opposite Apsley House, is being cast—Thomas Foster Esq. of Adverstone house, near Alnwick, a gentleman of considerable landed property, committed suicide last week by hanging himself on a tree in a plantation on his estate at Ratchwood.

March 31.—On Saturday night last, at about a quarter to 12 o'clock, a dreadful fire happened in the town of Manchester, which, in the course of an hour and a half, terminated in the total destruction of the amphitheatre belonging to the celebrated equestrian, Mr Batty, situated in Great Bridgewater-street, and considerable damage to several premises that adjoined the building.—The Logan Rock, after being kept for several years by means of chains and props from falling off the rock on which it stands, is once, more brought back to its former position. It appears that it had been gradually wearing away the part on which it stood until it had become a foot distant from its own basis. By the ingenious adaptation of four screws, however, invented by James Tregurtha and J. Hutchens, of the village of Treene, they succeeded in forcing back the rock to its original place, and it may now be moved with greater facility than before, and equal safety.

CHINA OPIUM.

March 17.—Mr. Lindsay brought under attention the claims of the merchants who, on the faith of Captain Elliot's assurance, had surrendered the opium prohibited by the Government of China. He thought that the honour of the country was pledged for compensation to them to the extent of the sum received from the ransom of Canton after deduction of the captors' allowance.

Sir G. Stanton seconded the motion, and pointed out the serious loss sustained by these merchants, most of them Indian merchants, and some of whom had committed suicide, driven to desperation. He contended that the Government was bound in honour and good faith to make compensation.

Sir G. Larpent took a similar view, and hoped that no circumstances of financial difficulty, would prevent Government from doing justice to the sufferers.

Sir C. Napier spoke in excuse of Capt. Elliot's conduct, and argued, that as he was in confinement, his undertaking was invalid, and ought not to have been acted upon by the Opium dealers.

Mr. Goulburn denied that the public faith was pledged, Capt. Elliot had been persuaded by the urgency of the merchants, his fellow captives, to give the assurance now relied on. But the late Minister, by refusing payment of the bills drawn on that assurance, had evinced that they did not consider it absolutely binding on the Government of this country. Lord Palmerston had, indeed, stated to the house, in enumerating the objects of the war, that one of them was ever total compensation to the merchants; but there was no lien on any particular sum which might be obtained during the progress of hostilities. The claim to that compensation would not arise till the termination of the war, and the successful issue of that war would be mainly dependent on its vigorous prosecution; in which view it was necessary to apply this fund to the purposes of the contest itself. The compensation could come only out of the fund which might be ultimately recovered, not as the ransom of a particular town, but generally from the Chinese Government, as the final settlement between that empire and this. And when the season for the claim should arrive, he believed that it would be found that the demands of the merchants had been inflated very far indeed beyond the amounts which in equity they were entitled to expect.

Lord Palmerston, though he considered the claimants as having no specific lien upon this particular money, and indeed no claim for any precise and liquidated sum, yet thought that, in point of expediency, the Government would do well to concede the present request.

Mr. M. Phillips and Mr. Jardine pleaded for the claimants, as did also Mr. J. A. Smith, who protested against the principle understood by him to be contemplated by Mr. Goulburn, that out of any fund which might be recovered from the Chinese Government, the costs of the expedition were to be defrayed in priority to the losses of the merchants.

Mr. C. W. Wynn admitted that, in strictness of law, the demand was not enforceable at this moment, but contended that there was some equity for an early advance.

Sir R. Peel said, that the argument now advanced in favour of these claims would go the full length of making it incumbent on the British Government to pay the whole, and take their chance of repaying themselves by the

proceeds of the war. The late Ministry, the employers of Captain Elliot, had, by refusing payment of his bills, proved their own opinion that the British Government was not under an obligation to pay them. And, indeed, Capt. Elliot when he issued the assurance, was avowedly and notoriously under duress. If justice required, that this indemnity should be given at once and without inquiry, let the money now recovered be voted by the British Parliament for that purpose. But if the ultimate settlement with China was the fund from which the claims must be defrayed, and if inquiry must properly precede distribution, then the sum thus obtained in the progress of the war was most fully applied to the immediate prosecution of it.

Lord J. Russell considered that there was here some ground of equity, because the sum in question was one of the fruits of the war. But he suggested to Mr. Lindsay, that perhaps he would do more for his object by leaving the matter in the hands of the Government than by pressing this motion to a division.

Mr. Lindsay would willingly give way, if fair hopes were held out by the Treasury to those in whose behalf he was pleading.

Sir R. Peel declined to give any assurance that might possibly mislead; and Mr. Lindsay, therefore, persevered to a division; upon which his motion was defeated by a majority, of 87 against 37.

OBITUARY.

SUICIDE OF THE EARL OF MUNSTER.—We regret extremely to announce the melancholy death of Lord Munster, who terminated his existence on the 20th March, by shooting himself through the head. For some short time previous his Lordship had betrayed a slight depression of spirits, which became painfully aggravated on the receipt of recent news from India, since which time he had exhibited great agitation and depression, and was especially excited respecting the fate of the ladies reported to be captured at Cabool. On the 17th, however, he attended in the House of Peers, but on the morning of the 20th he became so much worse that he was seen by Dr. Chambers and Mr. Hamilton, who at once "declared he was going mad," but did not feel it necessary to place him in restraint, as he had not committed "any obvious overt act of insanity." At about 11 o'clock his lordship retired to his dressing-room, and what subsequently transpired may be collected from the evidence of R. D. Smith, footman to the deceased, who said: "Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, I was undressing, when I heard very indistinctly the report of a pistol. The library-bell rang immediately afterwards, and his lordship came out, and called out 'Robert, Robert!' and I said, 'I am coming.' Then his lordship called out twice, 'Miller, Miller! I have shot my hand.' His lordship came into the pantry, immediately afterwards desiring me to go and fetch Mr. Hamilton, the surgeon, adding, 'I have met with an accident, and shot my hand.' He then said, 'Robert show me a light.' and I followed his lordship up stairs to the library with a candle in my hand, and found him at the library table near where a pistol was placed. He was in his dressing-gown, and he then told me again to go immediately for Mr. Hamilton. His right hand was completely covered with blood. I immediately ran down stairs to tell Mr. Miller, his lordship's valet, that he had shot himself and just as I got to the bottom, I heard another report, I, Miller, and the under butler, ran up into the library, and there we found his lordship lying as he is now, on his right side, with his face shattered to pieces. I saw a pistol lying on the floor near his right hand. His lordship died immediately afterwards. I have not the least doubt at all but that death was caused by an act of his own hand. When after the first report I took the candle into the library, his lordships said, 'I have done a pretty thing for myself by playing with pistols.'"

Mr. Hamilton: In consequence of having been sent for, about half-past eleven on Sunday night, I attended immediately, and found his lordship dead. I inspected the body, and found the roof of the mouth severely shattered, and the bone of all the back and upper part of head extensively fractured, which appeared to me to be the effect of a gun shot wound. There is a wound in the right hand in the external part of which a ball has lodged and is there now. I think the last shot was fired with his left hand, as his lordship's right hand was very much crippled. The last ball fired appeared to have passed behind his lordship's eyes, and I think the muzzle of the pistol must have been introduced, pointing upwards, into deceased's mouth.

The late earl was a privy councillor, governor, captain, constable, and lieutenant of Windsor Castle, colonel in the 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, and a

commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, and Knight Grand Cross of the order of Frederick of Wurtemberg, President of the Asiatic Society, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Lieut. Gen. Sharpnel expired a few days since at Southampton. This gallant officer, shortly after the siege of Gibraltar, invented the case shot, a destructive engine of war used by the Royal Artillery.

Among other deaths we find those announced of Mr. Howard, of Corby Castle; Archdeacon Singleton; Mr. G. Clark, the eminent sculptor; and the Rev. Cæsar Otway, well known for his published works in Ireland.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest advices from India are,
China 13th Dec. | Madras 23rd Jan.
Calcutta 22nd Jan. | Bombay 1st Feby.

The Telegraphic despatch announcing the assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten reached London, by extraordinary express from Paris, at 2 A. M., on 8th March. The letters and papers from India via Marseilles were delivered in London on the 8th and those via Falmouth on 15th March.

At a Court of Directors, held on the 30th of March, Sir George Arthur, Bart. K. C. H., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

We believe that nothing has yet been positively determined upon respecting the future Governor of Madras. There is some reason to think that neither Sir R. Jenkins nor the Right Hon. Henry Ellis will be the successful candidate.

Sir Richard Jenkins and William Sprot Boyd Esq. the political Commissioner at Baroda were mentioned to succeed the lamented Sir W. Macnaghten, Bart.

W. J. Eastwick, Esq., of the Bombay service, has announced himself a candidate for the East India Direction.

A Court is to be held at the India House on 13th April for the election as Directors of Messrs William Astell; William Butterworth Bayley; Russell, Ellice; Archibald Galloway; Sir Richard Jenkins, and John Masterman, in the room of Messrs Sir W. Young, Sir J. Bryant, W. S. Clarke, H. Alexander, J. Shepherd; and F. Warden.

COMMERCIAL.

We regret extremely to announce the failure of the long-established and highly respectable firm of Forman and Haddow. Their liabilities are estimated at 100,000l.

The eminent firms of Acramans, Morgan, & Co., and of D. E. and A. Acraman, of Bristol, have determined on calling their creditors together. An extensive outlay of capital, beyond the means of the parties, more particularly in machinery and ship-building, is said to have been the immediate cause of the stoppage. At their own request an examination into the state of their affairs has been going on for some days past, which is said to report very favourably of the final issue.

CHINA OPIUM.—Much interest is felt among a large class of merchants and traders in the city in the motion in the House of Commons by Mr. Lindsay, on the subject of compensation to the holders of opium delivered up in 1839 to be destroyed by the Chinese, on the assurance of Captain Elliot, in the name of the British Government, that they would be indemnified against all loss thereby sustained. Coupling this case with the matter of the repudiated Exchequer-bills, to which it bears some sort of analogy, people really begin here to apprehend that it is intended to establish some principle (or non-principle!) of responsibility, where the Government is concerned, wholly different from that which attaches to individuals, who are usually bound by, and suffer for, the acts of their servants, and to leave the sufferers to the ruin that awaits them, without that remedy in an appeal to law or equity which between man and man is always available. Nothing can be more immoral, to leave legal justice for a moment out of consideration, than the adoption of such a rule, for in proportion to the mere power of resisting just claims which the Government possesses in such cases as these, should be the disposition to do what is right, and to make compensation spontaneously. The consequences of a successful resistance in the two descriptions of claims referred to must have the effect hereafter of rendering all employment of Government responsibility a mockery, and may have important political consequences far beyond the saving produced by such successful resistance; and this should have

weight, though none is allowed to honour and justice. A British agent must become in all cases of the kind a mere cipher, or rather a man to be shunned as leading on innocent and confiding persons to their ruin.—Times.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Report says that Her Majesty has it in contemplation to raise to the Peerage, among other distinguished Admirals, Sir R. Stopford, Sir G. Cockburn, and Sir E. Coadragon.

The *Indictive*, 50 Captain J. T. Nicholas, with the flag of Sir T. Cochrane, sailed from Portsmouth on 15th March. She is a splendid frigate, and has an excellent ship's company, who were only eight or nine days from the time she left the dock in rigging her out from stem to stern. She has a powerful armament of 40 long guns, carrying 32lbs. shot, and 10 long 68's, mounting altogether 52 guns. Her bows are peculiarly built, so that she can fire a battery of six guns right ahead.

The *Waterline*, 16. Com. Johnson, which sailed for China, was obliged to put into Plymouth, from whence she took her final departure on 6th March.

The *Drier*, steamer, Com. Harmer, left Plymouth on 16th March for China, touching at Madeira and the Cape.

The following vessels are expected to sail immediately for India and China: The *Agincourt*, 73. Cape. H. W. Bruce; the *Ringdove*, 16. Com. Sir W. Deniel; the *Growler*, steam-frigate, Com. Buckle; and *Geyser* steam-frigate, Com. Carpenter. The *Collingwood*, 80. *Satellite*, 18. *Albatross*, 16. and *Philomel*, 10, are ordered for commission.

Two large American frigates are hastening their equipment, it is understood for the East Indies.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.—A detachment has left Portsmouth, to be embarked in the *Geyser* for service in China, and another in the *Growler* steam-frigate for the same destination. Sec. Lieut. Alexander has proceeded there with another detachment on board the *Drier*.—Wesley and Lieut. Parke joined head qrs. from leave.—Sec. Lieuts. Schomberg, Barnard, and De Courcy are studying for examination and appointment to this corps.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Sir G. Arthur, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, will proceed to India by the Overland Mail of next month.

It is said that Lieut. Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban will go to India as Commander in Chief.

There is a report that the Marquis of Tweeddale will either succeed to the Government of Madras on the retirement of Lord Elphinstone, or take command of the troops intended for Afghanistan. The latter can scarcely be correct, as his lordship is a junior officer to both Sir T. McMahon, and Sir C. J. Napier.

Considering that the present aspect of public affairs would justify such a step, Her Majesty's government have again strongly urged an extensive augmentation of the India army, which has been backed by a letter from the Duke of Wellington, stating his own opinions on the subject. This matter was fully discussed at a recent meeting of the Court of Directors, when it was determined to forward a dispatch to the Governor General ordering the addition of a company or troop to every regiment in the service, which will give a Lieutenant to each corps. The patronage for this augmentation will be taken up in June, that recently taken up being merely in anticipation of losses sustained in Afghanistan.

The following vessels have been taken up for the conveyance of troops to India:—The *Nile*, *Thoma*, *Lowry*, *Triton*, *Glenelg*, *Helen*, *Thomson*, *York*, *Brooke*, *Bentley*, *Orbit*, *Ida*, *Elizabeth*, *Charles Kerr*, *Glenwillow*, *Royal Consort*, and *Lady Frederick*.

The *Precursor* steamer is daily expected in London. We are happy to find that there is no foundation for the report, that this splendid vessel was driven on shore during the late hurricane in Scotland.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Lords of the Admiralty have promoted Mr. Waghorn to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy. The *Chronicle* remarks: "The persevering exertions of Mr. Waghorn to open the communication between England and India, via Egypt, are certainly entitled to some more substantial reward than the praise, which all parties must award to him, of untiring zeal and great enterprise in carrying out his important undertaking. We are glad to see his claims recognised by those who may be regarded as his first debtors—the British Government—whose example

should, in common justice, be followed by the East India Company and the mercantile community."

CANTON RANSOM MONEY.

From the Monthly Times, 4th April.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

The "Papers relating to the moneys received from the Chinese authorities in the city of Canton, under an agreement entered into with her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on the 17th May 1841," just presented by the Queen's command to Parliament, will be found elsewhere; and very curious papers they are, provoking alternately, laughter and indignation, and, so far as Captain Elliott is concerned, unmitigated contempt.

The Treasury seems to have been somewhat astonished at the receipt by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary of the moneys and securities to the amount of six millions of dollars, and altogether at a loss in what character to look on the unexpected millions about to be poured into its empty chests. "My Lords" of the Treasury were therefore, on November 2, compelled to write to the Foreign-office, most *naively*, to say, "that it would be satisfactory if some information could be furnished by Lord Aberdeen as to the grounds on which the money in question was demanded and paid." The inquiry puzzled Lord Aberdeen quite as much as their Lordships, Capt. Elliott's despatches to the Foreign office were quite silent as to wherefore he had demanded and received the cash.

"There is," writes Lord Canning, "only one expression in these despatches which has any bearing whatever on the point!" In that this dullest of plenipotentiaries coolly felicitated the Foreign-office on the indemnity being "rather more than double the charges and duties the Chinese had received from the trade of the season;" in other words, the Canton Hong had taken advantage of hostilities to squeeze three millions of dollars out of British merchants, and when the city was at his disposal, Capt. Elliott returned the compliment by charging the authorities there six millions of dollars for its safety. It is characteristic of the man that the theme of his despatches appears to have always been—tea; his sympathy for the slender provoking beverage is a perfect mania. He extracts six millions of dollars, and, instead of telling the Foreign office why or wherefore he had sacked the silver, he harps upon "the quantity of tea which had been just shipped from Canton." He treats with the Chinese about everything but peace; he writes home about everything but that which is most useful. So pitiable and disgraceful an exhibition was never before made by any human log. Whatever may have been Lord Palmerston's instructions, they must have been bettered in their execution; the Plenipotentiary seems to have "fooled it to the top of his bent." It is a perfect mercy to the nation that he is now safe in England; here let us keep the *lusus naturæ*; he is far too rare a specimen of humanity to part with again.

Very fortunately for the Foreign-office the late gallant and lamented Sir Humphrey Senhouse, to whose debilitated frame the disgraceful sale of Canton brought premature death, had been quite as much puzzled about the dollars on the "heights above Canton," the day after the signature of the agreement under which they were told down, as the Treasury and the Foreign-office were six months afterwards, and had actually asked the Plenipotentiary—who sold Canton without saying a single word to the commanders of the forces at whose mercy it was—the very question thus put by the Treasury. The correspondence which ensued between Sir Humphrey and Capt. Elliott had been sent home to the Admiralty, and by that board was transmitted to Lord Aberdeen, who thus evidently found out the real nature of the payment obtained from the Chinese.

Captain Senhouse's letter of May 21 to Capt. Elliott—forced from him "to maintain the national honour and the credit of the British flag"—will be perused with feelings of regret for the loss of so brave and intelligent an officer, and of indignation at the degradation he must have felt in writing this inquiry. Sir Humphrey could not understand the precious agreement entered into on the previous day; he justly regarded it as "a settlement for a general peace," and regarding the entire arrangement as "a very poor compensation for all the insults and injuries received,"

he sought to be informed what it really amounted to. The just tone of this letter strong the Plenipotentiary to the quick, and he retorted that "he was unable to see the necessity for it;" but had no hesitation in declaring that the "late arrangement" had reference only to the relief of the city and province from pressure, which "pressure," he added, was "in forgetfulness of her Majesty's gracious purposes, and in defiance of the temper and feeling of the British nation upon all such subjects." Why, who, in the name of all that is reasonable, directed the application of this "pressure" but the very man who sold its withdrawal for six millions of dollars!

The conclusion came to by the Treasury (Dec. 4, 1841) is "that the sum of 6,000,000 of dollars was paid by the Chinese authorities in Canton, and was received by Capt. Elliott as the price of the relief of that city from the pressure which was about to be applied to it by the forces of her Majesty;" so that the sale of Canton so strenuously denied by the Whig Journals, is recognized by the Treasury. The sum is then a droît of the Crown, and by 1 and 2 Vict. cap. 2, all droîts of the Crown, which shall not have been applied in the payment of any charge thereupon, or in granting remuneration to officers, become a part of the Consolidated Fund, and can only be disposed of by the legislature. The amount remitted in bills and specie to England is 2,852,810 dollars and a portion of this sum has to be applied, by the Queen's direction to remunerate the force engaged in the recent operations in China. The balance is, we presume, at the disposal of Parliament.

Captain Elliott, it will be seen, does not come personally scot-free out of his remittance to India and England of the proceeds of his sale of Canton. He has so mismanaged even this part of the transaction as to have rendered himself personally responsible to Messrs Dent & Co., to the amount of £60,000. The Plenipotentiary touched nothing that he has not botched in some way or other.

The present state of the case may be stated in the words of a letter of the 10th of December last, in which Lord Canning conveyed to Capt. Elliott the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury on the subject:—

"I am now to inform you that upon a review of the circumstances stated in your despatches, the Lords of the Treasury have come to the conclusion, that the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, which the Chinese authorities engaged on the 27th of May to pay, was received by you as the price of the relief of the city of Canton from the pressure which was about to be applied to it by her Majesty's forces. This being the case, the money so obtained from the Chinese is a droît of the crown, and, as such, comes within the provisions of the 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 2, which provides that all droîts of the crown which shall not have been applied in payment of any charge thereupon, or in granting remuneration to officers or others taking the same, shall be carried to, and from a part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom; and neither the Lords of the Treasury nor any other authority can apply that money to other purposes, without the special authority of Parliament. The Lords of the Treasury are, therefore, unable to sanction the payments which you have made to Messrs Dent and Co., as reported in your despatch of the 26th of June; those payments have been made by you without any authority, out of a fund which could not legally be applied to that purpose, and the propriety of sanctioning them under the peculiar circumstances of the case will be for the future consideration and decision of Parliament. The same observation will apply to all other payments made out of the money obtained from the Chinese, under the arrangement of the 27th of May, which are not within the exception contained in the Act of 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 2. At the same time, however, that the Lords of the Treasury have apprized Lord Aberdeen of their view of this question, their Lordships have stated that they give full credit to you for the motives which induced you to make these payments; and their Lordships are satisfied that, being yourself convinced of the justice of the claims, you did not advert to the specific appropriation by Parliament, to other objects, of the funds out of which the payment was made; but their Lordships are, nevertheless, unable to relieve you from the responsibility which you have incurred,

PORTUGAL.

The accouchement of the Queen took place on the 14th March, when her Majesty gave birth to an infant prince. Commercial affairs, we are sorry to say, partake of the prevalent gloom. A reduction in the salaries of the public employes has been one of the first steps, in entering into office, of the minister of Finance. The opening of the Cortes, which was arranged should take place on the 10th of June next, has, by virtue of the Queen's decree, been postponed till the 10th of the month following.

The Duke of Terceira has formed an administration, of which Costa Cabral is Minister of the Interior.

RUSSIA.

The *Times* reaffirms all that it before stated respecting the habit and manners of certain members of the Imperial family, and the projected departure of the consort of the Crown Prince from St. Petersburg for Munich.

A military revolt recently took place at St. Petersburg. The Emperor, it is said, hastened to proceed in person to the barracks of the regiment which had mutinied, and had nearly succeeded in bringing the men back to a sense of their duty; represented to them, in impressive terms, the criminality of their proceedings, when an officer stepped forward to seize him. His Majesty killed the rebel and withdrew seeing that there were no hopes of prevailing by milder means on the misled soldiery. The barracks were immediately attacked, a great part of the rebels fell with arms in their hands, and the rest were sent to Siberia the same day.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that the Circassians had taken advantage of the mildness of the winter to make inroads on the Russian territory beyond the Kuban and Caucasus.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from America to the 15th of March, Mr. Charles Dickens, his lady having recovered, was on a visit to Philadelphia.

Lord Morpeth had proceeded to the South. Mr. S. Jaudon, held to bail by the Recorder of Philadelphia, has been released on *Habeas Corpus*. Mr. Clay, has resigned his seat as senator for Kentucky, and would be succeeded by Mr. Crittenden.

With respect to the *Croto* affair, the Senators appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the instructions given by Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, the United States' Minister, in London, and the arguments with which the demand for redress is supported. Mr. Webster's letter, which places this unpleasant subject in no new light, concludes thus—"In all your communications with Her Majesty's Government, you will seek to impress it with the full conviction of the dangerous importance to the peace of the two countries of occurrences of this kind, and the delicate nature of the questions to which they give rise."

The House of Representatives had received from the President a special message. It related to the financial embarrassment of the country. It set forth the condition of the Treasury; the impossibility of meeting the demands on it; the pressing wants of the navy, army, &c. and suggested the necessity, as the Exchequer Bill would not pass, and as the Government would have no means of anticipating the revenue or postponing debts, of speedy provision being made by law for the extension and increase of the loan, or for authority to issue Treasury notes to the extent of the emergency. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his statement of the means of the Treasury on the 1st of March, accompanying the Message, estimates the total expenditure for the current 3 months at 9,547,040,000 dollars, and the deficiency of estimated means at 3,254,687,47 dollars. After a brief debate the consideration of the subject was postponed.

A second message was at the same time received from the President, who had also sent a copy of it to the Senate. It relates to the international relations of the United States with Great Britain, and stated the fact of the arrest of Hogan, in the state of New York, on the charge of aiding in burning the *Caroline*. The President suggested to Congress the adoption of some suitable legislative provision "for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as might arise in State courts involving national questions, or questions touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States, from such State tribunal to the Federal Judiciary."

The only remarkable proceeding in the House of Representatives has been the refusal of members appointed by the committee on foreign relations to act, in consequence of Mr. John Quincy Adams being its

chairman. The committee, owing to the resignation of its members, has been temporarily broken up. The opposition members of the Ohio Legislature, that is to say, the late Van Buren men, have passed resolutions in the Senate (ayes 19, noes 17), and in the House (ayes 32 noes 29), pronouncing Mr. Adams deserved the merited censure of his countrymen, and the indignant disapprobation of the House. It was a midnight session before these resolutions were got through, and after hot and indignant resistance on the part of the Whigs. *Per Contra* in Rochester, N. Y., the people, without distinction of party, have had a meeting approving his course, and in Brooklyn a similar meeting is talked of.

CANADA.

The new Gov.-Gen. of Canada appears to be well received from an impression that prevails that he will discourage and soothe down political asperities. The Canadian Parliament was not expected to meet until April. The river below Niagara Falls blocked up entirely with the down-coming rocks of ice, and the water, at the last dates, had risen fifty feet above the usual level.

MARKETS.

From the Sing. Free Press Extra, of 11th June.

We have been favored with the loan of a London Price Current of the 1st April, from which we have extracted the following:

TEA.—The intelligence received on the 10th ult. by the Indian Overland Mail, by which it seemed not improbable that hostilities might again be renewed at Canton, gave for a few days increased firmness to the Tea market, and East India Company's Congou, previously quoted is 11½d a lb is 11½d, money, was sold at 2s for immediate payment, and at 2s 0½d with two months' prompt. Little however was then done in free-trade imports, the dealers being deterred from extending their operations by the announcement of public sales to be held in the two succeeding weeks comprising the large quantity of 52,000 packages. At the first series, on the 15th and 16th March, prices generally were rather lower, the reduction being to the greater extent in green descriptions, and at the second, brought forward at the commencement of last week, these kinds, of which the proportion offered was unusually heavy (18,000 packages out of 34,000) experienced a further decline, whilst black Teas maintained the previous value: the latest price being for Canton Bohea is 6½d a lb 6½d; fair common Congou is 10½d a lb 1½d; middling is 11d a lb 1½d, good is 11½d a lb 2s 1½d, fine 2s 3d a lb 2s 3½d. Pekoe flavored 2s 5½d; very ordinary to fine scented Pouchong is 2½d a lb 2s 2d; good Pouchong 2s a lb 2s 6d, fine 2s 10d a lb 3s 1; fair Flowery Pekoe 3s 1½d a lb 2s 2d; Caper, in chests, is 1½d a lb 8½d, in boxes, is 10½d a lb 10½d; good to fine scented Orange Pekoe 2s 1½d a lb 2s 10d; very ordinary to ordinary Twankay is 9½d a lb 9½d, common is 9½d a lb 9½d, good is 10½d a lb 10½d, fine 2s 1½d a lb 2s 2d; common Hyson Skin is 9½d a lb 9½d, good and fine is 10d a lb 2s 3d; common Hyson 2s 3½d a lb 2s 6d, fair to good 2s 6d a lb 2s 10d, fine 3s 5d a lb 3s, common Young Hyson 2s 4d a lb 2s 6d, good and fine 2s 6d a lb 4s 1d; middling to fine Imperial 2s 5d a lb 2s 10d; good to fine Gunpowder 3s a lb 2d Canton kind 2d 4d. Yesterday a public sale of 4000 packages went off without material alteration, excepting in common to good Congou, prices of which were in some instances 4d a lb lower, and we now quote a decline since 2d ult. of ½d a lb in common to good Congou, 1d in Pouchong, 3d in Orange Pekoe, 4d a lb in common to good Twankay, and 1d a lb in fine, 4d a lb in Hyson Skin, 3d a lb in common to good Hyson, 1d a lb in Young Hyson, and 4d a lb in Imperial and Gunpowder. At these reduced rates there has been a fair demand, the quantity realised in the sales now referred to amounting to about 30,000 packages. East India Company's Congou is quoted at 1s 11d money.

The imports to London during the first 3 months of 1842 (exclusive of some recent arrivals not yet brought to account) has been 6,600,000 lbs against 4,000,000 lbs, in the same period of 1841; the deliveries have amounted to 8,500,000 lbs, against 8,660,000 lbs, and the present stock comprises 27,900,000 lbs (21,450,000 black, 6,450,000 green), agst 33,500,000 at 1st April 1841, of which 25,250,000 were black and 8,250,000 green. No alteration is proposed in the duty on Tea.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—There has been a good demand for Cassia Lignea in the early part of last month, and 150 chests then offered found buyers at a gradual

advance of 3s a 4s on the quotations of 2d ult., coarse having brought 83s a 83d, middling 89s a 89s 6d, good 90s a 91s. Little has since been done, but the market continues steady.

China-root, £ 2 48 s 31 per cwt.

Calanga Root, £ 5 a 6, 10 per cwt.

Rhubarb common round, 4s a 7s per lb.

" *Dutch triacmel*, 5s a 8s 6d per lb.

Silk, Tsatlee, 18s a 22s per lb.

INDIA.

MURDER OF SHAH SOOJAH.

(From the Englishman, May 9.)

We have been favoured with the following translation of a Persian letter sent from an authentic source. There can be no doubt now of the murder of the Shah; for the circumstantial nature of the communication would of itself establish the fact were there no other corroborative evidence to rely upon. The letter will, we are sure, be perused with the greatest interest by all classes of readers:—

The following news is from Cabul, 7th April. Navab Zuman Khan and Zubar Khan (the Dost's brother), Osman Khan, and Ameen Oollah Khan having agreed in a plan among themselves, went to the King, and having taken the Holy Word (the Koran) with them, satisfied the King by the agreement of both word and oath, inasmuch that he consented to go with an Army consisting of a general levy towards Jellalabad; for which end it was settled that the King himself, having sent his tents out of Cabul and made a march to Seen Sing should there muster and review his whole Army, and then march on Jellalabad; but before this happened, the King, in strict and absolute privacy, of his own authority appointed the son of Ameen Oollah Khan commander of his Army. The Barakzye Sirdars, being much disgusted with the King's thus admitting the son of Ameen Oollah Khan to his confidence took, it much to heart; they then proposed to the King that they should assemble 25,000 soldiers at Cabul, while the King went out to review his Army and march on Jellalabad: the King accordingly took forth his tents and went down to Seen Sing; and the Barakzye Sirdars and the rest with their force also went forth for the purpose of being present at the muster of the Army by the King as agreed; so it was that on the first day the King mustered his Army at the place aforesaid, and at night returned to the Bala Hissar, leaving Prince Fatty Jung at Seen Sing; and the same night the King sent letters for the men of Koh-i-bi-nal about Jellalabad, and to Khyber, and the neighbourhood of Peshawar addressed to the Shahzaddank.

(N B—This sentence is very confusedly written, but a subsequent passage shows that Shahzaddank Mahomed Kasr and other of the royal blood were the parties addressed.) In the morning the King, having made his preparations, and having put on his dress of ceremony, took his seat in his travelling chair of state (*khasak*), and went forth out of Cabul by the gate towards Shah Shubeh-1 to make his march to Seen Sing; but on the road near Shah Shakerd, Shoojah-ood-dowlah, the son of Nuwah Zeman Khan, had placed in ambush 50 Jazailchees. When the King's retinue reached the spot these Jazailchees rose and fired on him; two balls struck him; one in the brain, and one in the breast; five of the King's hearers were shot down by the volley; 7 of the soldiers that formed the King's escort were also struck, and fell; the King died almost immediately. Shoojah-ood-dowlah coming up with a body of horse stood over the King's corpse. Whatever property in jewels was about the corpse—the crown, the girdle, and so on, and the sword and dagger, was plundered by them. When Shahzade Fatty Jung heard of the catastrophe, he made his way back to the Bala Hissar; the body of horse with Shoojah-ood-dowlah pursued the Prince at a smart pace, hoping to lay hands on him, but the Prince, by presence of mind and resolution, made his way to the Bala Hissar; but, finding the gates there guarded and the troops close behind him, he fled back to the city and hid himself in the Fort of Muhood Khan Beyrat. Zeman Khan and the other chiefs said to Muhood Khan Beyrat, 'the King was our enemy, and we slew him; now give us over the Prince as we are agreed to make him King; to which Muhood Khan answered, 'you Barakzye Sirdars, in swearing a solemn oath to the King, and afterwards killing him, have committed a heinous crime; We of the tribes (Oolooos) of Cabul were against the deed.' Zeman Khan replied, 'my son killed the King without my wish or consent.' Muhood Khan at night took Fatty Jung out of his own Fort, and lodged him with his women in the Bala Hissar, when Ameen Oollah Khan being in the Bala Hissar, with near 2,000 soldiers there assembled, he placed Fatty Jung on the throne, his dependants, telling them to assemble about the Bala Hissar and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for action—guarding the gates with Artillery. Khan Sherim Khan, and Muhood Khan, and the Khozoolah faction form one faction, while the Barakzye Sirdars and the Nuwahs, and the men of the Cabul tribes, and the Kohistanes from the other.

The news writer goes on to say, that preparations for

hostilities are being made, women, and children being sent towards Bameean, Balkh, and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places for safety. Some persons were declaring of the claims of Hyder, son of Shah Zuman, as the real heir to the throne. Reports were rife about the advance of the British troops 'slaying every one in their way,' and a march on Lughman to release the prisoners. The only other item of importance is the report of Kasid sent by the King with letters for Zadah Muhammad Kasim, who states that Akbar Khan seized and imprisoned him, and destroyed his letters, releasing him only when he fled to Lughman. The King therefore was marching against him, and for the relief of Jellalabad. The chief, being unable to attack the Bala Hissar with success, devised this truly Afghan scheme to inveigle the Shah from his stronghold and murder him.

From the India Gazette.

DEATH OF SIR ALEX. BURNES.—Subjoined will be found a melancholy narrative, the only trustworthy one very probably we shall ever have of the murder of Sir Alex. Burnes, furnished by a native servant who witnessed in person the matter he professes to describe. It has every appearance of truthfulness; and for our own part we have no hesitation in attaching to it the fullest credence. It is melancholy to think that Sir Alexander and his brother perished from treachery such as this; and that they might have been saved had they retired in time to the cantonments, and not pressed it too strictly to be their duty to remain where they were:—

"As you must be deeply concerned to learn any details of the events which led to the death of the late lamented Sir Alex. Burnes and his brother at Cabool, I do myself the honor to forward you the deposition of Bowli Singh, lately a Chuprassee in Sir Alexander's service, who was an eye witness of the events which terminated so fatally; he was a faithful servant, and his statement may, I conceive, be fully relied on."

Deposition of Bowli Singh.

'Sir Alexander Burnes was duly informed by his Afghan servant the day previous to his murder, that there was a stir in the city, and that, if he remained in it, his life would be in danger; they told him he had better go to the cantonments: this he declined doing, giving as reason, that the Afghans never received any injury from him, but on the contrary, he had done much for them, and that he was quite sure they would never injure him.

"On the day of the murder as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, a crowd (Wullee Mahomed) came to me, I was on duty outside; he said, go and inform your master immediately, that there is a tumult in the city, and that the merchants are removing their goods and valuables from the shops. I knew what my master had said on this subject the day before, so did not like awakening him, but put on my chupras and went into the chark; here I met the Wuzer, Nuzmat Dowlah going towards my master's house; I immediately turned with him, and on our arrival, awoke him, when my master dressed quickly, and went to the Wuzer and talked with him sometime; the Wuzer endeavored to induce him to go immediately into cantonments, assuring him it was not safe to remain in the city; he however persisted in remaining, saying, if I go, the Afghans will say I was afraid, and run away—he however sent a note to Sir W. Macnaghten by Wullee Mahomed. A Choddar came from the king to call the Wuzer, who asked and obtained permission to go; at the door the Wuzer said to Sir Alexander Burnes, why, you are already that some of Ameenoolah Khan's people have collected to attack you; if you will allow me, I shall disperse them; he (Sir A. Burnes) said, no, the King has sent for you, go to him without delay. The Wuzer accordingly mounted his horse, and went away. The House gates were then closed, and were in a little while surrounded by Ameen Oollah Khan and his people.—Hydur Khan, the late Kotwal of the city, whom Sir Alexander Burnes had turned out of the office, brought fuel from the haram on the opposite side of the street, and set fire to the gates. The Wuzer shortly returned from the Bala Hissar with one of the king's pultans; on seeing the gates on fire, and the immense crowd about, he took it apparently for granted that Sir A. Burnes had either escaped, or been destroyed, and withdrew the Regiment. At this time the whole mob of the city was collected and the house in flames. The Jemidar of chuprassee told Sir A. Burnes, that there was a report of a Regiment having come to assist him; he was going up to the house to look, and had got half way when he met an Afghan, who said he had been looking about, and that there was not the least sign of a Regiment; my master then turned back, and remarked there was no chance of assistance coming either from cantonments or the king. A Musalm-an, a Cashmeree, came forward and said, if your brother and chuprassee cease firing on the mob, I swear by the Koran that I will take you safe through the kirkee of the garden to the chandool, the fort of the Kuzulbashas; the firing ceased, and Sir A. Burnes agreed to accompany him, and for sake of disguise put on a chogha and loongee. The moment he came out of the door a few paces with the Cashmeree, this wretch called out, this is Sikunder Burnes! He was rushed on by hundreds and cut to pieces with their knives. His

brother, Captain Boones, went out with him, and was killed dead before Sir Alexander. Captain Broadfoot was shot sometime before in the house, and expired in half an hour.

There was a guard of one Havildar, one Naik and 12 Sepahis; they were all killed early in the affair; all the Hindoostances except myself were killed; his Sirdar Bearer, who is now with me, escaped, as he was at home; I got away by having an Afghan dress; all the Afghan servants deserted; I got into cantonments after being hid two days in a shop. Sir Alexander forbid the Sepoys and others firing on the people until they set fire to the gates."—*Ibid.*

India Gazette, 16th May.

Authentic intelligence reached the Governor-General, on the 30th ultimo, of the arrival of General Pollock at Jullalabad on the 16th. His Lordship has issued the following order (for which we are indebted to an Allahabad correspondent) upon this gratifying occasion. It will be read by all with the utmost pleasure, the high tribute paid to the Jullalabad garrison, and the honors conferred upon them, were seldom better deserved:—

**GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
Political Department, Head-Quarters, Allahabad,
30th April, 1842.**

The Governor-General has received a report from Major General Pollock, c. b., dated the 16th instant, announcing his arrival at Jullalabad.

The Major General has thus carried into effect the orders of the Government in a manner which entitled him to the highest approbation.

Receiving the command of the Army at Peshawar under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he has, in the midst of new and unforeseen embarrassments and disappointments, preserved a firm mind, and justly relying upon his own judgment he has at last, with equal discretion and decision, accomplished the object he was directed to effect.

The Governor-General requests Major General Pollock to accept his acknowledgments of the good service he has thus rendered to the Government of India, and begs he will communicate to the gallant officers and troops under his command the entire satisfaction with which their conduct has been regarded on this occasion.

The Governor General has already in communicating the despatch from Major General Sir Robert Sale, c. b., dated the 7th instant, expressed his high sense of the services of that officer and of the garrison of Jullalabad, terminating on that day by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had Colonel Dennie survived to enjoy it.

The garrison of Jullalabad having on that day achieved its safety by its own prowess, and being now reunited to the army by the movements of the force under the command of Major General Pollock, c. b., it remains only for the Governor General to testify his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of the Government and of their country.

The Governor General is pleased to direct that the second company of the sixth battalion of Artillery shall bear upon its appointments, and the fifth regiment of Light Cavalry upon its standards, and appointments, and the thirty-fifth regiment of Infantry upon its colors and appointments, a mural crown superscribed "Jullalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance and enterprise evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jullalabad.

The Governor General is likewise pleased, in conformity with the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that "in order to give additional and lasting honors to the 35th native Infantry, whilst it benefits the service generally, that corps shall hereafter be made a light Infantry regiment, the duties of which it is already so well acquainted with and has performed with so much zeal and spirit."

The Governor General is further pleased to direct, that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to the Garrison of Jullalabad on the seventh of April, 1842, such medals to be all similar, and to bear on one side a mural crown superscribed "Jullalabad," and on the other side the words, "April 7th 1842."

The Government of India will present such medal to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, belonging to their service, and will request the home authorities to lay before her Majesty their most humble prayer that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the Major General, Commissioned officers, and privates in her Majesty's service, who formed part of the Garrison of Jullalabad, to receive and wear a medal similar to that which will be so presented to their brothers in arms.

The Governor General, taking into consideration the many great privations to which the troops composing the garrison of Jullalabad were exposed during the blockade of that place, and the noble fortitude with which all such privations were borne, as well as the various losses the troops sustained, is pleased to direct that a donation of six months' batta be made to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, European and native, who composed the garrison of Jullalabad on the 7th of April 1842.

The Governor General will request his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army to give instructions in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jullalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on their route to their cantonments, by all the troops at such stations, in review order with presented arms.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

Secy. of the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

Thursday's *Friend of India* contains the following. It is unfortunately but too confirmatory of the melancholy account given by us some time ago. There is something cheering, however, in the latter portion of it, which represents that supplies are coming in rapidly at Jullalabad:

"As our paper was going to press, we received a letter from Jullalabad, dated the 22d April, which stated that a Klashie had come into camp the previous day who had been in the employment of Lieut. Col. Palmer at Ghuzni. The substance of his report was that after the garrison had capitulated and the chiefs had sworn on the Koran to observe the terms of surrender, the unfortunate British force was attacked under the walls of the town, by an overpowering force of Ghazies and mercilessly slaughtered. Colonel Palmer, however, and some of the officers were taken prisoners. Among those made prisoners, the Klashie distinctly mentioned the name of Lieut. Williams.

"Provisions were coming in, in sufficient quantities to justify the hope of being able to provision Jullalabad, which was the great point to be decided. Futeh Jung was in truth ruling at Cabul, and was both munificent and popular, but the several parties kept the place in a state of agitation, and the wealthier inhabitants were flying."

We gather from our letters received on Friday—that the Brigade under Colonel Bolton H. M. 31st had reached Jumrood from Peshawar, on the morning of the 25th, and expected to arrive at Alee Musjeed on the following morning. They were taking with them as large a quantity of grain as they had carriage to transport, and Captain Lawrence, the officiating Political Agent had (not without some difficulty) obtained the loan of two thousand maunds of grain from Rajah Goolab Sing.* All our camels were in wretched condition.

There were not more altogether than 900 camels loads of grain and other provisions at Alee Musjeed, though that Fort had been made a depot for Commissariat Stores (as well as for ammunition) ever since its re-occupation by our troops.

The quantity of grain and other articles of subsistence, daily consumed by Pollock's force, being as we understand about 500 maunds, we begin reluctantly to entertain apprehensions on the score of his ability to retain his position at Jullalabad unless the productions of that country be speedily opened to him. This most devoutly do we therefore wish that they soon may be! One of our correspondents adds "the gallant and able general has himself no hesitation in saying, that the force at present at his disposal is wholly inadequate to the renewal of military operations in Afghanistan, so that, having "succoured Sale" as the phrase runs, there would be no great harm done, perhaps—inasmuch as there is no retreat before an enemy involved in such retrogression—if he should have to return to pass the hot season in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, though I confess I should be better pleased to learn that there had been (as I hope there will be) no occasion for so doing. I hope in short that grain will soon be abundant, as a consequence of restored confidence and friendly intercourse with the natives of Jullalabad, and that our troops there will summer on that side the Khybur Pass."

Letters of the 27th ulto., have been received from Bolton's party, at Ali Musjid; they were awaiting Brig. Monteith's arrival which was expected immediately. No opposition had been experienced; indeed, not an enemy had been seen. We have no certain information relative to the prisoners, but it is said, that they have been separated into small parties, under charge of different chiefs. Supplies were coming into Jullalabad in greater quantity, but the General still keeps the force on half rations as he wishes to collect a store. Letters of 28th from Peshawar mention the arrival there of Capt. Fraser, a young husband, Pattison and Williams of the 13th, the Serjeant Major of the 37th and a pensioner.

The force has been on half rations for some days, this is bad for a beginning, and the natives do not know what to make of it. A number of poor wretches have come in, minus toes and fingers; they are deplorable objects not having had a good meal for months. Several Officers and the Serjeant Major of the 37th N. I. went with the Brigade, to try and get to the provinces. It is supposed they will go on a float or raft from Dhaka to Peshawar; the Cabul river is very full and rapid since the snow has commenced to melt. The sun is becoming very hot, and the inhabitants of the country assert that in May it is impossible to live in tents in this place. The Company have lost many camels from starvation and the force is very badly off for carriage: the Rewarees are determined not to go on further, and resolution may prevent the army moving on; backwards they will go if well paid; it was expressly stipulated that the hired camels were not to be forced beyond Jullalabad; all this shows how inefficient the Commissariat Department is; sickness is on the increase, several Officers are suffering. A Bunya who went to get supplies from some of our faithful allies came back minus abut; he was lucky to come back with his head; such a set of blood thirsty wretches do not exist on the earth I think: the Koran is taken up and sworn upon with as little scruple as their dinner is eaten. The officers and men of Sale's Force are much better supplied with wearing apparel than we are, owing to the arrangements made for leaving every thing behind. The prisoners are now at or near Cabul, and in the hands of that villain Achar Khan, but as his power is fast declining they will no doubt fall into the hands of some other chief, from whom they be ransomed; supplies are being gradually procured by the Commissariat, but in no quantity to fill the guldows; the fords are not passable, and men on inflated mus-sucks cannot make many passages across in a day. Achar Khan's death was reported but not confirmed; there is no doubt of Shah Sojah being no more.—*Delhi Gazette, May 4.*

Bombay Courier 17th May.

JULLALABAD.—Letters have been received at this station from Jullalabad, bearing date the 23d ultimo. Much uncertainty prevailed as to the immediate movement of the Force, the lateness of the season, scarcity of supplies and the unsettled state of affairs to the South-West of Cabool, all rendering an immediate advance unlikely. A strong party, under command of Colonel Monteith, had been despatched to accompany Colonel Bolton's Brigade through the Pass, a step which could only have been taken under a contemplated move upon Cabool; but orders from the Governor General were daily expected which would decide the question.

Jullalabad is described as very hot, and the situation of the Troops, though elate from victory, rather uncomfortable from insufficient supplies and the trifling quantity of personal baggage they had brought with them. General Pollock's Force were encamped on the plain outside the Town. The pleasant excitement produced by the meeting of the two bodies had not subsided, though the means of supporting it, as supplied by wine and good dinners were wanting, and General Sale's accident—he had broken a rib by a fall from his horse the day he defeated Akbar Khan—threw a further damp over the social tone of the Camp. The death of Akbar Khan continued to be believed, as well as of Azem Olla Khan, his Cousin (misstated in our last as his brother Mehrab Khan). The former, it was known, was carried off in a litter being unable to mount a horse, when defeated by Sale, and it was a source of general regret that so much time had been lost in investing the small Fort in front of his Camp, on that day. But for this ill-timed detention, Akbar Khan must have been seized and the life of the gallant Dennie preserved, two events which would have rendered our position in Afghanistan so much more favourable. The death of Akbar will lead to nearly all that his capture could, but Colonel Dennie's loss is irreparable, and if we consider the juncture at which it took place, one we cannot reconcile ourselves to.

The report that Akbar Khan had taken his prisoners with him, is we are glad to be able to say on good authority, unfounded. On his flight he made them over to the charge of a Chief upon whom he could rely, and who was afterwards killed or murdered. The Chief, into whose power they then fell is, it is said, disposed to treat for their ransom. There is, therefore, a cheering prospect of their being eventually restored to us, which, we confess,

we despaired of, as long as they were within the clutch of Akbar Khan, whose avarice, been as it might have been, would have been a weak passion compared to what he must have felt from his wounds, defeat and the total ruin of his cause. This relates only to the Prisoners at Lughman and the neighbouring Ports: those at Cabool have probably equal chances of safety if a careful negotiation be set on foot. They are, we understand, more numerous than is supposed; numbers of Sepoys and Camp followers having found their way back from the fatal march to Khoord Cabool. Of these, it is said, several were sold to the Ousbegs, a report which we had some time ago, and which is so far confirmed by this revival of it. The expense of supporting any number of this class lends strength to the report.

Some light is beginning to break on the conduct of the Native Troops in the disastrous march from Cabool, and though it compromises to some extent their fidelity, yet it must be recollected that they should not be put to a trial—which few Troops so situated would have come out untarnished. On the march the desertions were numerous, but confined chiefly to the mercenaries engaged for Shah Soojah. The Envoy's mounted escort deserted to a man, as did all Alexander's Rissalah and a large number of Anderson's Horse. Of the 5th Regular Cavalry, several deserted, induced thereto by the Native Doctor of the Regiment, whose loyalty gave way amid the sufferings he was exposed to. A number of those deserters are, it is said, in the service of Akbar Khan and other Chiefs, from whom, however, the first shadow of defeat will detach them. From this and other circumstances, the loss on the march from Cabool, must have been considerably over rated, and it will, we trust eventually, turn out to be a third less than at first imagined.

A communication from a sententious correspondent, who does not mince matters, will supply some additional items of news from this quarter.

We publish the following List of Junks that have arrived from China this season, shewing also their tonnage number &c. which has been kindly handed to us by the authorities!

We have refrained from giving also the quantity of Tea usually reported (most incorrectly,) by the above statement, which is more likely to mislead than otherwise. We can however state that according to the general belief, this year has witnessed one of the largest importations of that staple produce, namely from 110,000 to 120,000 chests and as to *Campor* upwards of 3,000 piculs have been also imported. Thus over the last year the former article exhibits an increase of about one half and the latter about two thirds. The total present average value of the tea may be stated at about 700,000 Dollars, and of the *Campor* at about 100,000 dollars. It is also worthy of remark that in pursuing the comparison further, the number and tonnage of the junks this season shews also an augmentation over the previous one of about at tenth part, and in respect to the population there appears to have been a corresponding increased influx by about the same proportion! We beg to refer our readers to the *Free Press* of the 26th April 1841, for the particulars there given of these matters last year.

JUNKS FROM CHINA.

(From the 1st January to the 10th May, 1842.)

NO OF JUNKS	FROM WHENCE	TONS	PASSENGERS
8	Kong Hoy	794	802
2	Macao	375	460
8	Seanghay	1812	87
10	Kong Moon	815	645
5	Swathow	1137	800
14	Choughim	3100	1850
7	Chopoh	735	170
2	Chim Ho	775	..
2	Sing Seng	250	150
12	Chuan Chew	1896	126
8	Amoy	1107	1040
2	Chunah	93	60
2	Chowan	312	9
1	Tao Chew	225	100
1	Canton	250	15
2	Keang Mahy	575	..
1	Ho Ha Chu	100	100
88		14580	6154

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Averse as I am, and so I think must

every impartial person be, to criticise the proceedings of H. M. Plenipotentiary at this early stage of his career, still I think his late breach of Faith, both with the Chinese and English too glaring to admit of excuse. I refer to the abandonment of the Ports of Chusan and Tinghai—declared by the Plenipotentiary in his Public Notification, dated Ningpo 14th Dec. 1841 to be under the protection of the British forces, and inviting the natives to resume their customary occupations and trades under the assurance of kind treatment, and safeguard from the punishment of their own Mandarins. Again in his Circular Hongkong 26th February, 1842, we find him inviting British merchants to take their produce to these places, where every facility will be afforded them in landing their goods. and in the *improbable* event of Her Majesty's Forces being withdrawn from the Island in question—, a sufficient period will be allowed for all merchants and others to remove their Goods as well as to adjust their accounts."

Now Sir, I wish to ask any man, what faith the Chinese can place in a British Functionary, after this; the probability is, that many poor fellows supplying our ships and Troops with provender are now paying the penalty of their *rashness*; for this it has proved. Our situation in this country, was surely sufficiently difficult prior to this most fatal error, and one of as great importance as ever was committed by the much abused Elliot.

Supposing any Englishman to have landed property at Chusan—(an event not at all improbable)—the certain consequence would have been the plunder of the whole, and who pray would have been answerable for this? why the unfortunate merchant, to be sure, guilty of the gross imprudence of trusting the Word of H. B. M. Representative, Minister Extraordinary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Before our relations with this Nation can be placed on an honorable and advantageous footing, this vacillating mode of proceeding *must* be abandoned, the Chinese despise us, and well they may, forsooth! A glance at our line of conduct from June 1839 to this day, may very satisfactorily account for this. Would not the English nation equally condemn a power, who carried on its negotiations with us in a similar strain? Neither war, nor peace. There has been a singular fatality attending our expeditions to this Land. God forgive if the spell be not off us yet. Mark my words Mr. Editor, and a worse prophecy might be uttered, until we wage *war* with these people, and when I say war, I do not mean bloodshed and slaughter to the North, and brotherly Love to the south" but a War with the nation, and not with a Province,—no good will come of it. What has become of British prowess, and statesmanship, if we are to be tricked and cheated by these people with impunity. I am certain a retrospect of our proceedings will evince woeful mismanagement; more than any clever diplomacy on the part of the Chinese, a people possessing all the darker spots of Asiatic character with but few of its redeeming qualities.

Our Forces are now all assembled at the Seat of War, and a gallant band it is; Englishmen have a right to expect something will be accomplished this season, our brave men will do their duty; let our Plenis do his, and something may yet be done. No negotiating thro' Commissioners—we have had quite enough of that.

I have to apologise for trespassing upon you at this length, at a time when you may have much more interesting matter, but trusting you will deem this worthy of a place in your valuable Journal, believe me, Your's obedy.

Macao, 24th June.

P.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th June, 1842.

By the *Red Rover* from Calcutta, 25th May, and the *Sir Herbert Compton* from Bombay, 18th May, we have received papers from the former to the 16th and latter to the 17th May, as likewise the overland mail to 6th April, which arrived in Bombay on the 13th May. From the *Overland Mail* and the *Monthly Times* we have made copious extracts. The latter paper, which with its supplement contains no less than 128 pages of closely printed matter, is full of interesting intelligence, and we shall avail of its contents more fully here.

after. The most important feature of the news received is Sir Robert Peel's proposal of an income tax of 7½d in the £, a measure, in the minister's opinion, rendered necessary by the deficiency in the revenue, and enabling him to propose reductions in the duty on many articles, of which a list will be found in a preceding column.* Mr. Lindsay brought forward a motion for an address to the Queen to take into favorable consideration the claims of the holders of Opium scrip, and that the Canton ransom money be applied to their payment—his motion was however lost by a majority of 87 to 37. There seems to be therefore no hope for the Opium claimants until the present differences between England and China shall have been arranged, when, no doubt, the Chinese will be made to indemnify the holders of Capt. Elliot's opium scrip. To a question of an hon. member, whether Hongkong was to be retained as a British possession, Sir Robert Peel answered, that he could, whilst the war was proceeding, not be expected to answer such a question. We have elsewhere copied from the monthly Times some official correspondence relating to the application of the Canton ransom money, from which it will be seen that Government disapprove of Capt. Elliot having applied part of it to the payment of his protested bills held by Messrs Dent & Co., and that he is held personally responsible for these amounts as well as for other sums applied for other purposes. Capt. Elliot had not, by the last advices, left England for Texas. From continental Europe the intelligence is of not much interest. French papers mention that it is intended to reduce the naval armament of France; they likewise exult over the Cabool disasters, which had produced the greatest sensation in England. The difference between the Courts of Spain and France, on account of M. de Salvandy's refusing to deliver his credentials into other than the Queen's hands has been arranged, by France instead of a family Ambassador, sending a minister extraordinary who may deliver his credentials into the hands of the Regent. The French frigate *Belle Poule* was to be ready for Sea in the beginning of May; the Prince de Joinville is to circumnavigate the globe in her. It is said the King of Hanover intended abdication in favor of his son.

Our accounts from Jellalabad are to the 23d April; and we have copied from the Indian papers several interesting items of intelligence. Provisions in the camp were very scarce; and the force reduced to half rations; but supplies from Peshawur were shortly expected to arrive.

Naval promotions and appointments:—S. S. L. Crofton of the *Wellesley*, to be Lieut; Lieut. W. E. A. Gordon, to the *Vindictive*; F. B. Seymour, to the *Thalis*.

We learn that the claims handed by American citizens to Commodore Kearney for losses sustained during the attack of the British force on Canton amounted to about 7800 \$; that these were demanded by the Commodore, and that the Chinese paid 10,000 \$ instead, the surplus being, we believe, intended for the parents or nearest relatives of the boy Sherry, who was killed during the attack on the *Morrison's* boat, besides which the Hongmerchants have sent about 2000 \$ worth in teas and other articles to the same parties. After this money was paid, we understand, the claimants altered their minds, and asked a greater sum. Commodore Kearney refused to make another application, and the money remains in the hands of the U. S. Consul, to be by him paid to the parties interested, on application for it, and on their giving a discharge in full for all claims against the Chinese authorities arising from losses sustained on the occasion in question.

We copy below from the *Friend of China* an account of many robberies lately committed at Hongkong, the importance of which that paper seems anxious to extenuate, as not having been so great in amount as several robberies committed in Macao. It is perfectly true that many robberies have been committed here, and there is little doubt that in two at least, and those the most considerable, the house

* For want of room we can only copy it in our next.

servants were implicated; but our cotemporary exaggerates considerably when stating that almost every foreign resident in Macao has lately been robbed; we have heard of five or six instances only. That the thieves in Macao have been more successful than those at Hongkong we fear is less owing to the inglorious of the latter, than to the amount of currency existing in the treasuries of the respective places.

We find in *O Poringuez na China* of Thursday last the following: "H. E. the Governor of this City has resigned, and the Loyal Senate and authorities have accepted his resignation, and determined that for the present the government should be composed of the Juis de Direito, the Vigario Capitular, and the Commandant of the Prince Regent Battalion.

"People of Macao, what is to become of us and of this City, who under present circumstances lose a governor who has so well protected us against so many misfortunes that might have befallen us, our property, and our city?"

We doubt not that all wellwishers to Macao will regret the resignation of M. de Silveira Pinto, who has under very difficult circumstances, during the last three years preserved the quiet of Macao undisturbed, and to whose management it is undoubtedly in great part due that British subjects have been able to reside in Macao during the last two years without further disturbance from the Chinese.

From the same paper we learn that a battalion of European Infantry had been embarked at Goa on board the corvette *Infanta Regente*, with destination for Macao, here to reinforce the garrison; but that immediately after embarkation they refused to proceed; took possession of the ships boats, and returned on shore, where great confusion ensued. The governor M. Lopes de Lima resigned in consequence, appointing another governor ad interim, and left Goa for Bombay in the *Infanta Regente*.

We have had very heavy falls of rain since last Saturday, and regret to learn that they have done considerable injury to several buildings, to the bridges, and roads, in Hongkong. One house had its foundations sapped by the rains and tumbled down, killing two Chinese, and severely wounding another.

Howqua has sent warning to foreign merchants in Canton to be careful whence they procure their water for domestic purposes, there being reason to believe that the wells whence their servants are in the habit of procuring it have been poisoned; also to be careful as to whence they procure their food, as attempts at poisoning provisions have been made, in consequence of which several Chinese have died. It is said the soldiery now in Canton, chiefly from Honan and Hoo-pih are the perpetrators of this diabolical mischief, and that several vendors of poisoned sweetmeats have lately been caught and punished by the authorities. Some thrashings they got during some disorders that happened in Canton immediately before the attack of the British, are said to have instigated them to seeking revenge in this infamous manner.

H. M. S. *Vindictive*, Capt. Nicholas, bearing the pendant of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, arrived at Hongkong on the 19th, after an amazingly short voyage, she having left Torbay on the 21st March. Particulars of the passage we copy from the *Canton Register Extra* of 23rd June. Sir Thomas Cochrane has hoisted his flag on board the *Blenheim*, and will for the present, we hear, remain at Hongkong.

"The *Vindictive* left Torbay on the 21st of March; arrived at Madeira in four days and a half, and at Porto Praya, St. Jago, in ten days from England, where she remained nearly two days and a half, watering. She crossed the line on the night of the 8th of April, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 38° 30' early on the morning of the 3d of May, and passed without half gunshot of the S. E. end of the island of Amsterdam on the 14th of June, being just eleven days only from the meridian of the Cape, a distance nearly three thousand miles!

"After leaving Amsterdam she unfortunately met a gale of wind from the N. E., which delayed her several days; and took her within 400 miles of the coast of New Holland, and she could with ease have reached Swan river within sixty days from England, the gale having been directly fair for it.

"She arrived off Javahead on the 30th of May, just 70 days from England. In the Straits of Sunda she was unfortunately becalmed six days, and did not arrive at Anjer until the 5th of June, where she remained one day, watering, and anchored in Hongkong bay on Sunday morning the 19th of June, being her ninetyeth day from Torbay, upwards of three of which she was at anchor: thus having completed the voyage in less than 87 days under sail.

"The *Vindictive* was originally a 74, but was never at sea as such, having been altered to a frigate on the plan of Mr. Blake, the present master shipwright of Portsmouth dockyard, about nine years ago; and strange to tell, for reasons which remain to be explained, she was never commissioned until the end of last year; soon Captain Nicolas, at his urgent request, was removed to her from the *Belleisle*, 74, which he had before commanded in the mediterranean fleet and on the coast of Ireland.

"Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, whose flag she has brought out, Captain Nicolas, and indeed, every officer in the ship, are enthusiastic in her praise, and they all unanimously agree in stating that she has every good quality, and not one fault! She frequently ran 296 miles in the 24 hours, and once or twice it is said, above 300 miles. She is a beautiful ship, and amongst her other matchless qualities is that of being enabled to fire six long sixty-eight pounders right ahead, and six right astern on a line with her keel; and the shot from her bow guns will cross each of other at the distances of 100 yards from the ship."

We have much pleasure in publishing the following, received from Capt. Hutcheson.

To the Secretary of the Humane Society Macao.
Sir,—As I understand it is the wish of the Society to ascertain the number of lives saved in the China seas, I have much pleasure in having to inform you that on the 30th of May at 1 p. m. in 9° 40' North and 110° 23' East. I picked up 12 men and 1 Boy off the wreck of a Cochinese Junk which had lost both mast and rudder and was lacking considerably. Had we not providentially arrived to their rescue they must have perished in a few hours, as it came on to blow immediately afterwards.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir, your most obedient servant.
G. HUTCHESON,
Command. H. C. Transport Malilik Behar.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1842.

HONGKONG.

From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, 16th June.

We are informed that the learned author the "Systema Phoneticon Scripturæ Sinicæ" has safely arrived in his native country, and has urged on the attention of the French and English Governments, his proposals to publish a translation of the Grand Dictionary of the Emperor Kang-hi. A perfect copy of the best edition of which work, we believe he had presented to him by a much respected resident. Monsieur Gallery proposes to stereotype two editions one English and the other French. We hope he will obtain the assistance so gigantic and praiseworthy an undertaking so well merits. He has already commenced his labours, with the view to the ultimate accomplishment of his grand design. The estimated cost of this work cannot be less than 100,000 dollars, and will take at least ten years time to complete it, on the proposed plan. Monsieur Gallery has selected a location on our Island and hopes a few months only will elapse before he and his Printers and Assistants are domiciled and at work in our town.

ROBBERIES.—On Friday night, the 3rd inst one of the China houses of Mr Almack was broken into. One of the thieves was captured, as he entered the perforated wall. His three companions escaped. The prisoner was sentenced, we are told, by the Chief magistrate to receive sixty lashes, or rather strokes of the bamboo; for that is the mode of inflicting corporal punishments among the Chinese, and which we have adopted. The same night the Godown of Messrs Townsend and Co. were forcibly entered, and robbed of property amounting to between three and four hundred dollars in value. An unsuccessful attempt was also made on the premises of Messrs D. Wilson and Co. of Calcutta. The thieves however managed to enter the next night by means of a ladder placed at the first floor window; they abstracted property of about \$200 value. Some cases which contained property, were found at the waterside, and it is presumed the robbers were of the same gang, which the week before came from Kowloon and attempted to force the Godown of Mr Pybus. We are informed on that occasion they were completely armed à la Chinoise. Some of the carpenters employed on the buildings near,

although aware of their intentions, did not give the alarm; alleging they dared not, for fear of the robbers, who would, they said, have then attacked them. We are glad to say that we know no instance, as at Macao, of outrages on the person as well as the property of foreign residents. We have been assured that our Kowloon visitors are no strangers at Macao; some of our friends affirm they are of the same gang, which not long since, robbed the domiciles of almost every foreign resident there, and but a few weeks ago, forced open the treasury of an eminent firm, and undisturbed and undetected, carried away an amount in Specie; which it is averred, will far exceed the aggregate amount of all the losses by robbery which have occurred in Hongkong since it has been a British possession.

NOTICE.

WANTS A SITUATION as Clerk in a mercantile establishment, a young man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For Particulars apply at the Canton Press Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED

18. (A.) *Lowell*, Lough, Peirce, Manila.
18. (Sp.) *Isabel II*, do.
19. (B.) *Masden*, Dare, Chusan.
19. H. M. S. *Vindictive*, Capt. Nicholas, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, from England 21st March.
19. H. M. S. *Hazard*, Capt. Bell, Sing. P. nang.
20. (B.) *Linnæ*, Philip, Chusan.
20. *Isabella Robertson*, Kelly, Sing. & Cal.
22. *Hope*, Barrett, do. do
23. *Arcthusa*, Christian, Java.
22. *Red Rover*, Wright, Calcutta.
22. *Sir H. Compton*, Bolton, Bombay.
23. *Isabella*, Harden, Bombay.
23. *Wm. Cillies*, Clark, do.
23. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, do.
23. *Charlotte*, Liebscheyager, do.
23. *Queen Victoria*, Conner, do.
33. *Bero of Malown*, Jackson, Madras.

PASSENGERS Per

Isabella Robertson, Mrs. Ross, Mr A. S. Drysdale, Capt. Hudson.

June. SAILED

15. (B.) *Jane*, Leese, Manila.
19. *Sea Queen*, Harvey Sing. and Calcutta.
19. (Sp.) *Romancito*, Gonzales, Manila.
19. *Singular*, do.
24. (B.) *Harlequin*, do, Bombay.
25. *Regular*, Budd, London.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

From China—31st March, *Blakely and Fatima*, 1st April City of Derry. From Manila—1st April, *Edina*.

DEPARTURES.

For Manila—15th March, *Querido*. For China—20th March, *Judith Allen*, 25th do. *Anna Maria*, 25th do. *Raymond*, 25th do. H. M. S. *Wolverine*, 25th do. H. M. Steamer *Driver*, 21st do. H. M. S. *Vindictive*, 19th do. H. M. S. *Minden*, 25th do. *Copeland*, 25th do. *Chebar*, 20th do. *Caroline*, 20th do. *Mary Ann Edie*, 26th *Claudine*.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Liverpool,—*John Horton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Ann Birdson*, *Davecot*, *Gulnare*, *Devon*, *Gemini*, *Peruvian*, *Elizabeth*, *Pink*, *Anna Maria*, *Judith Allen*, *Anna Maria*, *Raymond*, *Copeland*, *Chebar*, *Caroline*, *Mary Ann Edie*, *Claudine*.

From Bombay,—*Drongan*, *Charlotte*, *England*, *Bucphalus*, *Jamseljee*, *Jejeebohy*, *Island Queen*, *Anonyma*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Cornwallis*, *Agnedre*, *Helen*, *Salem*, *Fumistari*, *Asia*, *Edinburgh*, *Dianna*, *Ellen*, *Corra*.

From Calcutta,—*Dido*, *Water Witch*, *Clown*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th April.	SINGAPORE, 12th June.
UNITED STATES, March 15.	MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 25th May.	AMOI, 28th May.
BOMBAY, 18th May.	CHUSAN, 5th June.
JAVA, 4th June.	

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 40.]

Macao, Saturday, 2nd July, 1842.

[No. 352.]

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road, }
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842. }

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

Wm. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DUNMAN in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.

PATERSON, MARTIN & Co

Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of PATERSON & Co., and in Glasgow under that of PATERSON, MARTIN & Co. is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) PATERSON & Co.

PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late firm of PATERSON & Co. having assumed JOHN CAMPBELL as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of DYCE, MARTIN & Co., and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Singapore, Mr. DYCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.

(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN.

By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

(Sd.) C. CARNIE.

ALEXANDER DYCE.

By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed)

W. E. ACRAMAN.

SAMUEL BRIGGS.

R. THURBURN.

F. W. COLLARD.

R. THURBURN.

R. C. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report them-

selves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

STORAGE at HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

B. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A. I. Barque "KATHERINE STEWART FORBES," Capt. HOBBS, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship "INTRINSIC," 537 Tons, N. M. DAVIDSON Commander, now at anchor in the Macao Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNALL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. BULL, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE JOHN HORTON, Capt. CUNNINGHAM, will sail in a few days. For passage only (having good accommodations). Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Barque "ABBOT'S READING" A I 350 Tons, Capt. CRAWFORD, now at Whampoa. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, AQUINO Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

or M. J. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.



THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. KELL on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION as Clerk in a mercantile establishment, a young man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For Particulars apply at the Canton Press Office.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt.; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

LOST on the Praya Grande, or on the road back of the Fort St. Francisco leading to the hill. A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of \$10 will be given on delivery of the Keys to the undersigned, or to Messrs Gibb Livingston & Co. Macao, 9th June, 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "HELENA" in the Typa. American Pilot BREAD, in barrels.

do. Navy, do. in air tight Hhds.

Navy superior BUTTER in barrels each containing 8 stone Jars of 10 lb packed in salt; apply on board. Macao, 2nd July 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SWAINS PANACRA, compound extract of SARSAPARILLA, Spermacetti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 2nd July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" laying in the Typa.

Cases of Basses BEER,

Le ROSE CLARET,

OILMAN'S STORES,

SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,

Provision RICE,

GRAIN,

COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hhds per "Anna Eliza." apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

DALLAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.
CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.
SELTZER WATER new.
OILMAN'S STORES late imports.
BEEF in tierces; Pork in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Faience Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, at \$3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—On board the Hamburg Ship-Francoise, in Macao Roads.

CLARET, St Julien and St Estephe,

HOCK,

COGNAC BRANDY,

CHAMPAGNE,

CHERRY CORDIAL,

GLASSWARE, &c.

Apply to Captain BERNDT on board.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & FINE WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

A. A. De MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road; AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

THE CANTON PRESS.

FOR SALE.—1,600 piculs CHILIAN PIG COPPER on board the American ship "HELENA," Capt. Benjamin, now lying in the Roads; apply to **RUSSELL & Co.** or to **A. A. RITCHIE.**

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIR & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEAN CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to

J. A. DE SILVA.
at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to **B. LEMOS.**

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.

MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior.
COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.
HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds. PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAO LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged

for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

A LIST OF ARTICLES (THE PRODUCE OF THE EAST INDIES) ON WHICH A MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT DUTY IS PROPOSED BY HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

ARTICLES.	Present Rates of Duty	Proposed New Rates of Duty			ARTICLES.	Present Rates of Duty	Proposed New Rates of Duty		
		From Foreign Countries.	Produce of & from British Possessions.				From Foreign Countries.	Produce of & from British Possessions.	
SAGO cwt.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 0 3		Drugs, Dyes, &c. (continued)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SPICES, Cassia Ligna lb	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 1		Gum, Arabic cwt.	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	
from British Possessions lb	0 1 0				Shellac lb	0 6 0	0 1 8	0 0 6	
other places lb	0 1 0				Lac Dye lb	0 6 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	
Cinnamon—					Copal lb	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	
from British Possessions lb	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 3		Animi lb	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	
other places lb	0 1 0				Kino lb	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	
Cloves lb	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 3		Indigo lb	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 2	
Ginger, Preserved—					British Possessions lb	0 0 3			
from British Possessions lb	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 1		Stick Lac cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
other places lb	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 1		Rhubarb lb	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 1½	
Ginger—					Saltpetre lb	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 3	
from British Possessions lb	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 5 0		Senna lb	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 0 0½	
other places lb	2 13 0				Terra Japonica cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Mace lb	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 3		Turmeric lb	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 1	
Nutmeg—					Vermilion lb	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 1½	
from British Possessions lb	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 1 9		SILK—Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other material, the produce of, and imported from Brit. Possessions, for every £100 of value lb	20 0 0	....	10 ½ cent.	
other places lb	0 3 6				COFFEE lb	0 1 3	0 0 8	0 0 4	
Wild, in the Shell lb	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6		The produce of, and imported from, any British Possessions in America, the British Possessions within the limits of the E. I. Co.'s Charter, Sierra Leone, or Mauritius lb	0 0 6			
Pimento lb	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1		Imported from any British Possessions within the limits of the E. I. Co.'s Charter, not being the produce thereof lb	0 0 9			
Pepper, of all sorts lb	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 3		Imported from any other place within those limits lb	0 1 0			
SEEDS, Linseed and Flax Qr.	0 1 0	cwt 0 10 0	0 0 6		CANES, Bamboo 1000	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 0 3	
Mustard Bush.	0 8 0	— 0 2 6	0 1 3		Rattans, not ground lb	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	
Rape Qr.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	0 0 6		FEATHERS, Ostrich, dressed lb	1 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	
WOOD, Ebony, B. P. Ton.	0 3 0				undressed lb	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 1½	
Otherwise lb	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6		Paddy Bird lb	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Sapan Wood lb	0 1 0	ton 0 5 0	0 2 6		JAPANNED or LACQUERED WARE, 100 value cwt.	20 0 0	15 ½ cent.	7½ ½ cent.	
COCOA-NUT OIL cwt.	0 1 3	ton 0 1 3	0 0 7½		SHELLS, Mother-of-Pearl lb	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	
DRUGS, DYES, &c.					TERTH, Elephants' cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Aloes lb	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 0 1		Sea-Cow, Sea-Horse, or Sea-Morse lb	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
of and from British Poss.	0 0 2								
Borax cwt.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0						
Refined lb	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 2 6						
Crucal lb	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 0 6						
Camphor lb	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6						
Refined lb	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 0						
Cardamoms lb	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 1						
Caoutchouc cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6						
Castor lb	0 0 6	cwt 0 2 0	0 1 0						
China Root lb	0 0 3	lb 0 0 3	0 0 1½						
Coculus Indicus lb	0 2 6	cwt 0 5 0	0 2 6						

As the proposed New Rates of Duties specified above will differ materially between Foreign and British Produce, it will be essentially necessary that all Goods shipped in future should be accompanied by CERTIFICATES, stating that they are of British Growth.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTS OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE QUESTION. (FROM A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER ISSUED ON THE 14TH OF MARCH.)

CHINA.—CAPT. C. ELLIOT, &c.—This is a return to an address of the House of Commons, dated March 7, 1842, for "Copies of any communications which may have been received from Capt. Elliot, explaining or having any bearing upon the transactions with the Chinese authorities, which are adverted to in Viscount Canning's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, of Nov. 3, 1841, but which had not been received at the date of that letter."

We subjoin the following extract of a letter from Capt. Elliot to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated 53, Cadogan-place, January 25, 1842. —

"I must give some account of the circumstances out of which the second movement upon Canton, in May, 1841, arose. The trade of the season was now fairly off,

The transactions adverted to in Viscount Canning's letter of the 3rd of November, 1841, are the demand and the receipt from the Chinese authorities of the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, under certain articles entered into by these authorities on the 27th of May, 1841.

and I was rid, therefore, of one great anxiety and of the chief motive of remaining at Canton; and, as the spring advanced, it became of importance to set forward northward without further delay, and in order to begin operations before the intense heat should set in. The reinforcements had not arrived, but, nevertheless, on the 18th of May, every arrangement had been completed for an immediate departure up the coast. But though the trade of the season had been sent home, there were still, of course, lives and property and interests of great magnitude to be left behind us at Canton; and during the two months of truce which had elapsed, secret preparations had been made by the Imperial Commissioners in violation of the terms of it, and which threatened danger to these interests and this life and property, if we should leave them without a force adequate for their protection. The obvious purpose of these preparations was, to detain us to the southward till the favourable monsoon for proceeding up the coast had passed away. Thus it became necessary to destroy these preparations. They were of a somewhat formidable nature. Heavy masses of troops had been daily pouring into the city from the other provinces, and the lines of defence between the Dutch and French 'Follies' had been strongly

armed and fortified. At length, one of the batteries which we had carried and dismantled in the operations of March (in the Shamoen or western suburb) was re-armed, contrary to express understanding, that no re-arming should take place in any of the works we had allowed them to re-occupy. As soon as I had authentically ascertained this fact, I demanded the immediate disappearance of that and every kind of warlike preparation, and declared that I must hold a contrary course to be a violation of the truce. The Chinese authorities evaded these demands, and at once placed us in a situation to strike a heavy and swift blow on the spot, and disembarrass ourselves of all this preparation before we went northwards. The measure was otherwise very agreeable to my own sense of the public convenience; for I had reason to know that there was a large mass of treasure collected in the Imperial treasury for the purpose of carrying on the war; and it was also desirable to avail ourselves of so suitable an occasion for withdrawing the vessels of war from the river, for operations to the north, as the result of a successful stroke would afford. It had been necessary to keep eight or nine sail constantly in the river (from Whampoa and in the channel upwards) to recure the objects of the convention of March. The

definite political purposes in view at the moment were to break up the large contingent force from the other provinces assembled at Canton, to destroy the formidable aggressive preparation of the last two months, and to tame the spirit, and cripple the resources, of the Government, by dismissing the Imperial Commissioners, and leaving a contribution on the Treasury, in part satisfaction of the heavy demands on her Majesty's Government. With these purposes, and after previous concert with the military and naval authorities, I moved them, on the 17th of May, to lose no time in directing the whole force upon Canton, and I repaired there myself the same day, to watch proceedings, collect information, and take care that the safety of the merchants remaining there should not be hazarded by too long continuance in the factories. By the 21st of May, the main body of the force had arrived within ten miles of Canton, and having ground to believe, from private and trustworthy sources of information, that the moment of outbreak was at hand, I warned the remaining merchants to depart, and embarked myself on the evening of that day. At eleven p. m. (21st) the enemy opened their attack, with a very steadily-directed attempt to fire the ships of war lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the factories, under cover of a creditable cannonade from the works recently re-armed, and others along shore, which had been well marked, the whole supported by a powerful flotilla, ready to act according to circumstance. But the military operations have been so amply reported that I may spare any further details on those subjects than may be necessary for the narrative purpose of this paper. A flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire ships was destroyed; a line of works mounting more than sixty pieces of artillery was carried; and a small British force moved through ground presenting great natural difficulties in the face of a numerous enemy; wrested from the enemy, in the space of eight hours, a line of steep and fortified heights, protected by a well-sustained fire from the city walls, routed a heavy mass of troops posted on the immediate left of their own lines, remaining masters of positions that commanded the northern gates and the whole city of Canton. In this situation, of affairs I was enabled to conclude a convention with the local authorities, by which the Imperial commissioners were subjected to the disgrace of forced departure from the city; the troops from the other provinces were constrained to evacuate, in the sight of our own force, without banners displayed (a sign of humiliation in China); 6,000,000 dollars were received from the Imperial treasury in diminution of the just claims of her Majesty's Government; a further sum of more than £80,000 has been paid in compensation of the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories, and certain previous violence committed by the Government of Canton; and we were left in a situation forthwith to withdraw the whole armament from the dangerous effect of the river service upon the health of the force for movement to the northward. This is the statement of what was achieved by the brief campaign of less than ten days."

From the London Times, 18th March.

ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.—COMPENSATION FOR OPIUM SEIZED BY THE CHINESE.

MR. LINDSAY rose, in pursuance of notice, to move—"That the house will, upon Thursday, the 7th day of April next, resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the following address to Her Majesty—that is to say, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the circumstances under which the British merchants and others, subjects of the British Crown, did on the 27th day of March, 1839, upon the requisition of Captain Elliot, superintendent of British trade in Canton, surrender to the said Captain Elliot, for the service of Her Majesty's Government, 20,283 chests of opium, on the assurance of the said Captain Elliot that he, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, held himself responsible in the fullest and most unreserved manner for the same, and further that compensation for the injury sustained by Her Majesty's subjects was the first of the demands made by Her Majesty upon the Government of China (to enforce which an expedition was sent out), and that a sum of money having now been received from the Government of China, Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to advance to such British merchants and others, on account of their respective losses, to the extent of the sum received from the Chinese Government, after deducting the amount awarded by Her Majesty to the captors, and to assure Her Majesty that this house will make good the same." The hon. member said he had to request the indulgence of the house while he endeavoured to state the case which had been intrusted to him as clearly and succinctly as it was in his power. The circumstances which had given rise to the case were well known to the house. It would be in the recollection of hon. gentlemen that a large quantity of opium, the property of British merchants, had been delivered to the superintendent of the British trade in China. It was not necessary that at the present time he should enter into the merits or demerits of the trade in opium. It was sufficient for his present argument, in the first place, to prove that the legality of the trade in

opium was clearly recognized and sanctioned by the British Government. To prove this he would read, if the house would allow him, a very short extract from the report of the committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1832, in which it was clearly acknowledged that the opium trade was a trade proper to be conducted. After having had all the anomalies of the trade explained to them they came to the conclusion, on the complete information before them, "That in the present state of the revenue of India it does not appear desirable to abandon so important a source of revenue as the opium trade, the duty on opium being one which falls principally on the foreign consumer, and which appears on the whole less liable to objection than any other which can be proposed." Another portion of the report was as follows:—"That it would be imprudent to rely on the opium monopoly as a permanent source of revenue, and that the time might probably not be very far distant when it might be desirable to substitute an export duty, and thus, by the increased production under a system of freedom, to endeavour to obtain some compensation of the loss of the monopoly profit." These words were of some importance to the present case, because it was clear that the crisis which arrived in China was chiefly the consequence of the increased production of British opium which was occasioned by the sanction given to the trade by such authorities as that to which he had referred. His object in making his present address to the house was twofold—first, to endeavour to prove that the honour and character of the country were involved in the full redemption of certain pledges given by Capt. Elliot, on the guarantee of which the British merchants in China surrendered a vast quantity of opium; and, secondly, to endeavour to convince the house that it was desirable, on all grounds of justice and expediency, that those pledges should be redeemed. It was important to show that British subjects trading to China conceived Captain Elliot to be possessed of full authority, which they were bound to obey; and in order to do this he should next proceed to read the words of the act of Parliament and order in Council granting this authority.—"By act 3 and 4 of William IV., his late Majesty was empowered, by commission or warrant under his sign manual, to appoint not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects to be superintendents of the trade of British subjects to and from China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade; and by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to give to the superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments, for the breach of any such directions and regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders should be specified." He would allow that the act of Parliament was, perhaps, not very satisfactory, as it would presently appear that all that had been done by the order in Council was to invest Captain Elliot with the powers held by the supercargo of the East India Company. In pursuance of this act of Parliament, an order was made by his late Majesty in Council, on the 9th of December, 1833, by which it was ordered "that all the powers and authorities which, on the 21st day of April, 1834, should by law be vested in the supercargoes of the East India Company, over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects at the port of Canton, should be, and the same were thereby, vested in the superintendents for the time being appointed under and by virtue of the said act of Parliament." The authority of the East India Company's supercargo enabled them to deport from the country British subjects misconducting themselves, to take away licenses from ships, and to exercise general control over the trade of the company to China. So great was the impulse given by the East India Company to the opium trade, with the view of increasing the revenue derived from it, that it at length extended over the whole coast of China, and established itself without the port of Canton, thereby greatly endangering the regular and legal trade. As a proof of the authority exercised by captain Elliot, he would read to the house the following order issued on the 18th of December, 1838, to which due obedience was paid:—"December 18, 1838.—I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, moved by urgent considerations of all Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the trade of Canton, do hereby formally give notice and require, that all British-owned schooners, cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft, either habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris, should proceed forth of the same within the space of three days from the date of these presents, and not return within the Bocca Tigris, being engaged in the said illicit opium traffic." The British subjects to whom these vessels belonged obeyed the order of the superintendent, and retired out of the river. He need not enter into the particulars of the crisis produced at Canton by the arrival of commissioner Lin. Captain Elliot was not in Canton at the moment when the first arbitrary measures were taken, but hearing that the lives of British subjects were in

danger, he, with that frank courage and gallantry which distinguished his character,—for so he (Mr. Lindsay) must admit, however much he might differ from the gallant officer on some points,—immediately repaired to that city. They had heard a high authority in that house, who was borne out by the great name of the Duke of Wellington, declare that capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in acting thus. On arriving at Canton, he found that a great crisis had occurred; all the British subjects were in prison, and capt. Elliot immediately said, on the moment of his arrival, that he would take on himself the whole charge and responsibility of the measures to be taken. He would now read the public notice of captain Elliot, on which the whole case rested, and the question for the house to decide would be, whether the country was or was not responsible for what captain Elliot did on that occasion. The notice was addressed to British subjects in Canton and was dated March 27, 1839:—"I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained in Canton by the provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty, so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high commissioner, issued directly to me under the seal of the hon. officers, to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country. Now I, the said chief superintendent, that constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton, forthwith to make a surrender to me, for the service of her said Majesty's Government, to be delivered over to the Government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective control; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction, and to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. And I, the said chief superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese Government. And I, the said chief superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium, the property of British subjects, that, failing the surrender of the said opium into my hands at or before 6 o'clock this day, I, the said chief superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's Government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium. And it is specially to be understood, that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government. Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton, in China, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1839, at 6 of the clock in the morning.—CHARLES ELLIOT, chief superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China." It would be seen, from what he had read, that captain Elliot enjoined British subjects in China to deliver up their property for the service of the Government of Great Britain. He (Mr. Lindsay) would at once grant that the Chinese government would have been justified in seizing all the opium on the coast of China if they had been able to do so. But they had not done so; they had not dared to attempt it. The opium surrendered to captain Elliot was entirely out of the power of the Chinese, and a large portion of it had already been ordered away from China, and was sailing down the Chinese seas to Singapore. At the urgent request of the superintendent it was brought back again, in order to be delivered to him. He would not maintain that the country was responsible for any acts which might be done by a foreign Minister in a distant country, because some of those acts might be so injudicious and erroneous, that the country would be quite justified in repudiating them, especially if they involved anything derogatory to the character of the country. But when any acts were done by a foreign Minister for the purpose of forwarding a series of great political events, and when the Government of the country approved generally of their scope and tenor, it was impossible, with any regard to the honour of the country, to repudiate a certain portion of them. Did the late Government then disavow of the scope and tenor of captain Elliot's proceedings? Far from it. They approved them most highly, nay, more, the Duke of Wellington, in the other house, expressed his general approbation of them. The home Government immediately raised him to the dignity of Plenipotentiary, and empowered him to carry on negotiations of the highest consequence with the empire of China. With regard to the sums of money that had been obtained by Her Majesty's Government from the Chinese authorities, he would read an extract from the letter of captain Elliot to Lord Aberdeen, printed in return to an order of the

House of commons:—The definite political purposes in view at the moment were to break up the large contingent force from the other provinces assembled at Canton, to destroy the formidable aggressive preparations of the last two months, and to tame the spirit and cripple the resources of the Government, by dismissing the imperial commissioners, and levying a contribution on the treasury in part satisfaction of the heavy demands of Her Majesty's Government.... In this situation of affairs, I was enabled to conclude a convention with the local authorities, by which the imperial commissioners were subjected to the disgrace of forced departure from the city; the troops from the other provinces were constrained to evacuate in the sight of our own force without banners displayed (a sign of humiliation in China); 6,000,000 dollars were recovered from the Imperial Treasury in diminution of the just claims of Her Majesty's Government; a further sum of more than 80,000,000 has been paid in compensation of the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories, and certain previous violence committed by the Government of Canton; and we were left in a situation forthwith to withdraw the whole armament from the dangerous effects of the river service upon the health of the force for movement to the northward." This fact ought to be taken in connexion with the statement of the noble lord, the late leader of the House of commons (Lord J. Russell), relative to the object of the Chinese expedition. The noble lord was asked, what was the object of these preparations? The answer was, that "In the first place they were to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's superintendent and Her Majesty's subjects by the Chinese Government; and in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants, trading with China indemnification for the loss of their property incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese Government." With reference to the compensation granted to persons who had sustained loss in consequence of the measures of the Chinese, he would take this opportunity of directing the attention of Government to the claim of Joseph Coolidge, an American citizen, which, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, and the exorbitant amount of it, had excited much curiosity. It was as follows:—

Office Furniture	1640
House Furniture	4570
Wardrobe	1800
Comptroller's and servants effects	1300
Books	400
Cow and dog	250
Some item not remembered by us ..	300
	<hr/>
	10,260
Add 100 per cent for inconvenience ..	10,260
Loss of office books	5000
Loss of private books	1000
Repairs of the Factory	2000
Cash taken from the treasury about ..	5100

Making a sum total of....\$ 33,710.44

He (Mr Lindsay) should be glad to know on what the claims of this gentleman, the amount of which, it appeared from the return of the compensation money, was immediately paid over to him, consisted? This person had obtained 100 per cent. upon the value of his cow and dog, and the article not remembered by him.* British subjects were deprived of their property; while the extravagant claim of this American citizen was paid in full. He (Mr Lindsay) had now concluded the first branch of his argument. He now wished to make a few remarks on the question of the political expediency of granting compensation to these parties; and with this view, he would read a few extracts from the report of the select committee appointed to investigate the grievances complained of in the petition of merchants interested in the China trade, presented on the 24th of March, 1840. He believed that the first object of the appointment of a committee to inquire into these embarrassing and difficult points was, that they might give a clear and definite opinion on the merits or demerits of the claims. The committee collected together a vast deal of information, but they expressed no opinion, and he could not but think that there must have been a feeling in their minds that it would be a difficult matter to give an opinion militating against the claims. Out of the 20,283 chests of opium surrendered to the Chinese, five sixths or four-fifths belonged to native merchants of India; and he would read a letter, written by a native merchant, and which was produced in the evidence of Mr. Macalmon. The letter was as follows:—"The poor natives are not to be blamed for having traded in opium, but the East India Company, who have in every way fostered the trade, and are now drawing an immense revenue from the same. You will be surprised when we tell you, that notwithstanding all that has occurred, yes—

* This is a mistake; the items were all enumerated in the memorandum given by Mr. Coolidge to Capt. Elliot; but the above enumeration was taken from the *Canton Press*; we gave it from memory, and the item was not remembered by us. Ed. C. P.

terday's Government gazette contained the usual annual proclamation for the granting of passes for the Malwa opium, and we learn from Calcutta that the Supreme Government intend to bring forward 15,000 chests of Patna and 7,500 chests of Benares opium, now ready in their godowns, and that none of the opium agencies are to be discontinued. We enclose for your perusal an extract on this subject:—"The Indian Government have taken no steps whatever to check the sale or growth of the drug, but continue to draw immense profits from a trade that they pretend to call contraband. Is it honourable, is it dignified, for a Government to foster a trade that is contraband, and by which their subjects will ultimately be ruined? If the Home Government wish, there will be no difficulty in putting an entire stop to the trade, and thereby relieve the poor natives, who easily fall into so seducing, but at the same time most dangerous trade. Does it not appear ridiculous that on the one hand Captain Elliot delivers up 20,000 chests, while on the other the Indian Government are bringing forward for sale upwards of 40,000 chests more?" Another letter, dated Bombay, January 29, 1840, written by another native merchant, stated, "If your good nation does not come forward, and openly give some assurance for the opium indemnity, you may depend that many respectable men will put an end to their lives. We have already seen two instances, and many more will occur in the interior, as men of high spirit and ancient family cannot bear the disgrace of appealing to the insolvent law. We are ourselves confident that the Government will ultimately redeem the pledge of their own officer, but what will be the use when the mischief is done?" Nevertheless, a long time had now elapsed, and yet no relief had been afforded to these parties. It was stated in another letter from a native Bombay merchant, a man whose character and conduct stood so high that he had been judged fit to receive the honour of knighthood, and was the first native that obtained that distinction:—"The question now rests between the two Governments of England and China, and it is for the former to determine what course to pursue for the recovery of the property surrendered by Her Majesty's representative, whose pledge, we should consider, must be binding, as else all faith in the Government will be at an end. Our property has been peaceably surrendered for the service of our Sovereign, on the unreserved full pledge of Her Majesty's superintendent that the full value should be repaid to us, and, in our opinion, it now only remains to hasten forward the settlement of these uncontested claims." The letter concluded in the following terms:—"Had the British Parliament disallowed the continuance to the company of the opium monopoly, and branded its name as contraband and immoral, then the question would have been materially altered, and every man would have traded on his own risk; but, by the course pursued, a pledge was given, which must be fulfilled, and which we and all others are entitled to reckon upon without a shadow of a doubt. We rest upon the honour and integrity of the British Government." He put it then to the house, would not the refusal of compensation shake the confidence of every native of India in the "honour and integrity of the British Government?" (Hear.) He implored the house to consider on what was based the power by which this country ruled over the countless millions of India. It was the power of public opinion, and the confidence entertained by the natives that this country was prepared to act with perfect faith and honesty. (Hear.) What was it that had kept the native troops of India faithful in times of difficulty? It was the confidence reposed in the promises made by the Government of this country, whatever party might be in office. What induced the natives of India to come to our courts of justice, and feel a willingness to submit their cases to be judged by natives of a distant country comparatively ignorant of the usages of their country? What was it, but a feeling of confidence, that by doing so they would always obtain justice? (Hear, hear.) They all had recently to deplore the occurrence of a great disaster in India; but he apprehended that two such disasters would not be so fatal to the supremacy of England in that empire as any one act which should shake the confidence of its natives in the "honour and integrity" of the British nation. (Cheers.) There was not a district in India where many of the natives would not be reduced to poverty, unless the pledge given by Capt. Elliot were fully and honourably redeemed; and the present was not a time for inflicting a blow on the character of this country. (Hear.) He must confess that he had not met with much encouragement on his application on this subject from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he now begged to appeal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the hon. member for the University of Cambridge, in his character of a liberal and high-minded statesman. He entreated the right hon. gentleman to look, in that capacity, at the question in all its bearings on the honour and character of this country, rather than to consider it as a mere money question. He begged also to appeal to the noble lord who had lately presided over the foreign affairs of this country. He had great pleasure, not only in bearing his humble testimony to the noble lord's urbanity in all official intercourse, which was a valuable quality in a Minister, but in acknowledging the value of one of his last official acts—the sending to China of that distinguished officer, Sir H. Pottinger, who, he believed, was admirably fitted to bring affairs to a settlement on a proper and honourable basis. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by proposing the motion of which he had given notice.

EUROPE.

From the Monthly Times, 4th April.

Arrangements are in progress by which, at no distant period, the communication between this country and India, will take place every fortnight. We know that great activity prevails on the part of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to accomplish this undertaking, and that they are quite alive to the urgent necessity of such increased frequency of communication. The *Precurator* will in all probability become the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and will materially assist the changes in hand.

Who is to be the new Commander-in-Chief in India? There is no doubt on the subject, provided two difficulties can be overcome. Sir Thomas Mc Mahon and Sir Hugh Gough, are both senior to Sir Henry Hardinge, and therefore, notwithstanding the anxiety that exists to appoint Sir Henry Hardinge, unless local rank can be conferred, India will lose Sir Henry's valuable services. This question is just now a puzzle at the Horse Guards.

At a Meeting of the creditors of Acraman, Morgan and Co. at Bristol, on the 4th, it was unanimously resolved to give the partners time, to complete their existing contracts, to the 31st December, and to wind up the concern under the inspection of five gentlemen named.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* says, "Sir Benjamin D'Urban goes to India as Commander in Chief." We think this a premature notification. It is in contemplation to send a distinguished officer to command the whole force west of the India, and this officer may be Sir Benjamin D'Urban; but the appointment, for certain reasons, will not be made for some days to come.

The *Gazette du Midi* of the 15th ult., publishes a letter from Algiers, of the 10th, announcing that General Bugeaud had concluded a treaty of peace with all the chiefs of the Regency, to each of whom he had promised to pay a sum of 50,000f.; and the *Constitutionnel* says that Ab-del-Kader is now wandering about, accompanied only by his brother and some slaves. The Emir, from his loss of power, and from his being abandoned by those whom he had brought up, has become exceedingly suspicious and distrustful. His former kalifas, Mustapha Ben Thamy and the Kaid of Mascara, no longer come near him, and he often goes ten leagues without his attendants knowing anything of the matter.

DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The report of the Scientific Commission, composed of Professor Airey, Sir John Herschel, Mr. Lubbock, and other persons distinguished in science, appointed to inquire into the present standard weights and measures, proposes, among others, three important points:—1st A system of decimal computation to be adopted in all weights, measures, and monies; 2nd, The total abolition of Troy weight and substitution of avoirdupois; and 3rd, Correction of the local standards of the kingdom, which are at present highly imperfect, and the revision of the laws relating to their examination by inspectors, and the preservation of proper model standards.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Puckle have just published a very beautiful lithographed print of "The Conference between Sir James Gordon Bremer and the Chinese Admiral Chang." It forms a singularly striking picture—the group of British officers at one end of the "hall of conference" (the cabin of Her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*), and the Chinese functionaries at the other. Seated at the table are Sir Harry Darrell (to whose pencil we are indebted for the drawing of this print), Brigadier Burrell, and Sir G. Bremer, and in the background the Captain, and the handsome figure of the military secretary, Lord Jocelyn. What a commentary upon Chinese diplomacy is furnished by the astute and wily looks of the commissioners and mandarins at the other end of the table! If ever the *punicus fides* could be read in the face of man, there is it stamped in most legible characters. The sombre figure of the interpreter, the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, between the uniforms of our officers and that picturesque costumes of the Chinese, has a very good effect. It is altogether an admirable print of a very interesting scene.

A report has just been presented to the King of the French by the Minister of Marine, which

shows that our neighbours are animated by a very different spirit. It is proposed to do away with all the French steamers of war between 150 and 220 horse power, or rather to substitute larger vessels for them, reserving the present small class steamers for the packet service. The whole steam-navy of France is therefore to consist of five steam-frigates of 540 horse power, 15 steam-frigates of 450 horse power, 20 steam-corvettes of from 320 to 220 horse power, and 30 steam-boats of inferior size—in all 70 steam-vessels, of which 40 will be complete ships of war. This very considerable force, however, exists at present only on paper. The establishments of Indret, and the French arsenals, are still unable to equip steam vessels of the largest size with anything like the promptitude of our dock-yards or great private steam-shipbuilders. Of the number proposed in the report of Admiral Duperre, 23 have yet to be commenced, mounting in all 8,930 horse power; and supposing the contracts to be taken up at 3,600 francs, or £ 144 for every horse power, the construction of these vessels will require no less than 29,952,000*fr.* or £ 1,200,000 sterling; the completion of seven other vessels which are begun will require about £ 180,000 sterling more; so that it is proposed to vote not much less than a million and a half sterling for the increase of the steam-navy of France, at the rate of about £ 140,000 a year for ten years.

In addition to the numerous steam-frigates at present in commission there are 19 new ones now building at the various dock-yards:—*The Centaur, Beetrub, Thunderbolt*, (recently launched), and *the Scourge*, at Portsmouth; *Bulldog, Rocket*, and *Virago*, at Chatham; *the Cormorant, Rattle*, and *Ruby*, at Sheerness; *the Infernal, Gladiator, Sampson*, and *Sphinx*, at Woolwich; *the Inflexible, Janus, Spitfire, Sydeham & Vulture*, at Pembroke. *The Thunderbolt* is now completely rigged, and will sail shortly for Glasgow, to be fitted with her engines.

PURSUERS, R. N.—The committee appointed to inquire into the allowances, &c., of this class of officers in her Majesty's navy, have made their report to the Admiralty. It has been approved, and will very shortly appear in print. The following are some of the recommendations:—The first 50 to be allowed the option of retiring from the active list on a half pay of 8*s.* 6*d.* a day hereafter, this retired list is only to consist of 30 and, as vacancies occur the senior to have the offer of being placed on it. The half pay of the others to be increased 1*s.* a day. Thus, the first 100, to have 7*s.*; the next 200, 6*s.*; and the remainder 5*s.* a day, half pay. To be allowed to draw imprest bills on the Paymaster General as follows:—Pursers in all rates down to the fourth, inclusive, 5*s.* a man a year for the full complement of the ship; rates below fourth rates, 6*s.* a man a year. These bills to be discharged against the balance bills due at the end of the purser's time; this is a great boon as it will save them borrowing money from their agents while the accounts are in office. Goals to be issued from the dockyard, and charged to pursers at the contract price; weights, measures, and fighting lanterns, to be issued as ship stores. Pursers to have a cabin with daylight in 1*st.*, 2*nd.*, and 3*rd.* rates, to be on the lower and middle deck, and to have an office adjoining. An extra clerk allowed to the ship, Purser's steward to be a second class petty officer. Purser allowed boy to assist steward. In future to be styled Naval Paymasters. The tenths and per centage on tobacco and spirits to be continued.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

QUALIFICATION OF SHIPMASTERS AND MATES IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—Captain Fitzroy M. P., Mr. William Baird, M. P., Mr. Gill, M. P., Mr. Alexander Johnston, M. P., Mr. George Duncan, M. P., Mr. John Dennistoun, M. P., with Mr. Wardron, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow; Mr. A. McDowall, of Glasgow; Mr. R. Henderson, of Mining lane; Mr. John Fleming of Clairmont, Mr. Knox and Mr. Deans, had a conference with the President and Vice President of the Board of Trade, on the 10th ult., on the subject of a proposed legislative measure to establish boards in various parts of the country for ascertaining, by examination, the qualifications of masters and mates in the marine merchants service.

SALE OF NAVAL COMMISSIONS.—The following is the plan for the purchase of naval commissions, as propounded by the Hon. Captain Rous, in his

speech on the Naval Estimates. We must ask the gallant capt. why commanders should pay the same sum for a post commission when they have been three years at sea as if they had only completed one year's sea service? and what security he gives to widows, that they should receive their pensions on the death of an improvident husband? The plan, although it may contain the nucleus of a future arrangement, is faulty as regards the valuable hard-working officer, who has no money, inasmuch as he must always invariably serve 26 years before he can command a rated ship—namely, six years as midshipman, four as mate, eight as lieutenant, and eight as commander—he is then 40 years of age; and where, we would ask Capt. Rous, are his young admirals to come from? Still, however, he has started an idea which may be improved on, and then work well, but we are sure he is too much a lady's man to forget the widows. The Government to apply a sum of money annually, as a fund for purchasing out officers, to which will be added the following sources:—Every commander promoted before he has served three years in sea-going ships as commander, if under 4 years standing on the list, to pay 1,200*l.*; if under 5 ditto, 800*l.*; if under 6 ditto, 550*l.*; if under 7 ditto, 350*l.*; if under 8 ditto, 200*l.*; above 8 years to pay nothing. Every lieutenant promoted before he has served three years in a sea-going ship as a lieutenant, if under 5 years standing in that rank, to pay 800*l.*; if under 6 ditto, 450*l.*; if under 7 ditto, 250*l.*; if under 8 ditto, 150*l.*; above 8 years, to pay nothing. Every mate promoted before he has completed one year in a sea-going ship as mate, to pay 650*l.*; under 2 years, 400*l.*; under 4 years, 100*l.*; above 4 years, to pay nothing. These regulations not to affect officers promoted for distinguished services. Officers having been promoted by purchase not to claim any ulterior benefit. Officers who have sold out to retain their rank. Captains, commanders, and Lieutenants, who have served more than eighteen years in any one rank, or whose total length of service exceeds 40 years, to be allowed to retire on a certain allowance to be fixed by Government.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SKYRING, R. N.—It will be recollected that the late scientific and much-respected officer, Commander Skyring, of her Majesty's surveying ship *Etna*, fell a sacrifice to the savage cruelty of the natives, on the coast of Africa, in December, 1833, when in the act of taking his observations on shore. It gives us great pleasure to state that the Earl of Haddington, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has bestowed on Mrs. Skyring, the situation of housekeeper at Somerset House, which will enable the afflicted widow to support and bring forward her young family.

MISCELLANEOUS OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—We have to record the death of his grace the Duke of Norfolk, who expired on the 16th ult. at his late residence in St. James's-square. The noble Duke had been unwell for some time past, but for the last few days he was considered better, and as late as the 12th was walking in the Park. On the 15th he was taken unwell; he shortly afterwards, however, recovered, but at two o'clock on the 16th his grace was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated fatally. The late Bernard Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, in the Peerage of England, was eldest son of Mr. Henry Howard, of Glossop, Derbyshire, and Juliana, second daughter of Sir Wm. Molyneux, Bart. He was born 21st of November, 1765, and was consequently in his 77th year. The noble Duke was Hereditary Marshall of England, Knight of the Garter, F.R.S. &c. &c. is succeeded by his only son, Henry Charles, Earl of Surrey, born the 12th of August, 1791, and married, 27th of Dec., 1814, Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland.

LADY GEORGE HILL.—The Marquis of Downshire and Lord and Lady Marcus Hill have received the mournful intelligence of the death of this estimable lady, which took place on the 14th ult. at his lordship's seat in Ireland, after an illness of only three days. Her ladyship was confined on the 12th of a daughter. Her ladyship leaves a youthful family of four children, two sons and two daughters. The deceased lady was youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Knight, and married Lord George Hill, youngest son of the late Marquis of Downshire, Oct. 21, 1834. The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Earl and Countess of Hillsborough, Lord Sandys, Lord and Lady Marcus Hill, &c., are

placed in mourning by the death of her ladyship.

LADY LETH.—Her ladyship, who was relict of the late Major General Sir George Leth, K. C. B., died at her residence in Portman-street, on the 2nd ult., having survived Sir George only six weeks. She was daughter of T. Wright Vaughan, Esq., Mouleyn, Surrey and was married to the late Sir George Leth in 1798.

LORD TEYNHAM.—Henry Francis Roper Curzon, 14th Lord Teynham, died on the 7th ult., of apoplexy, in Curzon-street, in the 74th year of his age. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Roper Curzon.

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq.—We regret to state that Mr. Kirkman Finlay expired on the 4th ult., at his residence, Toward Castel, Argyleshire. Mr. Finlay, during a long life has been frequently before the public, in various capacities, and of course his public principles and conduct have been variously regarded by different persons. As an authority on commercial questions no man held a higher position in Parliament than Mr. Finlay, and his services in helping to break up the East India monopoly will long be gratefully remembered by many of his fellow citizens.

SIR WILLIAM BEATTY, M. D.—We regret to announce that Sir William Beatty, M. D., F.R.S. late physician to her Majesty's fleet and Greenwich Hospital, died at an early hour on the 23rd ult., at his residence in York-street, Portman square. He had served his country long and faithfully in all climes, and had the melancholy duty of being officially present at the death of his distinguished commander, the hero of Trafalgar. It may justly be said of Sir William Beatty that his whole professional life seemed to accord with the sentiment expressed in Nelson's last and ever-memorable signal to the fleet.

LORD NELSON'S SISTER.—Mrs. Catherine Matcham, relict of the late George Matcham, Esq., of Ashfeld-lodge, in the county of Sussex, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and only surviving sister of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B., died on the 28th ult., at her residence in Holland-street, Kensington, in the 75th year of her age.

THE HON. MRS. FRANCIS ERSKINE.—This venerable lady, who was relict of the late Hon. Major Erskine, brother to the late John Francis Erskine, Earl of Mar, died at Edinburgh on the 17th ult.

THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.—This nobleman expired on the 20th ult., at his town residence in Conduit street. His lordship had for some months past been confined to his bed. The deceased, George Parker, was Earl of Macclesfield, county Chester, Viscount Parker, of Ewelme, county Oxford, and Baron Parker, of Macclesfield, in the peerage of Great Britain, and eldest son of Thomas, third Earl of Macclesfield, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Heathcote, Bart. He was born the 26th February, 1755, and had, consequently attained the great age of eighty-seven years. The deceased, who succeeded to the title 9th February, 1795, married, 25th May, 1780, Mary Frances, second daughter and co-heir of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, D. D., and by her ladyship, who died in 1823, the noble earl had issue, Lady Maria, born 23d January, 1781 (the Countess of Haddington), and the Hon. George, who died when an infant. The late earl, in 1760, represented Minehead in the House of Commons. He was Comptroller of the King's (George III.) Household from 1791 to 1797, and from being appointed a Privy Councillor in 1791 on being selected, by his Majesty to fill that situation in the royal household, was the oldest member of the Privy Council, with the exception of Viscount Sidmouth, who was appointed the same year. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, High Steward of Henley, a Doctor of Civil Law, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. The noble earl is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his only brother the Hon. Thomas Parker.

London Times, 22d March.

CONFISCATED OPIUM.

Mr. Lindsay said he understood that instructions had been sent out to the Government of India to ascertain the value of the opium which had been surrendered to Capt. Elliot. The right hon. baronet had referred to those instructions on Thursday last, and perhaps he would now state their purport. He wished also to know whether a full opportunity would be given to the parties interested to press their claims for compensation.

Sir R. Peel said the instruction on the subject of the value of opium, to which he had referred on Thursday,

were given in December last, and he had not the slightest objection to read the purport of them for the information of his hon. friend. The Lords of the Treasury (continued the right hon. baronet, reading from a paper in his hand) directed that the Supreme Government of India should be instructed to cause a full and searching inquiry to be instituted at the earliest possible period into the actual value which each description of opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities in the months of March and April, 1839, bore in the market at the time when the confiscation took place; and that the result of this inquiry, with copies of the evidence and other documents connected with the subject, should be communicated to my lords, together with any remarks which the Governor-General in Council might think proper to make in elucidation of the subject. He had no doubt whatever that the Governor-General would direct the inquiry to be made in the fullest and most satisfactory manner. With respect to the other part of the hon. gentleman's inquiry, he was unable to return any satisfactory answer. The Governor-General would remit to this country not merely the report which might be made, but the evidence taken on the subject.

accounted for. Time, and time alone, will prove whether Hongkong is to be a place possessing a thriving trade or a receptacle for all the scoundrels of the immediate neighbourhood. I certainly myself incline to the former opinion.—Believe me,

Yours truly,
BOB SHORT.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 2nd July, 1842.

With the exception of a *Strait's Messenger* of 14th July, we have received during the week nothing later than we were previously in possession of. We have therefore no Europe or Indian News, but have copied entire Mr. Lindsay's speech on the Opium question, and that gentleman's enquiry of Sir Robert Peel as to the means taken by Government to ascertain the value of the Opium surrendered to the Chinese, to which Sir Robert replied that directions had been forwarded to India in December last to the Governor General, that the necessary information may be obtained. We have not, however, as yet, heard that any official enquiries on the subject have been made here, and without such we imagine, the truth cannot be arrived at; for even supposing that the indemnity is hereafter to be paid according to invoice cost, it is only in China that this can be satisfactorily known.

From the north we have had no arrival during the week, although the new Expedition must all have arrived sometime since; nor do we learn that there are any reports among the Chinese, come overland, as to the movements of the British Force.

We understand that a report has reached here of a vessel having been cast away on the Island of Hainan—we have not heard further particulars.

The licentiousness of the crews of the Opium-vessels at Whampoa has become a matter of very serious consideration. Not many days since a Manila man, belonging to one of them, went ashore and helped himself from a garden, to some lychees; the owner thereupon remonstrated with him, whereupon the Manila man drew his knife, and killed the Chinese on the spot. When this outrage became known at Canton, the Hongmerchants convened a meeting, on the 23rd, of all foreign merchants at Canton, and desired the British merchants to address the Admiral, in order that the Opium-vessels might be removed out of the river. Under present circumstances, of course, no such step can be taken by the British merchants, nor is it likely the Admiral would listen to their representations. were they to make them; at the same time it is most deplorable that crimes of the deepest dye should thus be allowed to go unpunished. We believe that for the present this affair has been hushed up, by the payment of a considerable sum to the friends of the murdered man, by the agents of the vessel and the Hongmerchants,

We think it ridiculous that any secrecy as to who are the Editors of the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette*, should still be supposed to exist. The Revd. J. L. Shuck told us (the Editor of the Canton Press) that he and Mr. White, late Alderman of London, were the joint editors; if any can have had any doubt on the subject, this information, we suppose, will remove it.

We translated last week from *O Portuguez na China* a few lines the purport of which was that the Governor of Macao had resigned, and that the government of the City had been assumed by the Judge, the vigario capitular, and the commandant of the Principe Regente battalion. On Friday week last a portion of that battalion formed in Senate square, and supported by, we believe, a great number of citizens, it was demanded that the important trust of the government of the city could not be transferred without the deliberations of a general assembly, which was accordingly convened for the

day following. This assembly was attended by all the authorities and great number of citizens, and a deputation was sent to the (then) late Governor, asking his attendance. On the Governor's arrival, the government was again pressed upon him with such earnestness that he at last accepted it, and we perceive from some proclamations contained in *O Portuguez na China* that H. E. continues as before at the head of the government here. The Commandant of the Battalion of the Prince Regent meanwhile has been deposed, and the officer next in seniority put in command.

We perceive that our Coteremporary of Hongkong, gives to that settlement the designation of "future capital of Anglo China," and we might be content that he should continue in his delusious-respecting the future destinies of that new settlement, were it not that exaggerations such as these, put forth by a local press, may be the cause of much mischief in misleading the public. It is well known that up to the present moment no assurance has been given by the British Government, that Hongkong is to be retained; on the contrary, it is shrewdly suspected that, should its retention prove an obstacle to the conclusion of a favorable commercial treaty, it will again be relinquished. We firmly believe that the object England wishes to attain by this war, is not territorial aggrandizement, although the circumstances of the war, and the continued obstinacy of the court at Peking, may possibly lead to a temporary occupation of one or more of the Provinces; but this only as a means of forcing the Chinese to comply with the demands of the English government. We believe the latter contemplates nothing more than satisfaction for insults, reparation for the losses its subjects have sustained, probably payment of the expenses of the expedition, and a treaty by which British interests, political as well as commercial, are secured, with the necessary guarantee for its due observation. England can have no wish still more to increase its already overgrown Empire in the East, and it is doing an injury to its Government to impute to it schemes of ambition which most probably it never entertained. Therefore, talking of an Anglo-China that is to be, is calculated to do mischief, and we would recommend to our coteremporary to be careful of not injuring other by far more important interests, in his endeavors to puff Hongkong into greater importance than it deserves. Besides, allowing for a moment the possibility that any part of the Globe was at no distant time to be called Anglo China, as having fallen under British sway; is it likely that a town on a small island, without any resources in itself, could ever become the capital of a vast country? We might as well suppose London on the Isle of Man or one of the Orkney Islands, or Paris on the Isle d'Oleron; all which places are as to internal resources far superior to the Island of Hongkong, which has nothing but its port to recommend it. As to the future fortune of Hongkong we are still of the opinion we expressed on the 15th May last year, which we now take the liberty to reprint.

"We by no means under-value Hongkong—we think its possession and colonization to be of very considerable importance; its situation at the mouth of a noble river, for centuries the highway of the foreign commerce of the empire, and its splendid harbour, are advantages not to be slighted; but they are advantages which will become available only, in their full extent, if the English by their present armament gain nothing but the possession of the island. Should, however, this warfare ultimately lead, and this we think not unlikely, to giving the Chinese a proper estimate of their own overvalued importance, and of the relative power of foreign nations, their treatment of them will likewise become more rational, and foreigners may then safely dwell among them, without fearing for their liberty or property. If such should be the result of the war, then the possession of Hongkong will be of little more value than as an hostage for the good faith of the Chinese; for the trade will continue to flow in its old accustomed channels, and not seek out a location where a population is still to be formed, and hitherto only inhabited by a few fishermen, smugglers and banditti. We have therefore shown we think that only in case of the Expedition to China failing to a great extent in the objects it has in view, Hongkong is likely to become a place of great commercial importance; people therefore, contemplating to lay out their money in building at Hongkong, will do well to consider, first, whether the measures

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir.—I was considerably more amused than edified in perusing the production of an Old Bird in your Coteremporary's last number, had not the writer intimated his pretension to seniority by his signature. I should certainly have guessed it as the composition of a very testy old fellow desirous of venting his spleen upon something or other, and for this purpose had pitched upon the unfortunate Friend of Hongkong.

Altho' my ideas regarding this settlement are not so sanguine of the Friend's appear to be, still I think he has advanced much more in favor than the Old Bird has stated against the place. The First, Second, Third and Fourth paragraph of the Old Bird's Letter, need no comment; they are no doubt all very witty in their way, but will not I fancy be deemed anything very conclusive against what the Friend advances.

I certainly cannot perceive that the Friend so strongly urges people to move their valuable persons and chattels to the Colony, as our "Old Bird" strives to make out, still less that the importance of any individual's movement was so great as he seems inclined to attribute to his going. I imagine, whether he takes his "flight" or remains, is a matter that will not create much sensation. The Friend as I read the letter merely expresses an opinion, and the "Bird" I suppose can do no more.

'An old Bird' is singularly happy in the utterance of undeniable facts. "British Merchants, like most other persons, know very well what they are about"; so it would appear, for we find the majority of this community have either warehouses, built, or in course of erection at Hongkong, while several have also dwelling houses in progress, and it is to be presumed, "as they know so very well what they are about" that these Godowns and Residences are not put up merely to "game on."

I rather imagine our "old Bird" is apt to trust to reports; with all due deference, I would advise him to go, look, and judge for himself. He twits the "advocate of so bad a cause," (for which alone he thinks he might have spared the "Friend" the infliction of his wit) with being biased in his judgment by "gazing on those double matted godowns &c., which look so attractive in your advertising columns." I trust his information is a little more extended, than he seems disposed to allow other folks.

I regret to see the 'Bird' display so inveterate a dislike or even horror, at the idea of taking up a residence at Hongkong, as I am inclined to think four or five months will see merchants over there, and then, what will become of the poor "old Bird!" he must either resemble the "last rose of Summer left blooming alone," or do dreadful violence to his feelings for, supposing him to be engaged in mercantile affairs, he will find it rather inconvenient, if not utterly impracticable, to conduct his business, 'solus'; however, to conclude, I think both the "Friend to Hongkong," and "an old Bird" prejudiced in their respective opinions, the former in too exalted an idea of its merits, and the latter in a narrow minded and petty spirit of jealousy not to be

of the Plenipotentiary are likely to be supported by the government at home; and secondly, whether there is reason to suppose that on being entrusted to other and more capable hands, the armament Great Britain has sent out to China is likely fully to attain its objects—if so we would recommend not to venture too much on Hongkong. Should however Her Majesty's present Plenipotentiary continue to direct the movements of the armament, then we would say—build at Hongkong, by all means!"

We have elsewhere copied from Messrs Forbes & Co.'s circular, an extract from the New Tariff proposed by Sir Robert Peel giving a list of such articles of East India Produce on which a modification of the present duty is proposed. It will be seen therefrom that articles from China are very little benefited by it; the only ones on which the duty has been reduced, being *Rhubarb*, *Vermillion*, *Cassia* and *Lacquer Ware*. On *Cassia* the duty was hitherto 1s per lb from foreign countries, and 6d imported from British possessions. It is now 3d from foreign countries, and 1d, on the produce of and from British possessions. The whole duty on *Cassia* in 1840 amounted to only 19-0£. On *Bamboo Canes* the duty has been raised from 5d to 6d per 1000. We are not astonished that so long as China shall be at war with England, the latter will not receive her produce on more favorable terms than heretofore; it is for this reason we suppose that *TEA*, which now pays a duty on an average of at least 150 per Cent upon the cost-price, remains as heavily-taxed as before, whilst the duty on *Coffee*, British Plantation, is to be reduced from 6d. to 4d. per lb, and on foreign from 1s. 3d. to 8d. We hope that after peace between the two countries shall have been restored, the heavy duty on this article will be reduced in the same proportion as that on *Coffee*.

We give insertion to a letter we have been favored with under the signature of BOB SMOOT, in answer to another from AN OLD BIRD that appeared in last Tuesday's *Register*, regarding the merits and demerits of Hongkong. We have on several occasions fully explained our sentiments on the subject, and regret that so many statements tending to exaggerate the present importance and success of Hongkong should have been put forward, as they only tend to mislead the public. The letters and accounts from Hongkong we have lately seen are all to the effect that no commercial business, or at least next to none, is transacted there. The sales of Opium which were pretty considerable sometime since, have almost totally ceased, owing to the brisk trade now carried on in the drug at Whampoa, and the change of the monsoon will show whether junks from the northward will take their cargoes there or not. We heard sometime since that it was the intention of several British merchants to remove their establishments thither from Macao, but we believe the execution of such intention has for the present been deferred. We cannot close these remarks more appropriately than by quoting extracts from letters written from Hongkong by a party whose position enables him to be intimately acquainted with all that regards commercial transactions at Hongkong; they are as follows:

"All trade since the sale of the prizes, has been and is daily decreasing; the Chinese are now as poor as rats, the dollars they had being laid out to erect houses, and the same may be said of the few European residents here; they are all sellers, none buyers, and the articles are almost given to them, and then you cannot imagine the difficulty of getting the money." *Hongkong, June 30th*

"Every thing is very quiet here, but no appearance of any trade carried on whatever. The late heavy rains have made sad havoc on the roads and bridges." *Ibid, 28th June.*

With reference of the extraordinarily quick passage of H. M. S. *Vindictive* of which we gave an account in our last, it would appear from the log of the *Panama* (American) Capt. Benjamin that a considerable portion of the same passage was accomplished in even less time by that vessel. The *Vindictive* from 8th April, the day she crossed line, to 30th May, was 52 days before she made Java-head; the *Panama* in 1836, on her passage from New York to China, crossed the line on the 9th of August, made Java-

head on the morning of the 23rd September, and arrived at Anjer at 7 p. m. on the same day, having been only 45 days from the line to Anjer; whilst the *Vindictive*, having been detained six days by calms between Java-head and Anjer, was altogether 58 days going the same distance. Had she not experienced this delay and that occasioned by the gale after leaving Amsterdam, it is probable that she would have accomplished the passage from England to China in the incredibly short time of 80 days, instead of 90 in which he has done it.

We have, before going to press, been anxiously waiting for advices from Canton, in the hope of giving some interesting mercantile information to our readers; but up to a late hour last night, no later accounts than four days old had been received, and we are therefore disappointed in our expectations; this may have been caused by a stoppage of the boats between this and Canton.

The following we copy from last month's Repository:

THE SCHOOL.

OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Examination.

On Wednesday, the 22nd inst., a public examination of the school was held at the residence of the Revd. J. R. Brown, its tutor; and being the first opportunity of the kind that has been afforded to the friends of the society, to observe the progress of the boys under its patronage, it was an occasion of much interest, and deserves a more extended notice than we can now give it. We cannot however suffer the impression which the scene made upon our minds to pass, without a brief statement of the exercises, since they afforded unequivocal evidence of the utility of the local society under whose auspices that school is conducted.

The examination opened at half past 12 o'clock, when the pupils, sixteen in number, entered the room, neatly attired, and with cheerful faces, indicating that they were pleased with the prospective trial of their attainments in English learning.

Mr. Brown commenced by giving a brief account of the school, and mentioning the periods of time that the boys had been at school, the changes and interruptions which the political troubles in China had produced, and said that the examination had been proposed for the purpose of showing the patrons of the society, to what they were lending their support, when they made donations to the Morrison Education Society, while it might at the same time operate as a stimulus to the pupils, who like their fellowmen are encouraged by the recognition of their own merits when conscious of them themselves. He alluded to the fact that, according to the plan of the society, half of the time is devoted in school to the study of the native language, so as to combine Chinese and English learning, and therefore, in forming an estimate of the boy's progress, it was but just to recollect that the younger class of 10, who had been in the school 7 months, had studied English but 3 months and a half, and the elder class, who had spent about 2 years and a half at school, had really studied English but a year and a quarter.

The smaller boys were then examined in reading English, spelling and translating colloquial sentence's from English into Chinese, and vice versa. Considering the short period during which they had been attached to the school, their examination was very creditable to them, even their occasional blunders in pronunciation showing that they were conscious of them and partly that they were attributable to an evident effort to avoid them.

The elder class were then brought forward, and kept upon the floor for about two hours, through a variety of exercises. They were first called upon to read in the English new Testament, and we observed that to avoid every appearance of set lessons, previously prepared for the occasion, Mr. Brown directed one of the boys to open his book at random, and read what first met his eye. He did so and read with much fluency and accuracy of pronunciation.

The rest followed in order, and in the tones of two or three, there was no foreign accent at all.

They then took the Chinese new Testament and read and translated the same into English. The sense was always given, though not always in idiomatic English, which it is difficult for one to do, without great care and previous practice, the construc-

tions of the two languages being often opposite to each other. When they afterwards took up a secular reading book, they read and translated with ease into the native colloquial dialect. They then analysed each sentence, numbering the propositions in each, and pointing out the several parts of these propositions, as the subject, verb, attributive &c. This exercise exhibited an uncommon insight into this essential part of the study of language.

They were next examined in geography in which Mr. Brown remarked, they had this year received very little instruction. This exercise was short, but sufficiently long to show that they were pretty well versed in topography. It was evident that they felt embarrassed by the novelty of their position before strangers.

They then took up mental arithmetic and showed by the readiness of some of their answers to the questions propounded at random, that they had acquired a good insight into this branch of study, and particularly when met by fractional numbers.

They next passed to Algebra, first mental and then written. They were tried in simple equations, containing one and two unknown quantities, which they solved readily and accurately, repeating the successive steps in the operations, without the aid of slate or black board.

The same exercise was continued upon the black board, and with the same success. This part of the examination which might have been carried much further, even to equations with four unknown quantities, and in some cases to quadratic equations, was cut short by the lateness of the hour, there being no wish to protract it tediously, and for the same reason the examination in English history was omitted.

Lastly, two of the boys who had made greater proficiency in Algebra than the rest, and had taken up Geometry, about a month before, to fill up their vacant time,—proceeded, one to perform a problem, and the other to demonstrate the theorem that "the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal." They had gone about half way through the first book of Playfair's Euclid, demonstrating the propositions both geometrically and algebraically.

While the examination was in progress some very well executed letters of the 7 older boys, addressed to the reverend doctor Bridgman, acting pres. of the M. E. Soc., were handed round for perusal.

They had been written at Mr. Bridgman's request, on the previous Monday afternoon, on the question proposed by him, "what is the difference between English and Chinese education." The theme was propounded, and the letters were the result, written and corrected by themselves. They were of course unequal in merit but all deserving of praise. There were sentiments expressed in some of them which indicated close observation mature reflection, and purity of motive, which none could notice but to admire. Finally, it is believed that all who were present to see the examination were highly gratified, and that more would have been, had they been there. We were convinced, that the Morrison Education Society, under all its discouragements has thus far pursued its way steadily, unostentatiously, and successfully, and that it deserves the liberal patronage and best wishes of all the friends of humanity.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1842.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUAN, CHINNAE, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 79, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

" Blonde,	42,	Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, s. c. n., commander in chief; capt. T. Bouchier, c. n.
" Thalis,	44,	capt. Hope.
" Endymion,	44,	" the honble F. W. Gray.
" Caliope,	28,	" A. L. Kuper.
" North Star,	26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Herald,	26,	" J. Nias, c. n.
" Dido,	20,	" the hon'ble H. Keppell.
" Pelican,	18,	" Napier.

SUPPLEMENT.

Modeste,	18,	comr. Watson.
Harlequin,	18,	the honble F. Hastings.
Columbine,	16,	„ Morshead.
Serpent,	16,	„ Nevill.
Childers,	16,	„ Halsted.
Clio,	16,	„ E. Troubridge.
Algerine,	10, lt. comg.	W. H. Maitland.
Royalist,	10,	„ Chetwood.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

Starling,	6,	comr. Kellett.
Lady Bentinck,	6,	„ Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Belleisle,	capt. Kingcomb.
Apollo,	comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire,	„ Cole.
Jupiter,	mr. comg. R. Fulton.
Rattlesnake,	
Alligator,	

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen,	mr. comg.	W. Warden,
Sesostria,	comr.	Ormsby,
Auckland,	„	Ethersey, I. N.
Tenasserim,	„	Wall, I. N.
Nemesis,	lieut.	W. H. Hall, R. N.
Pluto,	„	Tudor, R. N.
Ariadne,	comr.	Roberts, I. N.
Medusa,	„	Hewett, I. N.
Phlegethon,	lieut.	McCleverty, R. N.
Proserpine,	comr.	Hough, R. N.
M. M. Vixen,	comr.	H. Bayes.

AT AMOY.

Cambrian,	36,	capt. Chads, c. b. senior commanding officer.
Pylades,	18,	comr. Tindal, (absent.)
Chameleon,	10,	lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

Blenheim,	74,	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, c. b., capt. sir T. Herbert, & c. b.
Vindictive,	50,	capt. Nicholas, c. c.
Nimrod,	18,	comr. Glasse.
Cruizer,	16,	„ Pearse.
Hazard,	16,	„ Bell.
Young Hebe,	4,	Wood.
H. C. St. Hooghly,	mr. comg.	Rose,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

30, (B.)	Larkins,	Hibbert,	Bombay.
00,	„	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,	Carnegy, Bombay.
30,	„	Ellen,	Brewer Bombay.

SAILLED

29, (A.)	Huntress,	Lovett,	New York.
26, (B.)	Poppy,	Cole,	Singapore and Calcutta.
26,	„	Regular,	Budd, London.
26, (Prus.)	Borussia,	Kuhr,	Manila.
27, (B.)	Abbots Reading,	Crawford,	London.
27,	„	Herald,	Parker, Chusan.

July,

1, (B.)	John Horton,	Cunningham,	Liverpool.
2,	„	Marie Jmie,	Boyd, London.
2,	„	Harlequin,	Oliver, Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Ann Birdson, Dovecot, Guluare, Devon, Gemini, Peruvian, Elina-beth, Pink, Anna Maria, Judith Allen, Raymond, Copeland, Chebar, Caroline, Mary Ann Edie, Claudine.

From Bombay,—Drongan, Charlotte, England, Bucc-phalus, Island Queen, Anonyma. Earl Bulcarras, Cornwallis, Agne-der, Helen, Salem, Fansillart, Asia, Edinburgh, Diana, Corea.

From Calcutta,—Dido, Water Witch, Clown.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND,	6th April.	SINGAPORE,	15th June.
UNITED STATES,	March 15.	MANILA,	10th June.
CALCUTTA,	25th May.	AMOY,	28th May.
BOMBAY,	18th May.	CHUSAN,	5th June.
JAVA,	4th June.		

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arethusa,	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
Amelia,	—	Potter,	W. H. Harton,
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Bengalee,	—	Boadle,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Bombay,	1280	Farley,	Jardine M. & Co.
Br. Sovereign,	483	Cow,	„
*Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner and Co.
Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
*Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Carnatic,	—	Cuningham	Dent and Co.
*China,	524	Robertson	Russell and Co.
Crest,	—	Oliver,	Wetmore & Co.
Cleopatra,	377	Earley,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charles Forbes	990	Willis, [ger	„
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	„
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
Eleanora,	—	Jackson,	Lindsay & Co.
Fortescue,	259	Hall,	Jardine M. & Co.
Forteen,	294	Baddeley,	„
*Francis Spaight	—	Winn,	Turner and Co.
Georgiana,	—	—	—
Gratitude,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	Dirom and Co.
Hope,	—	Barrett,	C. Fearon.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
*Herald,	—	Coulson,	Macvicar & Co.
Harmony,	530	Smith,	„
*Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Intrinsic,	—	Davidson,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Harden,	Dent and Co.
Jams Jeejeebhoy	600	Carnegy,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*John Christian,	400	whitcomb	Dirom and Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan [de	Dent and Co.
*Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	„
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	„
Larkins,	—	Hibbert,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. B. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Masdeu,	—	Dare,	John Smith.
*Niagara,	390	Champion	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Nerva,	—	Melville,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Queen Victoria	716	Black,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Queen Victoria	—	Connor,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Royal Saxon,	—	Crawford,	H. Rustonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rustonjee.
Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Ternate,	—	Mann,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Token,	579	Chalmers,	Russell and Co.
*Vestal,	276	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	„
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Hughes,	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	„
*Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonnal	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
Form,	Murdock, Russell and Co.
Helena,	Benjamin,
Levant,	Faulk,
*Ann Mackim,	Vasmer,
*Cincinnati,	Wilson,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Oneida,	Swift,
Robert Fulton,	McMichael
Lowell,	Peirce,
	W. P. Pierce.

HAMBURG.

Francisco,	Berndt,	Wetmore & Co.
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* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 41.] Macao, Saturday, 9th July, 1842.

[No. 353.]

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **MA. HENRY WRIGHT**, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and **MR. WILLIAM STEWART**, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of **J. MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.**
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—**MR. JOHN DENT** is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—**MR. DUTRONQUOY** of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

MR. DUTRONQUOY also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. &c., at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842. }

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of **W. ALLANSON & Co.**

Wm. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late **MR. HENRY DUNMAN** in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing between **WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE**, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the Firm of **PATERSON & Co.**, and in Glasgow under that of **PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.** is this day dissolved, the Contract having expired; and the affairs of the Firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.

(Signed) **PATERSON & Co.**
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned Partners of the late Firm of **PATERSON & Co.** having assumed **JOHN CAMPBELL** as a Partner, will carry on Business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of **DYCE, MARTIN & Co.**, and in Glasgow under that of **MARTIN, DYCE & Co.** **MR. MARTIN** having the management there, **MR. CARNIE** at Singapore, **MR. DYCE** at Manila, and **MR. CAMPBELL** at Batavia.

(Bd.) **GEORGE MARTIN.**
By his Attorney, **C. CARNIE.**
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By his Attorney, **C. CARNIE.**
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of **BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co.** in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of **ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, **WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN**, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed) **W. E. ACRAMAN.**
SAMUEL BRIGGS.
R. THURBURN.
F. W. COLLARD.
R. THURBURN.
R. C. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY**, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**
W. W. DALE.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **MR. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. **F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.**
Deputy Commissary General, *E. E. Force.*

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

In the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoya &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWSEE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN", 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) **P. Pro. DIROM & Co.**
W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA", of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship "INTRINSIC", 537 Tons, N. M. DAVIDSON Commander, now at anchor in the Macao Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to **MR. J. M. Bull**, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.

THE A I Bark, PRIMA DONNA, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. KELL on board at Hongkong, or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, AQUINO Master, will leave for the above Port early in June next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. De AQUINO.
or **M. J. De AQUINO.**

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION as Clerk in a mercantile establishment, a young man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For Particulars apply at the Canton Press Office

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

LOST on the Praya Grande, or on the road back of the Fort St. Francisco leading to the hill. A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of \$ 10 will be given on delivery of the Keys to the undersigned, or to **Messrs Gibb Livingston & Co.**
Macao, 9th June, 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

HOSCERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "HELENA" in the Typa. American Pilot BREAD, in barrels.

do. Navy, do. in air tight Hbds.

Very superior BUTTER in barrels each containing 8 stone Jars of 10 lb packed in salt; apply on board. Macao, 2nd July 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SARSAPARILLA, Spermacetti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 2nd July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa. Cases of BASSES BEER, La Rose CLARET, OILMAN'S STORES, SHERRY, in Wood and Butles, Provision RICE, TABLE RICE, GRAIN, COIR ROPE.—Apply on board. 1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Barton ALE in Hbds per "Anna Eliza." apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. **DALLAS and Co.**

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hbds. Seltzer Water new. OILMANS STORES late imports. BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:— Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit. A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES. The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY. Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G GONZAGA.**

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE. CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' Pale Ale, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Hamburg Ship *Francisca*, in Macao Roads. CLARET, St Italian and St Estephe, HOCK, COGNAC BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, CHERRY CORDIAL, GLASSWARE, &c.

Apply to Captain BERNDT on board. Macao, 10th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—1,600 piculs CHILIAN PIG COPPER on board the American ship "HELENA," Capt Benjamin, now lying in the Roads; apply to RUSSELL & Co. or to A. A. RITCHIE.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BEEF and PORK; BISCUIT and BREAD for Ship's use; old and costly WINES; PORT, SHERRY and MADEIRA; BRANDY, vintage of 1807; SPERMACEI CANDLES; FLOUR; apply to J. A. DE SILVA, at Mr. NYE'S.

Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO. Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KKAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the London Times.

ISLAND OF CHUSAN.

As any account of the place fixed upon for the landing of the English expedition against China must be curious at this time, the following extracts from letters, forming part of the Ayseough MSS. in the British Museum, are

given. It appears that an English factory formerly existed there:—

PART OF TWO LETTERS FROM MR. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, F. R. S. AND PHYSICIAN TO THE FACTORY AT CHUSAN, IN CHINA.

"(Sine Die)

"Sir,—My last to you was from the island of Borneo, in which I gave you an account of our arrival there the 17th of July, where we stayed but two days, the season of the year being so far past, and thence made the best of our way through the Straits of Banca with favourable winds and weather till we came on the coast of China, the 13th of August; then we had variable winds, which carry'd us abreast of Emyu the 19th following. At which time the north-east winds setting in fresh putt us in great fears of losing our passage, whereupon we were forc'd to turn it up against wind and current all the way, the weather so favouring us that we were never but by our topsails, else we should have lost more ground in one day then we could have gain'd in eight. The last of August we came to one anchor under the Crocodile Islands both so shelter us from the bad weather (which is generally expected on this coast at new and full moon, and has been fatal to a great many ships), and also to look for fresh water, which was now grown scarce with us, not having recruited since we came from the Cape of Good Hope. There are three small islands lying in the latitude of 26 degrees, about six leagues from the river of Hockson, on two whereof we found very good fresh water, with a convenient watering place on the south-west side of the innermost of the three; and by the assistance of a few Chinese fishermen we procur'd some fresh provisions from the main-land, because we did not reckon it safe to adventure ourselves thither, lest we should have been brought into trouble by the Government there. While we lay here on the 5th of September we had a sudden short shift of the monsoon to S. W., the fury whereof Captain Monk has felt by losing of his mainmast in coming upon the coast of China at the same time, which made him bear away for Macaw, as we have been informed since by an express from him. The 8th of September we putt to sea again, turning to windward night and day without all the islands, which are very numerous along this coast, to which we were altogether strangers beyond Emyu, and the hydrographie thereof is hitherto so imperfect that there was no trusting to our drafts, which made our navigation somewhat more dangerous; however, on the 1st of October we got into the latitude of 30 degrees, where we came to one anchor near the land, until we found the way by boat to Chusan, about 12 leagues within the islands, from whence we had a pilot who carry'd us safely thither on the 11th of October. Upon this island the Chinese have granted a settlement and libertie of trade, but not to Ning-po, which is six or eight hours sail to the westward, all the way amongst the islands; this being the largest is eight or nine leagues in length from east to west, and four or five leagues in breadth, about three leagues from that point of the main land called Cape Liampo by the Portuguese, but Khi-tu by the Chinese. At the west end of this island is the harbour, very safe and convenient, where the ships ride within call of the factorie, which is built close to the shore on a low plain valley, with near 200 houses all about it for the benefit of trade, inhabited by men whose jealousy has not as yet permitted them to let their wives dwell here, for the town where they are is three quarters of a mile further from the shore, environ'd with a fine stone wall about three miles in circumference, mounted with 22 square bastions placed at irregular distances, besides four great gates, on which are planted a few old iron guns seldom or never used. The houses within are very meanly built. Here the Chumpeen, or governor of the island, lives, and between 3,000 and 4,000 beggarly inhabitants, most part souldiers and fishermen; for the trade of this place being newlie granted has not as yet brought any considerable merchants hither. The island in general abounds with all sorts of provisions, such as cows, buffalos, goats, deer, hogs wild and tame, geese, ducks and hens, rice, wheat, calavances, coleworts, turneps, potatoes, carrots, beetes, and spinach. But for merchandize there's none but what comes from Ning-po, Hang-chew, Nankin, and the inland towns, some of which I hope to see when I have acquired a little of the Chinese language. Here also the tea grows in great plenty on the tops of the hills, but is not in that esteem with what grows on more mountainous islands. Although this island is pretty well stored with people, yet it's far from what it was in F. Martinis his time when he describes Cheusan; and this putt me in mind that the superstitious pilgrimages thereto mentioned by him must be mean'd of the island Po-te, which lya nine leagues from hence, and three miles to the eastward of this island, whither, they say, the Emperor designs in the month of May next (being his birthday and the 40th year of his age) to come for to worship in ane ancient pagode there famous for sanctitie, having sent one of his bonzes already thither to get all things in order, which if we live to see may be the subject of another epistle."

"Chusan, Nov. 22, 1701.

"Sir,— . . . I formerly told you that the Emperor designed to have come to the island of Peu-to (a

place of great devotion) to worship, in the month of May last, being the 40th year of his age—I should have said of his reign; but, all things being prepar'd there for his reception, he was dissuaded from his purpose by some of his mandarines, who made him believe that the terrible thunder there was very dangerous.

"This Po-to is a small island, about five leagues round, at the east end of this island, famous for the superstitious pilgrimages made thither for the space of 1,100 years: its inhabited only by bonzes to the number of 3,000, all of the sect call'd Sioshang, or unmarried bonzes, who live a Pythagorean life; and there they have built above 400 pagodes, two whereof are considerable for their greatness and finery, being lately cover'd with green and yellow tiles brought from the Emperor's Palace at Nankin, and inwardly adorned with stately idols, finely carved and guilded, the chief whereof is the idol Quon-eur. To these two great parodes belong two chief priests, who govern all the rest. They have several ways and avenues cut through the island, some whereof are paved with flagstones, and over shaded with trees planted on each side: their dwellings are the best I have yet seen in these parts. All which are maintained by charitable devotions, and the junks which goe from Ning-po and this place to Japan touch there both going and coming to make their offerings for their good success. There's another island called Kin-tong, five leagues hence in the way to Ning-po, whither, they say, doe retire a great many mandarines to live a quiet life after they have given over their employments; on that island also are said to be silver mines, but prohibited to be opened. The rest of the circumjacent islands are either desert or meanly inhabited by a few fishing people, but all of them stored with abundance of deer. For it is not long since this island of Chusan began to be peopled: its true, in Martinis's days, about 50 years agoe, it was very populous for the space of three or four years, at which time the fury of the Tartarian conquest was so great that they left it desolate, not sparing so much as the mulberrie trees (for then they made a great deal of raw silk here), and in this condition it continued till about 18 years agoe, that the walls of the fort or town which now is were built by the Governour of Zing-hai for a garrison to expell some pirate who had taken shelter here. About 14 years agoe the island beginning to be peopled, there was a Chumpeen or General sent to govern it for three years, to whom succeeded the late Chumpeen (who procur'd the opening of this port to strangers), whose government continued till April last, being translated to be Chumpeen of Tie'n-cing-Wee, near to Peking; and was succeeded by the present Chumpeen, who is sonne to the Chinkoon of Emyu.

"They have no art or manufactories here but making of lackered ware, a particular account whereof I cannot as yet send you. They begin to breed up worms for the production of raw silk; and they make some tea, but chiefly for their own use.

"The chief employments here are fishing and agriculture.

"In fishing they use several sorts of nets and lines as we do; but, because they have large banks of mudd in some places, the fisherman, to goe more easily thereon, has contriv'd a small frame about three or four foot long, not much larger than a hen trough, elevated a little at each end, in which he rests on one knee, leaning his arms on a cross stick rais'd so high as his breast, and putting out the other foot often upon the mud, he pushes forward his frame thereon, and so carry himself along in it.

"As to their agriculture, all their fields (where anything is planted), whether high or low are made into such plots as may retain the water on them when they please. They plough up their ground with one buffalo or one cow. Where they are to sow rice, they prepare the field very well by clearing it of all manner of weeds, moistening to a pulp and smoothing it with a frame drawn across, on which they sow the rice very thick, and cover it only with water for two or three inches high, and when it has grown six or eight inches long, they pull it up by the roots, and transplant it by tufts in a straight line to fields overflown with water; and where a field subject to weeds, when the water dries, they prevent their growth by overturning the mudd with their hands in the interstices where the rice is planted. When they sow wheat, barley, pulse, and other grains, they grub up some superficial earth, grass, and roots and with some straw they burn altogether; this earth being sifted fine, they mix with the seed, which they sow in holes made in a straight line, and so grows up in tufts, as the rice does—the field being divided into beds, and so harrowed over, both before and after the seed is sown. This makes them somewhat resemble gardens. Altho they meliorate their field where they sow rice only by letting water on them; yet for other grains, where the ground requires it they make much use of dung, human excrements, ashes, &c. In watering their fields here they use the same instrument mention'd by Martine in the preface to his atlas, being all of wood, and the contrivance the same with that of a chain pump.

"Their method in making salt is this—All the shores here being mudd instead of sand, in the summer season they pare off the superficial earth, which has been overflown with the salt-water, and lay it up in heaps for use; when they are to use it they dry it in the sun, rubbing

it small; then digging a pit, they cover the bottom thereof with straw, at which, through the side of the pit, they pass a hollow cane that leads into a jar which stands below the level of the pit's bottom; they fill the pit almost full with the foresaid earth, and pour salt-water thereon till it be covered two or three inches with water, which drains through into the foresaid jar, and is afterwards boy'd into salt.

"Had I not found the printed newspapers last year take notice of a singular root brought from China by F. Fontaney, I should not have told you that I have seen one since I came here—Hu-chu u (which I taken to be the same), whereto they ascribe wonderfull properties of prolonging life, renewing old a-e, and turning gray hairs to black by drinking its infusion for some time, in so much that they say it is to be had in value from 10 tael to 1,000 and 2,000 tael a single root; for the larger it is the greater is its value and efficacy, which is too much money here to try the experiment. You have it mentioned in *Clay's Medicina Sinica*, No. 84, under the name of Ho-xen-u, according to the Portuguese spelling. It is likewise painted in the 27th fable of these plants Mr. Petiver had of me. If you'll have the story of its discovery, which I will not warrant for gospel, it ran thus.—Upon a time, a certain person going a simpling among the mountains fell by accident into such a steep valley that he could by no means get out of it again, whereupon, looking about for something to sustain his life in this melancholic condition, he espied this root, of which he made tryal, and found by eating thereof that it served both for provision and clothing by keeping his body in such a temperature that the injuries of the weather had no influence upon him during his stay there, which was some hundreds of years, till at last an earthquake happened in that place, whereby the mountains were rent, and he found a passage out to his house, from whence he had been so long absent. But the many alterations that came to pass there in such a space of time would not permit them to give credit to his story, till consulting the annals of their familie, which gave an account of one of them lost at that time, this confirmed the truth of his relation. And so much for this."

AFGHANISTAN.

(From the Friend of India, May 12.)

The past week has brought us no intelligence of any new and striking event in the Afghanistan campaign; but it has furnished much interesting detail respecting the brilliant transactions announced in the two preceding weeks. It has also afforded some indications of the course which Government is likely to pursue relative to this country.

General Pollock reached Jellalabad on the 16th of April. The meeting between the besieged and the relieving force was, as might have been expected, of the most enthusiastic character. Rarely has it fallen to the lot of our troops in India to meet in such extraordinary circumstances, and the swelling emotions with which they greeted each other may be more easily imagined than described. The troops however presented relatively a far different appearance from what might have been expected. Those under General Pollock, jaded with the fatigues of a ten days' march over mountain and ravine, amidst many privations and difficulties, without regular meals or rest, with the skin peeled off their faces by the scorching rays of the sun, appeared as though they were the party to be relieved. On the other hand, the garrison, refreshed by the plentiful supply of sheep which their own valour had won, and ten days' repose from their vigils and labours, presented the contrast of robust and buxom appearance. The meeting of that day, the 16th April will form a memorable era in the recollection of all those who were privileged to partake of it, which no subsequent events will obliterate.

The victory of the 7th of April, the mastering of the hitherto impregnable Khyber.—without doubt one of the greatest military exploits ever achieved in India.—and the appearance of such an imposing force, has awed the chiefs into submission, and the most friendly disposition is shewn by those who held us in scorn not a fortnight before. Provisions were pouring in from all quarters, and the Commissariat officers were busy in laying in stores. But there is one melancholy drawback from the joy of this success. The prisoners have been suddenly removed from Lughman to Tezeer, where, it is said, they were refused admission; and they have been marched on towards Cabul. The officers can rough this mountain journey; but it is deplorable to think of the sufferings to which the ladies must be exposed, one of whom had scarcely recovered from her confinement; and another, the daughter of Sale, was shortly expecting to become a mother. Exasperated as their keepers must be by our recent victories, we can scarcely hope that the "Good Samaritans" will

show much compassion for them; and we tremble, lest they should sink under the hardships of their treatment. In these circumstances we turn for relief to the hope that the same gracious Providence which has preserved their lives in the midst of such unexampled dangers, will watch over them in the new scenes of difficulty into which they may be cast, and eventually restore them to the society of their relatives and friends.

The death of Shah Soojah appears now to be placed beyond doubt. He was murdered by the son of Zeman Khan, who inveigled him from the Bala Hissar, and lay in wait for him with fifty Afghan riflemen, under whose fire he fell, pierced with many wounds. His body is said to have been treated with every indignity, and thrown into a ditch after it had been mangled. Of his guilty participation in the last out-break no additional evidence has been obtained; on the contrary, circumstances favourable to an idea of his innocence have come to light. We must therefore wait the disclosures which can only be expected when we are again masters of Cabul, before the question is decided.

The future course of our policy seems to be clearly indicated by the measures which General Pollock has pursued since his junction with General Sale. There will be no premature retrograde movement. Two regiments and a detachment of Cavalry are to return to Lallpore, to aid the advance of Col. Bolton's Brigade, with its large stores of ammunition. If it had been intended not to advance beyond Jellalabad, the whole force would have moved backward after the object, as Lord Ellenborough's notification denominates it—that is, the first object, had been accomplished. If it ever was intended to terminate the campaign at Jellalabad, the progress of events has ordered it otherwise. The death of Shah Soojah; the defeat and flight of Akbar Khan, and the removal of the unfortunate captives to Cabul, render it as imperative on us to march thither, as our triumphs have rendered it easy. The troops will therefore rest, partly at Jellalabad, partly at Gundamuk, ready to move on to Cabul as soon as circumstances are mature.

Whatever may be the ulterior determination of Government, it is impossible to stop short of Cabul without losing the benefit of all the advantages which we have gained. We may consider the march on Cabul therefore as certain; however uncertain at present may be the course we pursue, when the British standard again waves over the Bala Hissar. Lord Ellenborough will go where public duty and national honour lead him, that is, to the Capital. Perhaps he has not altogether made up his mind as to the course which he intends to pursue after our troops are again in possession of Cabul. Perhaps he waits for the invaluable and unerring counsel of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke's despatch, which we would give not a little to see, were it only to know what the Nestor of the age would counsel in such an emergency—will probably reach Lord Ellenborough by next Saturday; we mean, the Duke's letter, written in the beginning of April, after the worst was known in England. That letter will doubtless be decisive of the policy this government—rather we should say Lord Ellenborough—will pursue. If the Duke says, continue to occupy Afghanistan, we shall occupy it. If he says retire, we shall retire. We consider ourselves as paying only a just compliment to Lord Ellenborough by supposing that he will cheerfully follow the leadings of the Duke's mind, and shape his Afghan policy according to the advice he may receive from England.

When we have thus restored our supremacy in Afghanistan, and regained our reputation in Asia, the final settlement of the country in such a manner as most effectually to restore tranquillity to it, and to obtain security for our own frontiers, will be our next, and our final care. We ventured last week a hint at the restoration of Dost Mahomed, as the most obvious means by which this object could be secured. We are happy to find that the same proposal has been simultaneously mooted in the *Agra Akhbar*. Our contemporary indeed goes so far as to allege that negotiations having this tendency have been already opened with him. Such may or may not have been the case but to this result it appears likely we shall be at length conducted. Experience has taught us that the Suddozies have not that hold on the attachment of the people which would ensure peace and order. If on retiring from the country we elevate any of this branch to the throne, we can have no security for his continuance on it. And after our connection with Afghanistan has ceased, what are we to do with the Dost, and what with his pension of three lakhs of Rupees a year? The aspect of af-

fairs has been entirely changed within the last six months; and the restoration of the Barukzye family, of our own free will and accord, would probably enable us to retire from the country without any compromise of our dignity. If it be said that the hostility of the Dost, who can neither be expected to forget nor forgive, may embarrass our affairs on the frontier of the Indus, it may be affirmed on the other hand that we may have more to apprehend from the weakness and perfidy of the other family. Reasoning from present appearances, there does not appear to be any other measures within our reach by which we may withdraw from Afghanistan, so early, so safely, and so satisfactorily, whether in regard to our own reputation, or the welfare of the country, as by replacing the Dost upon the throne through our own spontaneous agency.

SINGAPORE.

The following particulars of the loss of the British ship *Richard Wabe* from Sydney to Batavia are taken from the *Java Courant* of the 28th ult. The Captain, his 2 mates and crew, we are glad to find, reached Batavia in safety and have since we learn reached Singapore.—

"On the 8th Inst. the British ship *Richard Wabe*, Capt. Robert MacLachlan, on her voyage from Sydney 16th April, bound for Batavia, in Longitude 121° 31' East Greenwich and Lat. 6° 51' South, struck on a Coral Reef, not laid down in Horsburgh's Charts."

"The Captain and Crew, consisting of 2 mates and 4 sailors were obliged to leave the vessel and succeeded in reaching the roads of Batavia in safety."

On the 27th ultimo, the British ship *Mr Robert Peel*, Captain Somes, passed Anjer, from London the 29th January bound to Hongkong.—*Sing. Free Press*, 16th June.

VISIT OF THE CHINESE ADMIRAL TO THE CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

From the Chinese Repository for June.

Before this time the *Constellation* had changed her berth, and was now at anchor off the east end of Dane's island, where one of the branches of Junk river unites with the Whampoa reach. The distance from Canton being fully 12 miles, it was thought a more convenient anchorage might be found higher up the river, and a boat was sent to ascertain the practicability of this. The boat proceeded up Junk river, taking the soundings, and at length was under the guns of one of the new forts, that which is nearly opposite to Howqua's folly, which fired upon her. This, as some of the guns were shot, might have proved a very "unlucky event." The demand for explanation was promptly answered by the governor, and in a manner that afforded full satisfaction to the commodore; and, without its being demanded, the officer in command at the fort was degraded.

Previously to this occurrence, admiral Wu had signified his wish to visit the commodore. In the meantime, the Boston, commander Long, having returned from a short cruise to Manila, came up and joined the *Constellation*. About noon May 9th, the day fixed upon for the admiral's visit, two messengers arrived to announce his approach. But it was past 2 o'clock before his barge was in sight. As he neared the ships, they were in readiness to do the honors due to his rank and station; and the waving the yards and firing of the salute, in most admirable style, were to him a sight equally novel and animating. He was received by the commodore on the quarter-deck, and conducted to the cabin. The admiral, a native of Fukien, was appointed to this station shortly after the battle of the Boyne, where his predecessor fell in the storming of one of the forts. Kwan bore a good reputation among his own countrymen; but in his appearance and whole bearing as a warrior, Wu is decidedly his superior. He is now 44 years of age, tall, well formed, has a high aquiline nose, a keen eye, and moved across the deck with an easy, but firm and manly step. He had hardly been seated in the cabin, before he begged that the men might be put at their ease—he supposing that they were then, as when he came on board, standing upon the yards. As his own request he was shown round the ship, and was afforded an opportunity of seeing the men at their quarters. The marines particularly attracted his attention; and for several minutes, while going through their evolutions, he stood like a statue fixed in perfect amaze. While the men were still at their guns, and without the admiral's knowledge, orders were given to repel boarders on the starboard quarter, where he chanced to be standing. Instantly, almost a hundred or more men, with swords and pikes and fixed bayonets, rushed up from the gun-deck, and took their proper stations. For the moment the admiral found it impossible entirely to conceal his feelings, though the lines of his face were screwed up to the highest pitch he could command. He

had been forewarned of treachery by some of the wise men at the provincial city. But his fears were banished, by the men the next moment moving to the other quarter. Still more ludicrous scenes occurred at Canton. The admiral had scarcely left the city for the ship, before the senior hong merchants were called on to give security for his safe return. And the report of thirteen guns—instead of the Chinese number three—for the salute, was such positive proof of treachery, that nothing but the admiral's safe return in person could allay the alarm of the provincial authorities.

It was nearly sunset when the admiral left the ships, evidently much pleased and well satisfied with his reception, and the attentions shown him on board the foreign men of war. On Monday the 18th, two other officers, one the second in command to the admiral, visited the commodore. These men were from northern provinces, and though they had been a year or more at Canton, had never before been on board a foreign vessel. They said they had supposed, from all reports, that the foreign men-of-war were strong, but till then they never believed them so strong as they now found them to be. They seemed astonished when told, that many of the English ships were far superior to the *Constellation*.

WHAMPOA OPIUM TRADE.

From the Canton Register, 5th July.

To the Editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make your columns the medium of communicating to all parties having any interest in the opium shipping at Whampoa, the present unsatisfactory position in which the foreign trade and community of Canton are placed in respect thereunto. From the nature of the opium trade, competition must destroy all unanimity amongst the commanders of the different vessels, and it remains, therefore, for the owners to take up the matter, more especially as they will be consulting their own interest in so doing.

The opium trade at Whampoa, at the present moment, places our government in a situation which has hitherto been strongly repudiated. I mean that of not only tacitly countenancing it, but actually, in effect, protecting the smuggling of it; or, at all events, preventing the Canton authorities from disturbing the smugglers, although collected in such numbers, within so short a distance from the provincial city. No fleet that the Chinese can send afloat would be a match for them, manned and armed as the opium vessels at Whampoa are, especially as the commanders thereof consider that the war justifies them in resisting the authorities. Should fire-raids be sent upon them, the legal trading ships must suffer alike. The only resource, therefore, that remains for the Chinese, is to open upon them from batteries on the shore; but if these be erected, immediate hostilities are to be commenced on our part. For the same reason the Chinese are not permitted to rebuild the Bogue forts; and thus they have no control whatever on their river from its mouth to within 4 or 5 miles from Canton. It is not to be wondered at, then, if the Chinese look upon this war, as exclusively an opium war, especially when it is remembered that we have no communication nor understanding with the authorities of this province, who really must be at a loss to know how far they durst go in putting a stop to the smuggling trade at Whampoa, without bringing down upon themselves the force of our arms. This is evident from the fact of their never yet having attempted to annoy the opium vessels in the reach, and they will doubtless leave them in quietness whilst the present anomalous state of things exists, provided they (the opium vessels) confine themselves to their trade, and not turn pirates and murderers.

Without making any invidious remarks, every one must know what sort of a community is likely to be formed by a body of seafaring men pursuing an illegal trade at the mouth of their own guns; their success in trading depending upon sharp competition one with the other, and their security being in their united night. Many young men seem to join the ships as officers out of romantic notions; who, coming up to Canton in the undress uniform of naval officers, are proud of their occupation as their dress, do not always behave themselves very discreetly, and are not at all capable of keeping in order the refuse crews that opium vessels are obliged to put up with.

But to the point. I have it as an undoubted fact, (the circumstances having been witnessed by several gentlemen now in Canton), that a boat belonging to an opium vessel was lying at the company's steps, manned by Malays, with an European officer in charge. A chest of tea was brought down, which the mandarins coolies, there stationed for the purpose, resisted being put into the boat. A slight scuffle ensued, the officer helped to carry off the chest, whilst one of the Malays drew his knife upon the Chinamen and kept them at bay. The mandarin would have repressed his indignation at the actual crime of smuggling, and perhaps have relaxed from his rigid line of duty without compromising his dignity; and might even have caused his coolies to carry the chest into the boat, all for the moderate charge of one dollar (Spanish); but no such opportunity was allowed him of showing his benevolence. The matter

passed off, and the boat went away, but had a blow been struck, or a stone thrown, blood would certainly have been spilt, and then fancy the situation of foreigners residing here! Had the quantity been larger, the mandarin boat would certainly have been sent in pursuit, and the boat detained.

You may think that these concluding inferences are overstrained; but when you have concluded this paragraph you may alter your mind. A week or two back some Malays from an opium ship went on shore, I believe upon Dane's island. Two of them, after robbing a Chinaman's orchard, commenced upon the poultry. The Chinaman, in endeavouring to get his property back, received a knife in his right side, entering at the back and penetrating completely through. He died a day or two after. Mind, I may be a little wrong in the details, but think not. The rest may be inferred. The matter was represented to the mandarins; the hong merchants were called to account, who hushed the matter up for \$3,000 (or taels) taken out of the consou fund. The hong merchants convened a meeting of all the foreigners on the 25th, with the view of making some arrangement for their own protection, which ended merely with the request that the legal ships should lay separate from the opium fleet.

The next case that I have heard of is in my opinion more reprehensible than either of the other two. A number of captains, both in the opium and free trade, went on shore on Dane's island, and without meeting with either insult or molestation, but merely out of wantonness, they carried the image out of a joss house, and precipitating it down a steep hill broke it to pieces. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon this; but imagine the same party committing a similar atrocity with an image or an emblem from a Hindoo temple in Bengal. Would troops be called out to prevent the infuriated villagers from annihilating them? But imagine a party of *foreigners* doing such a thing in England? What name have we in our vocabulary that would reach them? I cannot see that I have strained a point in drawing these analogies.

These, Mr. Editor, are the facts of the case. I shall not presume to dictate to those whose eyes this is intended to meet what steps should be taken to cause an amelioration, further than stating my conviction that it is in their power to put a stop to such a state of things, which they will be consulting their own interests by exercising.

I am your obedient servant,
Canton, 29th June, 1842. EXPEDIT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Dear Sir,—Your correspondent "Bob Short" is very angry with "Old Bird," though he acknowledges having derived amusement from his letter; and even bestows the high praise of wit upon certain portions of it. Amusement, however, will not satisfy, wit evidently discomposes him: he will not be contented unless "edified" also—now really I think him in this very ungrateful. Perhaps, however, I may be mistaken in the profession of my admonisher. As, under a short signature, he writes rather a long letter, under a familiar name, a grave character may be concealed. Is it the Reverend Robert Short who, so anxious for edification, does me the honor to criticise my harmless production?—I hope not—I can speak freely to "Bob"—I would not willingly be disrespectful.

In the first place then, "Bob" calls me testy; and accuses the poor "Old Bird" of attaching more importance to his flittings than they deserve. Now does not "Bob" himself, in thus stepping in between two parties, with neither of whom he agrees, assume somewhat of an important air? Does he not peal with something of the tone of a "Bob Major"? In the like manner, may not his accusation of spleen be retorted.—Is "Bob" himself the best tempered man in the world? He does not write in a very good humoured style: he talks much about universal philanthropy; he seems to be in a state of universal disgust. For Hongkong he has no great predilection; he grumbles out a sort of prophetic panegyric of what it *may* be: of his "unfortunate friend" (your own phrase, Bob) he is evidently ashamed; but on the unlucky "Old Bird," the whole vials of his wrath are poured. He fairly pecks me to death: As I read his letter I felt for my feathers, and found myself nearly ready for the spit. I beg pardon—I write for a grave man—I forgot myself—I must not joke.—He is really too hard upon me. Four of my unfortunate paragraphs are dispatched with a dash of his pen: and on the fifth he swoops with cruel severity. Here he evidently thinks himself unanswerable. He rests his whole case upon one point. He agrees that

"British merchants, like most other persons know what they are about": and then, with a triumphant flourish of the hand, he points to Hongkong warehouses and Hongkong residences in reply. If I do not address one ignorant of such matters, will "Bob" tell the public what return these warehouses have yielded for the Capital expended, and when he himself intends to take up his residence in Hongkong? On the latter point he favors us with a prophecy: but as the times of inspiration are past, and he does not state his grounds for the opinion "that in four or five months"—(that is in November or December next)—the British community will be resident in Hongkong, it is difficult to form an estimate of how much this opinion may be worth.

Besides "Bob" is not a very discerning man: he neither argues logically nor fairly. His want of discernment is shewn in his not being able to perceive that his "Friend's" letter did very strongly urge the propriety of British merchants moving themselves over to Hongkong; and that, on the principle of patronizing a place as a British settlement, which in itself could advance little in the shape of merit. His discernment is here at fault; and in logic and in charity he fails, when he attributes to a man, of whom he knows nothing, a "narrow-minded and petty spirit of jealousy, not to be accounted for."—Not to be accounted for; and therefore not, but on very good grounds, to be attributed.

We hear a great deal, in certain quarters, of jealousy, hostility and what not. All this is downright nonsense. It is as foolish to suppose a fruitless objectless opposition to Hongkong, as to propose a delusive patronage of it. It is a matter of very little importance, probably, what the "Friend," "Bob" or the "Bird" think of Hongkong; but it is a matter of very considerable importance that the public be not imposed upon. From the first occupation of the settlement to the present time but especially in the time of the late Superintendent, that there has been a continual attempt to puff off its advantages, and give it an undue importance in the eyes of people at a distance, he is a very bold man who ventures to deny. Against this systematic, and mischievous quackery, not against the place itself, or those whose interests may be bound up with it, is directed whatever there may be of splenetic from the pen of

OLD BIRD.

Macao, 6th July, 1842.

Having maintained the serious in my letter, I hope "Bob" will allow me one little joke in postscript.—In the matter of Hongkong, as in all other matters, there will be found a great many "old birds," who "won't be caught with chaff."

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

Although the arrivals during the week have supplied us with intelligence from Bombay and Singapore of a later date than we were before in possession of, they add nothing of any importance. We have received no papers by the *Earl Balcarras* from Bombay; but Singapore papers to 23d June. *Per Probus* from New York we have received papers to 15th of March, but they seem to contain no news of much interest, except that the general government continued in great financial difficulty, and that the credit of the different states had not improved, as we gather from the quotation of state-stocks.

We have no direct news from the north of China, although a report come from Canton is to the effect that Nanking has been taken by the English with great loss to the Chinese, who are stated to have had between 10 to 12000 killed. We know not what credit this report may deserve, and give it merely as we heard it; but the circumstance of such great numbers of Chinese having been killed, we certainly do not believe, as we do not think that they would ever stand against any enemy sufficient time to suffer such slaughter. If such important movements have been made by the British force, we suppose one of the many Steamers attending it will soon arrive with despatches.

We copy the following from the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* as a specimen of commercial

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

speculation of which the data on which it is founded are altogether erroneous. Sugar in China is not so cheap that it could possibly be sent to England at a profit—on the contrary. China does not produce sufficient for her own use, and consequently imports large quantities from Formosa, Siam and Cochinchina, while the southern provinces find a near and willing market for their sugar in the north. Until within a few years, it is true, the exportation to Bombay of soft Sugar and that of Sugar Candy to India generally was considerable, but the exportation to the former has of late fallen off very much, owing, we believe, to the continually increasing price, and Bombay is now to a great extent supplied from Siam direct, whilst Sugar candy has not been permitted to be imported into Bengal, since that country imports her sugars into England on equal terms with the West Indies. The remittance of Sugar to Bombay was a profitable employment of the ships, who having brought Cotton from Bombay, had to return empty, without they took it, and could afford doing it at very cheap rate. But the taking of Chinese soft Sugar to England could never answer, on account of its high price here, which has hitherto averaged between 6½ to 8 \$ per picul; and that of Sugar Candy, about 10 \$, and would therefore cost, the former, (including freight, insurance, commission etc.) about 4½d. per pound in England instead of the 2d. our Coteremporary states, and the latter not 4d. but about 6d per lb.; prices considerably higher than are now paid for colonial Sugar for home consumption, and nearly double of what similar sugars fetch in bond. The scheme therefore of making China a sugar-exporting country is not likely soon to come to pass, and the sanguine expectations of our coteremporary to secure justice to China by equalising the sugar-duties at home are doomed to be crushed in the bud. The following paragraph of the Friend of China has caused the above remarks:

“We understand that the beautifully refined and highly saccharine Sugars of Chin-chew could be regularly deliverable in London at or under 4d per pound. The article is, we are told, fully equal for domestic purposes to lump Sugar which is retailed in England at 10d to 1s per lb. The duty on it which, as before said, is in effect prohibitory, it amounts to more than 1s 3d per lb!!! The Raw Sugars of China which would be importable into England, at about 2d per lb would have to pay a duty of 6d per lb! As it is quite certain that there will be an early revision of the Sugar duties (from the avowed dissatisfaction of Brazil, and other foreign and domestic causes we have not time to specify), we would urge on our Merchants to take early measures to secure Justice to China as respects this very important article which should become one of our Staples, for we see no reason why the crude and refined Sugars of China and neighbouring countries should not be brought to Hongkong and thence reshipped to England and other countries.”

We publish below a translation with which we have been kindly favored, of a paper that was stuck up in many parts of the streets of Macao, cautioning the people against poison, with which it is supposed the Hoonan soldiers have attempted to kill people in and near Canton. We mentioned a fortnight since that Howqua had warned foreigners in Canton against the same danger, and it is said that several people there have died of poison. The act of poisoning people without an object, or committing indiscriminate murder to revenge an insult or injury the Hoonan soldiers are said to have suffered upwards of a year since, when in garrison at Canton, appears almost too diabolical for human beings to commit, and we confess to be somewhat sceptical of the existence of the crime, particularly when it is recollected how often the suspicion of poison has been entertained by the vulgar against the most innocent people. In 1820 (we think) an epidemic disease made great havoc among the people of Manila, who imputed the mortality to the water having been poisoned by the few foreigners living there, upon whom they rose, killing several. During the Cholera in Russia, in Poland, and in Spain, the populace thought that the surgeons and physicians were poisoning them, and several of them lost their lives in the commotions caused by this infatuation, for no suspicions could have been more groundless. It is common enough for the ignorant, to impute the effects of any unknown disease operating powerfully upon the human frame and terminating fatally, to

poison, and we should therefore be inclined to think that the Hoonan soldiers have been unjustly accused.

“We hear it currently reported, that in the provincial city, and all the towns, villages, and country places, round about, people from Hoonan are making attempts to poison the wells, and are stealthily impregnating with deleterious substances, pulse, flesh, vegetables, fruit, and other articles of food, thus causing the death of many persons, who ignorantly partake, in the short space of a few days. But those who discover in time, that they have eaten of articles, thus impregnated, may be cured by a timely internal application of the following prescription—.”

“Several plantains, a few heads of garlic, old man's rice, orange peel, bruized together, and mix'd with sugar, the whole to be drunk in a quantity of the juice of the fruit called Sam Neen, or Carambola.

“This will neutralize the deleterious substances, and the serious consequences of partaking of poisoned articles of food, may be avoided.”

And this placard, not ending, with the usual reference to such a shop or establishment, No. so, in such a street, where the above remedy may be had, leads one to suppose it is not a hoax.

The two American ships of war *Constellation* and *Boston*, are we learn about leaving for the Sandwich Islands and West Coast of America. We believe they will leave Macao roads this day for Hongkong, whence they will proceed to the northern coasts of China before going eastward.

On Monday afternoon Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, C. B. K. H., arrived here from Hongkong, accompanied by Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., and will we believe again leave this in a few days.

We have copied from the *Register* the letter signed “Expedi” giving some account of the disorders committed by Commanders and crews of opium, and, perhaps, other vessels at Whampoa. It is much to be desired that something were done to repress these disorders, as they may seriously affect the well being of the legal trade, which, just now, so many vessels from Bombay having arrived with Cotton cargoes, is of very great importance. Yet, we do not see what remedy can be devised in the present anomalous position of affairs at Canton. All below Whampoa Sir Henry Pottinger considers an inimical country, and the Chinese are interdicted from there exercising their own jurisdiction, whilst above Whampoa they are treated as friends; and are allowed to erect fortifications and defences of all kinds, whilst the British trade furnishes them the means of prolonging the struggle. We are quite certain that if Canton were, while hostilities lasted, closed against all foreign trade, the tea which the home government seem to be so much afraid of not getting, would find its way out, either by Hongkong or Macao, in sufficient quantities, whilst the government and hong merchants would to a very considerable degree at least be deprived of the great duties they now levy. Whether British manufactures, be taken in return in equal quantities may be doubtful, but during a state of war, where great interests are involved, some must suffer for a while.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China. 30th June.

Horse Stealing—A correspondent writes us that the following occurrence took place on the 4th inst. at the house now occupied by Mr. Parkinson, which is situated at the head of the Wang-in-chung Valley. Five Horses were turned out there, but some men who came by the Tyam Road, very coolly about eight o'clock in the evening caught three of the horses, tied them by the four legs, turned them up *à la Swine*, slung them on Bamboos, shouldered and carried them off towards Chek-chu. The whole affair was witnessed by a gang of masons passing but, who, fearful of being beaten, gave no alarm.*

* It is well for the sake of “the correspondent's” credit for veracity, that it was quite dark, when this robbery is said to have been committed, and he cannot therefore be supposed to have seen the horses slung on bamboos; but his and our coteremporary's credulity is amusing as believing impossibilities.—Ed. C. P.

The late heavy rains, which were wholly unexpected so late in the season* have, we are sorry to say, done much injury to our lines of communication. Roads and Bridges have both suffered, and in some instances been carried away by the torrents from the hills. Several of the newly erected sea walls have sustained partial injury by the land waters. In a few instances we find damage has been done to some of the new buildings. We regret to hear that a China house fell in, two of the inmates of which were killed on the spot, and four or five others severely wounded. They were told to remove, before the accident happened, and were humanely offered but refused quarters from one of our Residents. We have no doubt unless otherwise compelled, the Chinese will build in the same way, on the same spot and be annually liable to the same disaster. Instead of profiting by experience they affect to call it *chance pigeon* and ejaculate *masker*. We cannot but think, that for the native population, it is quite necessary that some general provisions as respects buildings and tenements should be made. We hold they are essentially necessary for their welfare: of course interfering as little as possible with private property, and no further than the strict necessity of the case justifies.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.	
22, (B.) <i>Shah Allum</i> , (Transport) E. Evans Comder	Calcutta, Part 39th Regt. M. N. 1.
24, .. <i>Harold</i> , (Trapt) G. Parker	Calcutta Govt.
SAILED.	
23, (B.) <i>Isis</i> , (Transport) G. Graham	Chusan.
24, H. M. S. <i>Hazard</i> Capt. C. Bell	R. N.
26, (B.) <i>Harold</i> , G. Parker	Chusan.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN, CHINHAIE, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Com-manding Officer	
„ Blonde,	42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.
„ Thalia,	44, capt. Hope.
„ Endymion,	44, .. the honble F. W. Grey.
„ Calliope,	28, „ A. L. Kuper.
„ North Star,	26, „ Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
„ Herald,	26, „ J. Nias, C. B.
„ Dido,	20, .. the hon'ble H. Keppell.
„ Pelican,	18, „ Napier.
„ Modeste,	18, comr. Watson.
„ Harlequin,	18, .. the honble F. Hastings.
„ Columbine,	16, „ Morshead.
„ Childers,	16, „ Halsted.
„ Clio,	16, .. E. Troubridge.
„ Algerine,	10, Lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
„ Royalist,	10, „ Chetwood.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

„ Starling,	6, comr. Kellett.
„ Lady Bentinck,	.. Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Belleisle,	capt. Kingcomb.
Apollo,	comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire,	.. Cole.
Jupiter,	mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Rattlesnake,	
Alligator,	

STEAMERS,

H. C. Queen,	mr. comr. W. Warden,
„ Sesostris,	comr. Ormsby.
„ Auckland,	„ Ethersey, I. N.
„ Tenasserim,	„ Wall, I. N.
„ Nemesis,	lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
„ Pluto,	„ Tudor, R. N.
„ Ariadne,	comr. Roberts, I. N.
„ Medusa,	„ Hewett, I. N.
„ Phlegethon,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
„ Prosperpine,	comr. Hough, R. N.
H. M. Vixen,	comr. H. Bayes.

* Why unexpected? The heaviest rains during the year, in these parts, generally fall in June.—Ed. C. P.

At Amoy.

„ Cambrian,	36, capt. Chads, c. b senior commanding officer.
„ Pylades,	18, comr. Tindal, (absent,)
„ Chameleon,	10, lieut. Hunter.

At HONGKONG

" Blenheim,	74,	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral. sir T. Cochrane, c. b., capt. sir T. Herbert, k c. b.
" Vindictive,	50,	capt. Nicholas, c. o.
" Nimrod,	18,	comr. Glaspe.
" Cruiser,	16,	" Pearse.
" Hazard,	16,	" Bell.
" Serpent,	16,	" Nevill.
" Young Hebe,	4,	Wood.

H.C.St.Hooghly, mr.comg.Rose,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

July.

3. (A) *Panther*, _____, Manila.

7. „ *Congress*, Hay, Sandwich Islands.

7. „ *Probus*, Sumner, New York.

7. (B) *Wincheater*, Macdonald, Singapore.

7. „ *Earl Balcaras*, Baker, Bombay & Sing.

7. „ *England*, Tizard, Bombay. [Manila.]

7. (Du.) *Prince Frederick*, de Kok, Batavia Sing. &

7. (B.) *S Horrocks*, _____, Singapore.

PASSENGERS Per
Winchester, Messrs *Leffler*, *Almeda*, and *Geo.*
Napier.

July.	SAILED
1	10
2	11
3	12
4	13
5	14
6	15
7	16
8	17
9	18
10	19
11	20
12	21
13	22
14	23
15	24
16	25
17	26
18	27
19	28
20	29
21	30
22	31

7. (A.) *Oneida*, Swift, Singapore.
8. (B.) *Masden*, Dare, do.
8. „ *Bengalee*, Boadle, London.
9. (Sp.) *Isabel II*, ———, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—Sir Herbert Campton, Token.

For Calcutta.—*Hellas, Red Rover,*

The *Akbar* from China arrived in Singapore on the 22nd June, after a passage on only 19 days.

The *Horatio* passed Anjer on the 15th June, 29 days from China.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Ann Birdson, Dovecot, Gulgare,
Devon, Gemini, Peruvian, Eliza-
beth, Pink, Anna Maria, Judith
Allen, Raymond, Copeland, Chebar,
Caroline, Mary Ann Edie, Claudine.

From Bombay,—*Drongan, Bucephalus, Island*
Queen, Anonyma, Cornwallis
Agnes, Helen, Salem, Vansittart
Asia, Edinburgh, Diana, Corea
Lord Eldon, Grecian, Lady Clarke

From Calcutta,—*Dido, Water Witch, Clown, Hugh Walker, Intrepid, Clown, Mermaid, Victory, Cowasjee Family, Framjee Cowasjee, Mor.*

From Singapore,—*Hongkong, Camdien, Hersey*
Sarah Betsford, Guess.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th April. | SINGAPORE, 24th June.

UNITED STATES, March 15, MANILA, 24th June.

CALCUTTA, 25th May. AMOY, 28th May.

BOMBAY, 26th May. | **CHUSAN, 5th June.**

JAVA, 4th June.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arethusa,	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
Amelia,	—	Potter,	W. H. Harton,
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
• Bombay,	1280	Furley,	Jardine M. & Co.
Br. Sovereign,	493	Cow,	"
• Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner and Co.
Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
• Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
• Carnatic,	—	cuingham	Dent and Co.
• China,	524	Robertson	Russell and Co.
Crest,	—	Oliver,	Wetmore & Co.

* Cleopatra,	372	Earley,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* Charles Forbes	990	Wills, Iger	"
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	"
* Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
England,	—	Tizard,	Lindsay and Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1250	Baker,	"
* Fortescue,	259	Hall,	Jardine M. & Co.
Forteen,	294	Baddeley,	"
* Francis Spaight	—	Winn,	Turner and Co.
Gazelle,	241	—	"
Gratitude,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar and Co.
* Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	Dirom and Co.
Hope,	—	Barrett,	C. Fearon.
* Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
* Herald,	—	Conlson,	Macvicar & Co.
Harmony,	530	Smith,	"
* Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Intrinsic,	—	Davidson,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
* J. Jeejeebhoy,	600	Carney,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* John Christian,	400	Whitcomb,	Dirom and Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan [be	Dent and Co.
* Loujee Family	—	Ayres,	"
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	"
* Lukins,	—	Hybert,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Bibworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
* Niagara,	390	Champion	Jardine Matheson & Co
Nerva,	—	Melville,	Macvicar & Co.
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
* Queen Victoria	715	Black,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Queen Victoria	—	Connor,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Red Rover,	—	Wright,	"
Royal Saxon,	—	Crawford,	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Bogdy,	H. Pybus.
Ruparel,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Rosa,	—	Metcalf,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hugheson Brothers.
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rustomjee
* Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Ternate,	—	Mann,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Token,	579	Chalmers,	Russell and Co.
Vestal,	276	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Winchester,	—	macdonald	"
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"
* Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Hughes,	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	"
* Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonnal	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
Forum,	Murdock, Russell and Co.
Helena,	Benjamin,
Levant,	Faulk,
*Ann MacKim,	Vasmer,
Congress,	Hav,
*Cincinnati,	Wilson,
Probus,	Sumner,
Grafton,	McMenier,
Robert Fulton,	McMichael
Lowell,	Peirce,
Panther,	
	J. D. Sword & Co.
	W. A. Lawrence.
	Wetmore & Co.
	I. M. Ball.
	Morris Meredith.
	W. P. Pierce.
	Holiday Wise & Co.

HAMBURG.

Francisca. | Berndt, | Wetmore & Co.

DUTCH.

Prince Frederick | | de Kok, | Reynvaan & Co.

* at Whampoa.

DIED.—Captain CAMPBELL of H. M. 55th Regiment, at Chapoo, May 27, 1842, of wounds in the head received at the capture of that city, after lingering nine days.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 42.]

Macao, Saturday, 16th July, 1842.

[No. 354.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he will sell in his AUCTION ROOM, to the highest bidder, on **THURSDAY** the 21st Inst., an assortment of Millinery; a few Framed Engravings; one 6-light Hanging Lamp, with shades and Burners; patent Bracket Lamps; Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Services, of handsome patterns; Dressing Glasses; Glass-ware; a small portion of Plate and Plated-ware; one new and very handsomely finished Office Desk, one London made reading or Music Stand; three small Chairs, one with spring seat, and covered with morocco; procelain and metal Mantel Pieces; four beautiful artificial Flower Vases; Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins; Gin, Brandy, Sherry, Lisbon Wine and Beer; Bottled Fruit, Lucifer Matches; Spermaceti Candles; Negrohead Tobacco; Elastic Braces; Double and single Shot Belts; Chintze; Pump Leather; Coir and Hemp Rope; a small quantity of Bombay and Madras Cotton; and a variety of Sundries.

also
American Beef and Pork; and a few hogsheads of Bass' Beer.

Macao, 15th July, 1842

NOTICE.—The Firm of **GRIEBLE, HUGHES & Co.**, is this day dissolved, by the retirement of Captain **HENRY GRIEBLE** therefrom.

The business will be continued by **Mr. W. H. HUGHES**, who will also arrange any outstanding accounts.
Macao, 11th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **Ma. HENRY WRIGHT**, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and **MR. WILLIAM STEWART**, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of **J. MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.** **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**
China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—**MR. JOHN DENT** is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—**MR. DUTRONQUOY** of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. &c., at the shortest notice.
London Hotel Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842. }

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of **W. ALLANSON & Co.**

WM. ALLANSON.

Macao, 1st May, 1842 **A. MOSS.**

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne paveront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of **BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co.** in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of **ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, **WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN**, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed)

W. E. ACRAMAN.

SAMUEL BRIGGS.

R. THURBURN.

F. W. COLLARD.

R. THURBURN.

R. C. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to **Mr. C. FEARON**, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. **F. HAWKINS, Lieut.-Col.**
Deputy Commissary General, **E. E. Force.**
STORAGE at HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.


HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to


C. FEARON, —Macao.


Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ON SALE.

 **THE** British brig **GUEST**, of 134 Tons new measurement, A. I. at **LLOYDS**, has lately undergone a thorough repair in England, and is coppered with 22 oz. copper; she sails fast, is well found in stores and well adapted for the trade in China. For further Particulars apply to **W. ALLANSON & Co.**
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.


 **THE** A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt **J. CONNOR**, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to **J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, —Canton-JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao—**
FOR LONDON.

 **THE** A. I. ship **HINDOSTAN**, captain **BOWEN**; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.


Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** **LOWRIE** FAMILY, captain **AYRES**, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to **DENT & Co.**


Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


 **THE** Teak Built Ship "HE O F MALOWN," 482 Tons burthen, per Register, Capt. **JACKSON**, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to **P. PRO. DIROM & Co.** (Signed) **W. W. DALE.**

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain **BLACK**, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.**


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A. I. British Ship **WILLIAM PIRRIE**, 552 Tons, N. M. **MCDONNALL** Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to **Mr. J. M. Bull**, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.

 **THE** A I Bark, **PRIMA DONNA**, 208 Tons. Apply to Capt. **KELL** on board at Hongkong, or to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION as Clerk in a mercantile establishment, a young man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For Particulars apply at the Canton Press Office.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 **ANCHORS**, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, **AMERICAN PINE SPARS**, PROVISIONS, **SHERRY WINE** in Wood and Glass, **BRANDY**, do. do. **COIR ROPE**, **CANVAS**, **PAINTS** and other stores by **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

HOSCERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—**SAUNDERS**, Pale Burton ALE in Hhds per "Anna Eliza." apply to **DALLAS and Co.**
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKEY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Spermaceti CANDLES, Yellow Soap, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**
Macao, 2nd July, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa.

Cases of Basses BEER,
La Rose CLARET,
OILMAN'S STORES,
SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,
Provision RICE,
TABLE RICE,
GRAIN,
COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "HELENA" in the Typa, American Pilot BREAD, in barrels.
do. Navy, do. in air tight Hhds.
Very superior BUTTER in barrels each containing 8 stone Jars of 10 lb packed in salt; apply on board.
Macao, 2nd July 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.
CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.
SELTZER WATER new.
OILMAN'S STORES late imports.
BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.
An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.
A few very neat new Pavence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.
The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a 83 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—1,600 piculs CHILIAN PIG COPPER on board the American ship "HELENA," Capt. Benjamin, now lying in the Roads; apply to RUSSELL & Co. or to A. A. RITCHIE.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PAUL ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4th superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and BECK. HAMBURG PORK and HOCK. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

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From the Monthly Times, 4th April.

THE EARTHQUAKE PANIC.

An absurd impression gained ground among a very large class of the more superstitious that a supposed prophecy, involving the destruction of London, was about to be fulfilled.

The scene witnessed in the neighbourhoods of St. Giles's and Seven Dials during the whole of the 16th ult. was perhaps the most singular that has presented itself for many years. Many of the Irish had left, but by far the larger number had been compelled to remain. The frantic cries, the incessant appeals to heaven for deliverance, heard on every side during the day, sufficiently evidenced the power with which this popular delusion had seized the minds of those superstitious people. Towards the close of the day a large number of them determined not to remain in London during the night, and, with what few things they possessed, took their departure for what they considered more favoured spots. The poor Irish, however, are not the only persons who have been credulous in this matter; many persons from whom better things might have been expected were amongst the number who left London to avoid the threatened catastrophe. To the Gravesend steam-boat companies the "earthquake" proved a source of immense gain; and the same may be said with regard to the various railways. Long before the hour appointed for the starting of steam-boats from London bridge wharf, Hungerford market, and other places, the shore was thronged by crowds of decently dressed people of both sexes, and, in many instances, whole families were to be seen with an amount of eatables and

drinkables which would have led one to suppose that they were going a six week's voyage. About eleven o'clock the *Planet* came alongside London bridge wharf, and the rush to get on board of her was tremendous, and in a few minutes there was scarcely standing room on board. The trains on the various railways were, throughout the whole of the 15th and 16th, unusually busy in conveying passengers without the proscribed limits of the metropolitan disaster. To those who had not the means of taking trips to Gravesend, or by railway, other places which were supposed to be exempted from the influence of the "rude commotion" about to take place, were resorted to. From an early hour in the morning the humbler classes from the east end of the metropolis sought refuge in the fields beyond the purlieus of Stepney. On the north, Hampstead and Highgate were favoured with a visit from large bodies; and Primrose Hill also was selected as a famous spot for viewing the demolition of the levitation city. The darkness of the day and the thickness of the atmosphere, however, prevented it being seen. Brighton has reaped some advantages from the much-dreaded earthquake, as numbers of families of the middle and upper classes have recently arrived to avoid its consequences. In the course of the night of the 9th, nearly twenty carriages arrived, a circumstance that has not occurred since the opening of the London and Brighton railway.

OFFICIAL POSTPONEMENT OF THE EARTHQUAKE.—Messrs. Blaby and Ellis, the ushers of the Thames Police Court, received a letter bearing the seal of the Police Commissioners, and enclosing a printed notice decorated with the Royal arms, which they handed to Mr. Broderip, the Magistrate, who laughed heartily at the joke. The letter was to the following effect:—"Commissioners of Police-office, Great Scotland-yard, March 8, 1842. Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Commissioners to request that it may be as serviceable as possible to the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. By order, G. Ellerby, clerk. To Messrs Blaby and Ellis.—The notice, which was printed in large type, was as follows: "Important news to the public.—The Earthquake, which was to have taken place on the 17th of this month, is put off till the 25th. By authority."—The credulity of the Irish on this subject is extraordinary, and it is a fact that many of them visited Thames-street and St. Paul's Churchyard on Sunday, to ascertain how much of the Custom House and the Cathedral had disappeared, and the writer heard an Irishman on Sunday morning, near St. Paul's, saying, "Faith now, the great big Church don't look so high as it did some time ago." It is a fact that an Irish coalwhipper came to the Thames Police Office, and gravely inquired if the earthquake was put off, and he was assured by the ushers it was—that the rainy weather had stopped it.

The following are among the facetiae to which this "portentous event" has given rise:—The Lord Mayor, to be on a level with the scientific world, and to prevent confusion, made admirable arrangements for the sinking of the City. The Stock Exchange was to disappear first, on account of the distance it would have to go to a place which must be nameless; and a corresponding fall was to occur in the funds. The Mansion House and the Bank, with the streets adjacent, were then to go down; together with the Tower, the Mint, and the Minories. Aldgate pump was next to find the bottom of its own well, Guildhall to tumble into the Corporation wine-cellar, and so on from St. Botolph's to Temple Bar. The first shock, says the *Charivari*, which will be felt, will occur at eight o'clock in the morning. This, however, will not be the earthquake, but only Mr. Pattison. Ex M. P., tumbling out of bed. People will willingly accept the earthquake in lieu of another such occurrence. Several stockbrokers seated themselves upon some Spanish bonds, feeling assured they could not go down lower than they were. Mr. Ferrand consoled himself with the aphorism that nought was never in danger.

NATIVE STATES.

AFGHANISTAN.—Our prospects in Afghanistan seems to brighten as we advance towards Cabul with a cautious but steady pace. On Tuesday morning we received a letter from Jellalabad of the 27th April, which announced the unexpected arrival of captain Colin Mackenzie in the Camp, on his parole for two days. Our contemporaries have also received letters from the camp, and laid the contents before their readers. From these sources we have compiled the following brief narrative of events.

The object of Captain Mackenzie's journey was to announce the death of General Elphinstone, and to treat on the part of Mahomed Akbar Khan, and Mahomed Khan Shah Ghilzie, for the restoration of our prisoners. The General's death, which took place on the 23rd instant, was occasioned by the fatigue of his compulsory removal from Budeabad to the fort in the Eastern Ghilzie mountains, southward of Tezeen, but at an elevation on the very margin of the snow. The exertion proved too much for his exhausted frame. He expired almost without a struggle. His mind had for some days been brought into a frame of resignation by the consola-

tions of religion. Captain Mackenzie, one of the most high-minded and gallant of our officers, has by his testimony rolled back from the General's name a part of the reproach which had been cast upon it. He distinctly avers that though imperfectly recovered from afflict of sickness such as few constitutions could have withstood, he always conspicuously exposed his person to the fire of the enemy at Cabul, and his chivalrous bearing never belie the fame of a distinguished line of ancestry. The wisdom of his military measures can be only decided when enquiry has withdrawn the cloud of mystery which hangs over the defence of the ill-fated cantonment.

The charge of pusillanimity which has been brought against him for his desertion of the army in the passes, is now declared to be totally without foundation. He was decoyed into the tent of Akbar Khan, who promised to induce the Ghilzie to refrain from further attacks on the remnant of his troops. When he saw that the negotiation was illusory, he indignantly demanded to be led back to perish with his men. But Akbar Khan knew his game too well, and he was detained, as had been from the first devised, as a hostage for the return of Dost Mahomed to power. Capt. Mackenzie's narrative places this act of treachery on the part of Akbar Khan in the clearest point of view. It corroborates that which had before been stated on this head by an intelligent non-commissioned officer, who was allowed to come to Jellalabad to treat for the ransom of other prisoners. Major Pottinger was indeed deceived for a short time, and led to believe that the conduct of Akbar Khan had been less criminal. But this delusion was shortly lived, and when he ascertained the truth, he himself avowed it in these remarkable words: "I believe, he did all he could destroy our poor fellows." This corroborates also the cautious but authentic testimony of Dr. Brydon, according to whom this son of the Dost is chargeable with having trepanned our officers and their families into his power, and at the same time ruthlessly pursuing his plan of destroying the soldiers.

A day or two before his decease, General Elphinstone signed a document which, according to some, is a narrative of the transactions of this eventful period; and, according to our information, will settle some points of no small importance to the character of several officers on the disastrous retreat. Akbar Khan had promised to send the General's remains to be interred within the walls of Jellalabad; but they had not arrived on the 27th of April, four days after his death, and our military authorities there had long ceased to trust him for any thing which was not wrung from him in open field.

The prisoners are stated in the *Delhi Gazette Extra* to be in two separate forts, and to be well treated, men, women, and children. Four accoutrements had taken place, and four more were expected shortly. One lady, Mrs. Waller, was obliged to move, being allowed a litter, the day after her confinement. Of the success of the negotiations for their restoration there was no very sanguine hope, since both these men aim at the present restoration of Dost Mahomed. There was not much apprehension regarding their future treatment, as the Sirdars well understand their value. Mahomed Akbar is stated to have gone from the field of battle to Cabul, where he found himself unpopular, and returned to the fort. He has scarcely a hundred followers with him, and there is nothing to be dreaded from his resources or his influence; though he has too firm a hold on us through the possession of those whom we would give any thing to ransom—except the Dost himself.

Touching the actual participation of Akbar Khan in the murder of the Envoy, the *Delhi Gazette* states that the testimony of Captain Mackenzie regarding the murder of Sir W. Macnaghten by the hand of Mahomed Akbar, is most conclusive. "He saw the ruffian perpetrate the murder;" our advices state that a letter, bearing his seal, from him to the Chiefs of Karns, which had been intercepted, fully developed his plan of treachery in attempting to seize, and then murdering the Envoy. He quoted the Koran in justification of the act. In his writing case, now in the possession of the officer who commanded the right column on the 7th of April, was found a long letter from that worthy, Yar Mahomed Khan, with whom he seems to be on intimate terms.

We are happy to find that Col. Monteath had already effected a junction with the advancing brigade under Col. Bolton, which was likely thus to reach Jellalabad earlier than General Pollock had calculated on. Supplies were also coming in rapidly; and there was little doubt that a sufficient quantity would be obtained to enable the troops to move onward with confidence. The advance towards the more healthy eminence at Gundamak, would probably be made as soon as Col. Bolton's detachment had joined the main body. Of the ulterior movements of the troops, nothing could be definitely known; it would necessarily be governed by circumstances; but there can be little doubt that our triumphant return has produced an effect, which, combined with the proverbial absence of all mutual confidence among the Afghans, will abundantly facilitate our future movements, and may be considered almost as compensating for the want of a siege train. One thing, however, may be fairly deduced from recent events and present appearances; that our troops will positively advance upon Cabul, however soon we may, after that, be resolved to return.—*Friend of India, May 9.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

From India Gazette, of 20th to 30th May.

We have a letter from Jullalabad, dated the 5th inst.* from which we make the following extracts:—

"Mackenzie has returned hither from Tezeen, but our negotiations for the release of our unfortunate friends, the captives, are not, I lament to say, proceeding as we could desire.

"We are to march to Gundamak as soon—though that will not be soon—as carriage sufficient to the transport of grain for two months' consumption can be collected.

"This same carriage, however, is still as scarce as ever. A kafilah of three hundred and seventy camels, laden with grain, has been reported to have arrived 'within hail' of Dhakha, and intelligence has been received of the departure for Dhakha, and eventually for this place or Gundamak, of 88 camels with tents and baggage of different descriptions. Of these there are 70 carrying tents for the 9th Foot, and 10 conveying the bedding and pals of 80 sepoy (wounded and sick men reported convalescent) of the different Regiments of Native Infantry; and the residuary eight are bringing grain for the use of the party.

"There have been several sufferers from robbery. General MacCaskill has lost a chest of wine and a tent or part of a tent, and the camels on which these were laden. These, however, are mere trifles.

"The 6th, 64th, &c. are to move back to this place (at a moment's notice,) as soon as certain Sikh troops that have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to relieve our party at Dhakha, shall have reached that post.

"More, when there is anything to say worth saying.

Another letter, of the 9th instant, from Peshawar, says:—

"I hasten to give you a few morceaux of *gup* that have just now reached me, in a letter from a brother officer at Dhakha.

"Report says, that Mahomed Ukbar has sought for an interview with Pollock, and that this was denied him. I do not myself believe either part of the story; however, let it pass! A force is at Zootee, near Gundamak, but the state of Pollock's supplies prevents his pushing on to attack it, anxious as he is, and as we all are, to try conclusions with the enemy, whoever or wherever he may be. Supplies continue to be procured, but not in quantities much more than commensurate with what is daily consumed—both at Jullalabad and here (at Dhakha.)

"There is a talk of Pollock's sending a force to Lughman, to see what effect that will have upon the chiefs. By the same token these gentry (as I have gathered from good authorities) have tendered their allegiance to Ukbar Khan, and on this fact rests one cause of my scepticism as to the truth of the report, that Ukbar has sought an interview with Pollock. By the way that same Ukbar's interviews are memorable events, let who will have murdered poor Macnamara. The road through the Jugdihuk Pass is reported to be almost impenetrable, in consequence of the fearful stench of the dead bodies lying "in number numberless" upon the road. And how follow two or three more rumours, that, like those which have gone before (and like those of which, truth to say, the staple of our conversations is made up) must, if taken only for as much as they are worth, be estimated somewhat cheaply. It is reported that Gool Mahomed has come in; and great fears are entertained for the safety of the Shah's family. Rather mal-apropos of which! all the women supposed to be pregnant to European officers or Europeans, have had, it is said, their bowels ripped open; and lastly it is said—mind you it is said—that the officers taken with the Ghuznee garrison are treated most brutally. What will be the end of that long array of follies and calamities of which the "First Great Cause" (so far as human Agency extends) was Lord Auckland's commencement of the Afghan campaign, and his restoration of Shah Shooja.

HOW TO PROCURE AMMUNITION.

By the way, talking of ammunition, how do you suppose these fine fellows of Jullalabad managed to replenish their magazine, when they were running short in bullets? Ponder my soul, the best thing in the world. They dressed up a figure in an old full dressed coat and cocked hat, belonging to that gallant old *Kreezy* Sale, and managed with pulleys, ropes, or something, to make it bow its head and raise its right arm.—Well, Sir! This "lay figure" they placed one morning early "bolt upright, and ready to fight" on a parapet just above a window, which Sale did now and then look out of, and behind which is a high wall, and as the day cleared, there the enemy beheld it. Didn't they fire at it? Oh no, not in the least—certainly not;—and perhaps it didn't make them any graceful bows at all? By Jove but it did!

*We are not quite sure that this is the date in which our correspondent has written. It is probably the 8th, for other letters of the 5th and 6th, make no mention of Captain Mackenzie's return,

though! and the hotter the fire became the cooler and more courteous, and more self-possessed became the effigy.

"At last they seemed to think Sale was the very devil incarnate;—and, doubtless, they would have "smelt a rat," had his representative been left there for any great length of time together. However this was not done, and knowing, as they did, how little the real Simon Pure is wont to heed their bullets, there is nothing very extraordinary in their having continued to believe (especially as the figure was so well got up that at forty yards it was impossible to tell that it was not a living one) that it was at Sale himself that they were firing every morning, for an hour or so together, without knocking him into the next world, nay without even making him get out of that."

"Not the least remarkable particular is, that only one ball (out of the hundreds that were picked out of the wall behind it every night)—only one ball hit the figure during the several successive occasions upon which it "stood fire." This is a fact, I assure you.

The following is extracted from letter of a Mofussil correspondent, writing on the subject of the rumoured withdrawal from Peshawar, which seems to be gaining ground:—

"It is generally credited here, (in the upper provinces,) that orders have been sent both to Pollock and to Nott, to withdraw from Afghanistan; the latter being directed to retire by the Bolan pass; of a verity, that won't be quite so easy: the want of carriage will alone prove a formidable difficulty, and his first rearward march will bring a regular hornet's nest about him, the Afghans being apparently ignorant of the old proverb, 'Build a bridge of gold, for a retreating enemy.' His rear will be beset nearly the whole way, and by the time he reaches the pass his withdrawal will not, I suspect, wear a very dignified appearance.

"But Pollock has only seven marches to make to reach the plains of Peshawar, and moreover, he has not an enemy near, save the Momunds and Afreedis; of course our unfortunate ally, Tora Baz Khan, will have to accompany our troops and yield Lallpura to his rival. It is one of the unfortunate circumstances attendant upon our Afghan campaign, that we are frequently obliged to leave in the lurch people who have really been true and faithful to us. Now Tora Baz Khan has been a good servant to us and frequently been most useful; Sandut Khan is a more popular and more powerful chief, so our friend's life won't be worth much purchase if he remains, when we have left the country.

"The evacuation of Afghanistan is perhaps, under recent circumstances the wisest course that Government could take; not but that Cabul might be easily re-taken if Pollock had but carriage sufficient, and grain, and if he had siege guns (but they are not absolutely indispensable though certainly desirable to prevent any risk of failure); but the re-capture is not the only thing to be considered; and the after consequences, the ulterior proceedings, are what we should look to principally; "Facilis descensus avari, sed revocare, &c." it's easy enough to get into a fix, but not so easy to get out of it again; I consider an army at Cabul as regularly *pounded*.

"But before we shew our backs to the rude Afghan, I sincerely trust some arrangements will be made for the delivery of the captives, some of whom deserve our warmest sympathies. The *on dit* is, that Pollock has full powers to negotiate ransom, or exchange; and that he may promise to surrender any prisoners of ours except Dost Mahomed Khan. I am sorry the poor Amerc is to be retained, but hope it will only be for a time; perhaps Government do not wish to appear *bullied* into giving him up."—*India Gazette* 30th May.

We hear, that Her Majesty, Donna MARIA, Queen of Portugal, has been pleased to confer the honor of Knight hood on Joze d' Almeida Esq., of the firm of Joze d' Almeida and Sons, Merchants of Singapore, for the liberal assistance afforded by him to Her Majesty's Ships of war at Singapore.

Private letters, by the present mail, confirm upon good authority, the report, given in the *Overland* paper, that Sir George Murray is likely to succeed Lord Hill at the Horse Guards. Sir H. Hardinge, in this case, will succeed Sir George Murray. But for this the Indian command would have been pressed on Sir H. Hardinge.

CAPTURE OF HYKULZIE.—We are happy to inform our readers that Major General England has succeeded in his second attack on Hykulzie. The enemy's entrenchments and stockades on the hill were stormed with great facility, in consequence of a well directed fire from the artillery under Capt. Leslie, having compelled the enemy to desert their outworks while the column of infantry was ascending the hill. The enemy did not shew much disposition to close with the British troops, so that the former had not above fifty killed. The loss on our side was very trifling: Lieutenant Ashburner having been severely, and seven or eight of inferior rank, slightly wounded.

The sacred standard, to which the Mahomedans attach such importance in their combats with Christians, was captured. The village of Hykulzie was plundered and burnt immediately after the battle. The following is a letter from our correspondent in General England's force, *Camp Right Bank of Lora River, 22th April, 1842.*

We have taken Hykulzie this time, and we cannot understand how the General allowed himself to be so *drubbed* on such ground this day, last month—you might drive a buggy up the hill and the ditch is but two feet. We got as many and particular orders issued about the taking the hill as if it had been a town. The only fault in his plan was that he did not let the three columns ascend together. If he had allowed us to have done so, we could have outflanked them and killed many; as it is, fifty is the very utmost of their killed. We have only seven or eight slightly wounded amongst our men. Poor Ashburner has some awful sword cuts. We do not expect any opposition in the Kojuck. Four miles of our march this morning was through cornfields, which extended to the right and left for miles and miles as far the eye could reach. Leslie's guns did good execution at Hykulzie and made the enemy quit the stockades before the column could get up. The company of the 8th captured the green flag which we accept as a good omen to the flank battalion. The village of Hykulzie was sacked and burnt as belonging to Mahomed Sudey.

I have heard and still hear a great deal of the bravery of the Affghans; they did not show it in Lord Keane's march through their country, nor has Nott found that they would stand in fair fight. Treachery they excel in, and last month they took clever and decided advantage of our general's sending them up 160 men to be butchered. It was said in the first camp, but I know not how truly, that our people, when attacking Hykulzie last month, had got into the breastworks and driven the Affghans out, when these latter were recalled to the charge by one of their chiefs who saw that the handful of men, by whom they were scattered, were not supported from below by any fresh advance. Had they the bravery attributed to them by their partisans in camp, they would have taken advantage of our position after the last affair. They were not two miles off and collected in force whilst we had only 400 men to protect a place that in the morning the General had not thought 2,500 too many to be sent against.

If we meet with any opposition in the Kojuck, I will write you again. —*Bombay Courier, May 20.*

Letters of the 21st instant mention, that the Governor General's express had reached Allahabad that morning. The Governor General is said to be most assiduous in his attention to business—working hard, all day, in doors and out-of-doors. Some inconvenience has arisen from the extent of his office establishment, as it has been found by no means easy to house so many of them. Several of the underlings are compelled, for want of other accommodation, to board, day and night, in their office. A fine portable Columbian Press, with all the necessary paraphernalia, has arrived, and is to accompany his lordship in all his movements. It is the *on dit*, that the Governor General will start for Cawnpore in October next. The Cavalry escort (part of the 6th) left Allahabad, on the morning of the 21st instant, to return to Benares. Cards had been issued for a grand entertainment on the Queen's birth-day and preparations were making for a display of fireworks; speaking of which, our correspondent adds, that his Lordship had been making great exertions to accelerate the despatch of the rockets, intended for Afghanistan, having himself been to the Post Master on the subject. They are, by this time, near the frontier. One of our letters adds, "Brigadier England has at last thoroughly beaten his enemy, and forced the pass in gallant style, the Bombay jacks behaving well, notwithstanding the doubts entertained of them."—*India Gazette, May 30.*

The following particulars, from the *Circular to Bankers*, of the failure of the great West of England house of Acraman and Co., will be read with interest by some of our readers:

"The papers say that "Messrs. Acraman, Morgan, and Co. and D. E., and A. Acraman of Bristol, have determined on calling their creditors together." This has been the most enterprising firm in the west of England; their subscribed capital was £2,500,000; they paid at one time £2,400 to their smiths, shipwrights, and ship-carpenters, in weekly wages. We are credibly informed, that their entire capital is whole, reckoning the value of their effects at prime cost. They have also reduced their liabilities to the comparatively small sum of about £150,000, and yet they are constrained "to call their creditors together." It is a reflection on our authorities to allow such a firm to stop at a time like this: and such a sequel would not be suffered by the Government of Belgium, Holland, or Prussia. The negotiation for a loan from the Bank of England must have failed, although a gentleman from Bristol called at our office since Friday last to inform us, that Messrs. Acraman had obtained assistance from that corporation."

NEPAUL.—We are informed, on the best authority, that a very large force of Chinese, supported by Nepalese are in full march on Ladak; if this be the case what becomes of the bugbear that the Sikhs and Nepalese were inclined to join against us? This information following so closely upon the hints lately published by *Caveat* in our columns, induces us to ask if Lord Ellenborough will suffer the possessions of our really useful and hitherto faithful Punjab Ally to be wrested from him, because, from having devoted so large a portion of his army to our service, the Maha Raja has no sufficient force ready to meet the invaders? but we are certain, from what we have seen of his measures, that His Lordship will deal out such a remonstrance to the Nepal Durbar, as shall speedily bring them to their senses. What has the Resident at the Court of Katmandoo been about that these proceedings could not be checked ere they presented so formidable an aspect? He has hitherto always held the character of a most active and intelligent officer, but in this case there appears always presuming, as we have very good right to do, that the news is perfectly correct) to have been a deficiency in alertness in procuring good information, for we cannot suppose that, with the knowledge of such intrigues, he would not have advised his Government of the steps necessary to be taken; We hope for further particulars on this very curious business which has suddenly come to light and until we receive them will not dilate upon a matter which in our present circumstance is unpleasant enough.—*Delhi Gazette, 14th May.*

NATIVE STATES.

LUCKNOW.—We were yesterday favoured with three letters announcing the demise of the King of Oude. The following are extracts:—

'Lucknow 11th May.—At 5 A.M. this morning an express arrived from the Resident intimating the death of His Majesty the King of Oude, and the 12th and 78th regts. N. I. with the greater portion of the Artillery Detachment marched (having been forewarned) at a moment's notice to the palace of the Bara Dhurrie in the City, there was not the slightest disturbance of any kind—the troops were drawn up in the garden opposite the palace. At about 7 o'clock, all the Chiefs having assembled, there was a rush made to the top of a very steep set of steps, and the burra sahib and General sahib descended from their spheres to escort to his proper elevation the great constellation of the day, Suraiya jah (the grandeur of Pleiades): my stars what a sight! he was placed in a jewelled and bepanzled chair and carried at the imminent danger of breaking his Royal neck up these said steps; he really looked very uncomfortable; imagine a huge mass of his apartment (not apparent air) coming heels foremost up stairs! there positively should be some contrivance more-fitting royal dignity; besides only fancy the falling Pleiades and no notice to 'stand from under;' moreover there appeared in the royal countenance considerable apprehension and some danger of apoplexy. I was more satisfied of this when upon his arriving safely at the top he sought permission to pause and say his prayers; whether from inability to proceed further without taking a pull at his wind, or to return thanks for his joyful deliverance, I had no means of ascertaining; some people imagined he was praying for the soul of his Father or for a prosperous reign. But had they been as well acquainted with human nature as I am, they would have been persuaded he was returning thanks for all mercies, especially the last which landed him safely at the top of those stairs. After this pause of about three minutes, there was a mysterious disappearance behind a curtain at the back of the stage, throne I mean, which, being a mason myself, I am not at liberty to explain. Presently the party emerged in what appeared to me a very ill arranged manner as it was not easy to tell on which side the throne we should first behold them; however round they came to the left in the midst of the crush, and after some difficulty the great man was planted at the foot of the throne and solemnly enrobed in the government of Royalty, after which with the assistance of the two great functionaries he was handed up his last step in life when his turban was taken off in a most refreshing manner, and a great heavy mass of diamonds with a little feather at top popped on his Royal Nob, whereupon in the name of the Governor General he was proclaimed King of Oude; at this moment the troops commenced firing the *feu de joie* when His Majesty dropped into his form a mass of splendor, leaving nothing visible of himself but his Royal phiz. In this position he remained receiving the Nuzzurs and I could tell the man's character by the down turn of his eye as he appeared to me to take much more notice of the gift than the giver. This went on for about an hour when a tray of beads and bits of silver was placed at the foot of the throne, and taken up by the minister who shield them at the crowd with speech signifying—Here's at you in the name of the King, I am now only throwing dust in your eyes but if you are not loyal I'll pitch into you like bricks—this was the interpretation given by a friend.

After this the fun was over, His Majesty descended from the throne, the troops returned to cantonments and I sat down to spin you this yarn.—*Calcutta Star, May 24.*

JELLALABAD.

(From the *Englishman*, June 4.)

Our latest letters from Jellalabad are dated the 15th of May. We give an extract from one. It contains nothing new:—

Extract from a letter, date 15th May.—Since our arrival here we have remained encamped in glorious inactivity. Nothing to do, and I fear little prospect of our being employed for some time. The negotiations for the liberation of the Prisoners, I believe, are still going on, but the demands are most exorbitant. The Prisoners are well treated, and their friends from our camp have sent them various supplies which they have been allowed to receive. Mackenzie has been twice sent in to on his parole, with terms for Akbar Khan, but Mackenzie had to return, which he did, of course, much to the astonishment of our Afghan friends, who could not believe or understand so nice a sense of honor. They set it down to a deficiency of intellect. He must (say they) be an ass. They are themselves such treacherous scoundrels that we wonder not that they should suspect others. A poor fellow of the 31st, was murdered the night before last and hacked to pieces in a shocking manner. Three or four camp followers have also been murdered at different times close to the camp, but this is the first European who has thus fared. The 31st vow vengeance. It is impossible to say by whom these murders are committed, but there is no doubt, we are surrounded by scoundrels who prowled about during the night, either for murder or theft. The weather for the last ten days has been abominable, incessantly blowing clouds of dust, and which continue through the whole night as well as day. The dwellers in the fort are comparatively well off for they can manna to exclude the dust while we are overwhelmed.

THE STORM AT CALCUTTA.

(From the *Englishman*, June 4.)

CALCUTTA was yesterday visited by one of the severest gales within the memory of Mr Blaquiere—whom we take to be about the oldest inhabitant. It began to blow from the North in the middle of the night but unaccompanied by rain. Towards morning it increased in force, veering a little to the North East, and the rain began to fall. By noon the storm had reached its height. The rain which came down heavily was tossed about by the force of the wind in such a manner as at times to resemble antagonist volumes of smoke. In the afternoon the wind moderated—and the rain degenerated to a Scotch mist which has been irreverently said to have the faculty of wetting an Englishman to the skin. At about 3 P.M., the storm was renewed from the South West, and blew with unparalleled vehemence the whole night.

Of the entire results of the storm we shall not be able to speak until our various reporters have emerged from their hiding places and skinned the country round. As far as our own observation has gone the damage, within the town has been seriously extensive. Look where you will, trees may be seen torn up by the roots, lamp posts thrown down, verandas unroofed, houses stripped of their plaster, windows smashed and in some cases forced in by the jillmills, small buildings totally destroyed, entire rows of iron railings and other enclosures prostrated, carriages turned over, &c. Tank-square is nearly a desert. Garden Reach has suffered essentially; the trees, says one of our contemporaries, are lying across the road obstructing the passage of vehicles.

I proceeded to the Banks of the river from the mint to Cooly Bazaar and found innumerable boats and ships ashore, and foul of each other. There could not be less than forty vessels in the latter condition. I boarded one, the *David Malcolm*, which in her turn had been run a-board by the *Prsian* of Greenock, across whose stern lay the American ship *Chilo*!

The banks of the river and the river itself, were covered with the debris of boats cargoes, broken boats, masts, yards, spare casks &c. and I am sorry to say that several lives have been lost. The ridiculous state of security in which some of the ships continued (on the 3d of June mark you!) may be judged of when I mention that some had their moon masts up (a clear proof of lunacy!) and many others had royal yards across!—this in a month when the greatest precautions are necessary.

The following is an enumeration of the vessels ashore:—

Off the Rice Golahs near the mint one brig and 5 ships—one of the latter high and dry and on her beam ends.

Between Colvin and Jackson's Ghaut 7 vessels ashore 5 of which jammed together.

Off Chandpoul Ghaut 2 ships.
Off the Fort 2 ships 3 brigs and 3 schooners, the Governor General's Yacht and the *Satellite* Steamer athwart of a barque off the Company's Store, at Coolie Bazaar *Prince Albert*.

From Hastings's Bridge Dock, one river Steamer and 3 flats ashore the whole small craft gone on shore and greater part total wrecks.

(From the *Englishman*, June 6.)

We are grieved to find from the various reports that have reached us, that destruction of life and property has been fearfully extensive. On shore, scarcely a building has been left uninjured, scarcely a garden has escaped conversion into a wilderness. In every direction branches of trees lie scattered over the ground, and in many of the streets in Chowringhee, and along the garden Reach road, entire trunks have been prostrated, carrying with them the walls and railings which formed the enclosures. The most exposed places of course suffered the most. The Maidan and Esplanade row for example, are a succession of wrecks, from the fine old peepul tree at the southern extremity of the plot of ground known as 'the cocked hat,' (which has been torn up by the roots) to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Stacy, where the roof of a verandah has been wrenched off and the railing in front of the house uprooted.

In the house lately occupied by Dr. Strong, a window, still, sashes, and jill mills, has been forced out. Aubrey's sign board is laid upon its back. Every thatched roof, every purdah, every sun shade, in every house that had them, has been torn, split, and scattered. The sentry box at the westgate of Government house is recumbent;—six or seven panes of glass, at Groser's, have been smashed in. Mrs. Carbery's large board has got over the wall. Further on a northerly direction, D. Wilson's sun shade and lamps have been cast down—and the plaster of most of the houses facing the north and south west has been stripped off in many places. An upper verandah in the Englishman's Office has been forced in on the western side. Tank-square is a wilderness. In Park Street, trees without number have been rent asunder, and torn up by the roots. Two windows in the theatre, and two in Major Burlton's house, have been blown in;—the long railing in front of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Shakespeare has been cast down bodily. Free School street, Jaun Bazaar, and all the small streets running out of them in westerly and southerly directions, present innumerable debris of native houses which have fallen in. But we could fill a page with the enumeration of disasters on shore.

We mentioned on Saturday on the authority of reporters, the state of matters on the river in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. Since then we have learnt that the losses and injuries far exceed our worst anticipations. A reporter—whose statement appears in the *Weekly Englishman*—says:—

Of two or three ships which have sustained material injury, we are enabled to speak with accuracy. The *Senator* and *Potamoc* were closely locked. The *Senator* has lost her foretop mast, bowsprit, jib boom mizenchannels and cut water, and she was then aground. The *Potamoc*'s losses are more severe. She has lost her mizen-mast, fore-mast, bowsprit, main-top-mast and windlass, and her larboard side cut down three streaks between her main and mizen mast. The figure head of the *Renown* is gone. The *Selma* and another vessel, (whose name we did not see) have sustained some damage. At present, it is impossible to say what the amount of damage is that has been done to the different ships.

Another friend informs us that the *Lord William Bentinck* and *Gunduck*, iron steamers, have sunk;—ditto the *Diana* hulk; the *Bhongurtee* accommodation flat, and *Sormia* flat; while the *Jellinghee* flat has been severely damaged and totally dismasted. The *Lady Clifford* is ashore—the *Resolution*, *Coringa Packet* and another are locked together, &c. all damaged. The *Eastern Star* says:—

At Cossipore, five ships are said to have sunk, the mast of two being above water; one an Arab. Of two others there are no traces whatever, and the remaining one is an American, name unknown.

The damage at the Botanical Garden is frightful—this once beautiful spot presents a wide field of

destruction. The ruin, if not complete, is represented as embracing the whole range of the gardens. At Cossipore, the premises of Messrs Hlaworth and Hardman have experienced great injury. One large pukka Galah stored with rice was blown down, and they have also lost boats laden with sugar, and others which were lying close to the shore, have been either broken up or have foundered. We understand that the cries of those on board the vessels which drove to and beyond Cossipore, were distinctly audible at about 3 o'clock A. M. the time when they were getting abreast of that spot.

News arrived in town on Saturday evening of the *Lord Western* having gone ashore off Mud Point, with a detachment of Troops on board which were returning from Arracan.

The Government with their usual zeal manned the ship *Amherst* with European seamen, and sent her down yesterday, (we believe in tow of a steamer) to bring up the men who had been landed and exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm ever since their getting aground.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, 30th June.

BATAVIA.—By the arrival of the Swedish brig *Carolina* from Batavia, we are put in possession of our files of the *Java Courants* to the 15th, from which we give the following Anjer Shipping Report:—

- May 30. Amer ship *Sumatra*, Silver, from Batavia, for Boston; passenger Capt. Almy.
- " 31. British ship *Euphrosie*, Wilson, from China 1st May, for London; passenger Mr. S. Simpson.
- June 2. British schooner *Emancipation*, Winter, from Sing. 12th May, for Port Phillip.
- " 2. Bremen ship *George Washington*, Bieswig, from Sing. 24th April, for Bremen.
- " 4. H. M. S. *Vindictive*, Sir T. Cochrane, from England, for China.
- " 4. Brit. brig *Countess of Minto*, Wishart, from Singapore 10th May, for London.
- " 5. Brit. ship *Flora Kerr*, Cliff, from Sydney 20th April, for Batavia.
- " 6. Amer. brig *Sarah Pierce*, from Manila 27th April, for Boston.
- " 7. Brit. ship *Isaac*, Mackie, from Manila 6th May, for Cork.
- " 7. British ship *Charlotte*, Hallett, from Manila 6th May, for Boston.
- " 9. Brit. ship *John Renwick*, Morgan, from China, for London.
- " 11. British ship *Hydra*, Green, from Timor 1st June, for Batavia.
- " 11. British ship *Merry Merie*, Love, from Newberry Port 25th Jan., for New Holland.

Our commercial advices from Calcutta reach to the 28th May by which we learn that the 4th Opium sale of the season took place on the 23d of that month.

The following is the result.

	Chest	Highest	Lowest	Ave.
<i>Putna</i>	1855	860	826	840 121.
<i>Benares</i>	900	810	800	803 22.

The *Water Witch* has on board about 500; the *Victoria* 500; the *Clown* 180 chests; and the remainder of the Opium will probably be shipped in the *John Brightman*, *Mermaid*, *Bengal Packet*, *Cowajee family*, *Fr-mjee Cowajee*, and *Werauff* which are bound for the Straits and China.

The Calcutta Market is represented as holding out very little encouragement for the Shipment of Straits produce.

Freights to England £2 10 a 2 per ton.

 Ditto to China Drs. 2½ per bale of cotton.

Exchange on England 2s 1½d

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th July, 1842.

The *Water Witch* from Calcutta arrived on the 8th inst., and brings dates to the 6th June. We are sorry to learn from the papers that on the 3d of that month a hurricane did immense damage to Calcutta and its environs, as also to the shipping of every description on the river. We have copied

from the Englishman particulars of the disasters; but they were at that date (6th June) but partially known, and it is much to be feared that many more losses will have to be recorded. The bad weather seems to have extended far out into the Bay, for the *Ariel* bound for Madras was unable to make that place, and bore up for Calcutta. The *Water Witch* met her on the 9th June at the Sandheads, but only communicated with her by signals.

It will be seen from our copious extracts from the Bengal papers that on the 15th of May the army still continued at Jellalabad, and owing to the want of conveyance and of fieldpieces, it was not known when a forward move could be made, if indeed this was intended, it being now rumoured that the force was to return to Peshawur without having first chastised Caubul. Provisions had however become plentiful. Capt. Mackenzie, one of Akbar Khan's prisoners, had twice been to General Pollock's camp to treat for the release of the prisoners, but as yet without success. The prisoners have been removed into some distant mountain fort for greater security, and General Elphinstone, whose health had been declining for some time, died in consequence of the fatigue of the removal. His remains were sent into the English Camp, and were interred with the customary military honors.

H. M. S. *Wolverine*, Capt. Johnson, from the Cape 21st May, and Singapore 2d July, arrived at Hongkong on Wednesday last. We have by her received Singapore papers, but they contain no news later than those received per *Water Witch*, with the exception of the disagreeable intelligence that the *Wanderer*, Owen, from this bound for Halifax went ashore on the night of the 6th May in Table Bay, off the Lighthouse, and in an extract from a letter quoted in the *Free Press* it is said "it appears pretty certain she will be a wreck—they are now discharging her—she is grinding away on the rocks." We learn that neither the vessel nor cargo are insured here.

On Sunday the 10th of this month the Constitution of Portugal of 1826 was proclaimed in Macao, on which occasion there was a review of the garrison in front of the barracks. The several forts fired a royal salute, and the garrison feu de joie with small arms. On that night and the two following, all public buildings and most private houses were illuminated.

On Monday last the French Sloop of war, *Favorite*, Capt. Page, arrived here from Pondichery and Singapore, and leaves again, we understand, this day for the northward. Col. de Jancigny, Mr. Challaie and Mr. Chonsky go passengers in her. After a visit to the north this vessel will return, we believe, to these waters as a permanent station in future.

The American ships of war *Constellation* and *Boston* have not yet left, nor will they for the present, we hear, proceed to the Sandwich Islands and West-coast of America, but remain some months longer in the Chinese waters. They are about leaving for the north.

It will be seen from our extracts that the 4th Opium-sale went off at considerably higher prices than have been paid for some time past, *Putna* averaging 840, 12 and *Benares* 803, 22 Rupees per Chest.

By the Barque *Peruvian*, Capt. Pitkethly, the welcome news of the loss of the *Copeland* from Liverpool has been received. She struck on the Strooni Rock in the Straits of Sunda, and was so much damaged, that to save her from sinking, she was towed ashore on the island of Thwart the Way. The *Peruvian* was fortunately in company, and rendered them every assistance in their power. The *Copeland's* letters and a few boxes of *Treasure* were transhipped to her. The date of this misfortune is, we believe, the 26th June.

Anxiously as we and everybody else is looking out for news from the north, we have again been disappointed this week, and nothing whatever is known of the movements of the British forces after the capture of Chapoo. Had any great enterprize been

crowned with success, we suppose one of the many steamers would have been despatched to convey the news, by way of Hongkong or Macao, to the Indian and British Governments. Long before this time Sir Henry Pottinger, and in fact every vessel of the new Expedition must have reached the neighbourhood of the Yang-tze-kiang, nor can it be supposed that many days would there have been spent in inactivity. We have heard nothing further of the Chinese report of the taking of Nanking. Hangchowfoo, the Chinese say, was ransomed from the English for one Million of Dollars, and on the same authority two English ships are said to have been lost in the Yangtze-kiang. We give these rumours as we hear them, without thinking them worthy of much credit. By vessels from the Coast we learn that H. M. S. *Cambrian*, Capt. Chads, had arrived at her station at Amoy, and that the *Herald* had left to join the fleet to the northward.

PIRACY NEAR HONGKONG.—On Sunday the 3d instant the *Puradox* schooner, having on board Mr. Challaie, french vice-consul, and Messrs Chonsky and Froget, left Hongkong for Macao, when just after clearing the harbour, and still in sight of the shipping, they descried a Chinese fast boat in possession of a large pirate boat. The passengers in the fast boat, some of whom were Portuguese inhabitants of Macao, attracted by their cries the attention of the party in the schooner, which immediately made for them, and on coming near, the pirates mistaking the schooner no doubt for a well armed and manned government vessel (although in fact, besides her passengers, she was manned by a crew of 5 or 6 lascars only) took the alarm before they had accomplished their object of plundering the fast boat, and being close under the land of Hongkong all jumped over board, and escaped by swimming. When the schooner came up to the now abandoned pirate boat, she was found to be like a large fishing boat—her crew having consisted of about 60 men, armed with two large guns, besides having on board a great quantity of powder, matchlocks, spears and other arms. Mr. Challaie ordered the two guns to be thrown over board, then took the pirate in tow and returned with her to Hongkong, when he gave notice of what had occurred to the authorities, and while on his way to them, captured one of the pirates that had just made his escape from the boat, and delivered him to the officer commanding at West point barrack, from whence a party of men was despatched in pursuit of the other thieves, but without result. The pirate vessel was recognised as one that had only the same morning left her anchorage in Hongkong harbour, and one that had on account of her numerous crew attracted the suspicions of several people. Much credit is due to Mr. Challaie for the prompt manner in which he went to the relief of the fast boat whose inmates, had the pirate had his will, might possibly, besides their property, have lost their lives also; and we regret that so signal a service in behalf of humanity, should not even have obtained for him a mere expression of thanks from the Hongkong authorities.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN, CHINHAIE, &c.

- H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer
- " Blonde, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.
 - " Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.
 - " Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
 - " Calliope, 28, " A. L. Kuper.
 - " North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
 - " Herald, 26, " J. Nias, C. B.
 - " Dido, 20, " the hon'ble H. Keppell.
 - " Pelican, 18, " Napier.
 - " Modeste, 18, comr. Watson.
 - " Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
 - " Columbine, 16, " Morshead.
 - " Childers, 16, " Halsted.
 - " Clio, 16, " E. Troubridge.
 - " Algerine, 10, Lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
 - " Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.

SURVIVING SHIPS.

- " Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
- " Lady Bentinck, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
 Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
 Sapphire, " Cole.
 Jupiter, mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.
 Rattlesnake,
 Alligator,

STAMERS.

H. C. Queen, mr. comg. W. Warden,
 " Sesostria, comr. Ormsby,
 " Auckland, " Ethersey, I. N.
 " Tenasserim, " Wall, I. N.
 " Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
 " Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
 " Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
 " Medusa, " Hewett, I. N.
 " Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
 " Proserpine, comr. Hough, R. N.
 H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.

AT AMOY.

" Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. B. senior com-
 manding officer.
 " Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
 " Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

" Blenheim, 74, bearing the flag of Rear Ad-
 miral, sir T. Cochrane, c. B.
 " Vendictive, 50, capt. Nicholas, c. C.
 " Nimrod, 18, comr. Glasse.
 " Wolverine, 16, capt. Johnson.
 " Cruiser, 16, comr. Pearse.
 " Hazard, 16, " Bell.
 " Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
 " Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
 H. C. St. Hooghly, mr. comg. Rose,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July.

ARRIVED

8. (B.) *Water Witch*, Reynell, Calcutta & Sing.
9. " *Asiatic*, Barlow, Bombay.
9. " *Raymond*, Mackay, London.
9. " *Semiramis*, Cairne, Singapore.
10. (A.) *Nantasket*, Rogers, Bombay. [& Sing.
11. (F.) *Corv. Favorite*, 24, Capt. Page, Pondichery
12. (B.) *Peruvian*, Pitkethly, Liverpool.
13. " *Gulnare*, Willoughby, do.
13. " *Guess*, McKellar, Singapore.
13. " *Hugh Walker*, Shanks, do. [& Sing.
13. H. M. S. *Wolverine*, 16, Capt. Johnson, Cape

July.

SAILED

11. (B.) *Francis Spaight*, Winn, London.
12. " *Token*, Chalmers, Bombay.
12. " *Crest*, Oliver, London.
13. " *Rob Roy*, Boyd, Singapore & Calcutta.
13. (Hamb.) *Francisca*, Berndt, Singapore.
13. (B.) *John Christian*, Whitcombe, Liverpool.
16. " *Jams. Sejerbohy*, Carnegie, Bombay.
16. (Fr.) *Corv. Favorite*, Capt. Page, North of China.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—*Hellas*, in a few days.
 For Bombay.—*Sir Herbert Campton*, to-morrow.
Herald, on the 20th.
 For Sing. & Cal.—*Water Witch*, on the 18th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Dovecot*, *Devon*, *Gemini*, *Eliza-
 beth*, *Pink*, *Anna Maria*, *Judith*,
Allen, *Chebar*, *Caroline*, *Mary Ann*,
Edie, *Claudine*,
 From Bombay.—*Drongan*, *Bucephalus*, *Island*,
Queen, *Anonyma*, *Cornwallis*,
Agnes, *Helen*, *Salem*, *Fansittari*,
Asia, *Edinburgh*, *Dianna*, *Corea*,
Lord Eldon, *Grecian*, *Lady Clarke*,
 From Calcutta.—*Dido*, *Clown*, *Intrepid*, *Clown*,
Mermaid, *Victory*, *Cowasjee*, *Mor*,
Coringa, *Packet*, *Bengul*, *Packet*,
 From Singapore.—*Hongkong*, *Camdien*, *Sarah*, *Bets-
 ford*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th April. SINGAPORE, 2d July.
 UNITED STATES, March 18. MANILA, 24th June.
 CALCUTTA, 6th June. AMOY, 15th June.
 BOMBAY, 26th May. CHUAN, 5th June.
 JAVA, 18th June.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arethusa,	—	Christians	C. Fearon
Amelia,	—	Potter,	W. H. Harton,
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Asiatic,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Bombay,	1280	Furley,	"
Br. Sovereign,	493	Cow,	"
*Canton,	507	Crouch,	Turner and Co.
*Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Carnatic,	—	Cunningham	Dent and Co.
*China,	524	Robertson,	Russell and Co.
*Cleopatra,	377	Earley,	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Charles Forbes	990	Wills, [ger	"
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	"
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
Elien,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
England,	—	Tizard,	Lindsay and Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Fortescue,	259	Hall,	"
Forteen,	204	Baddeley,	"
Guess,	131	McKellar,	W. Allanson & Co.
Gazelle,	241	—	Turner and Co.
Gratitude,	—	Harvey,	Macvicar and Co.
Gulnare,	—	Willoughby	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	"
Hope,	—	Barrett,	C. Fearon.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
*Herald,	—	Coulson,	Macvicar & Co.
Harmony,	530	Smith,	"
Hugh Walker,	—	Shanks,	"
*Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Intrinsic,	—	Davidson,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan[be	Dent and Co.
*Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	"
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	"
*Larkins,	—	Hibbert,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
*Niagara,	390	Champion	Jardine Matheson & Co
Nerva,	—	Melville,	Macvicar & Co.
Peruvian,	314	Pitkethly	W. & T. Gemmell & Co
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Queen Victoria	715	Black,	D & M Rustomjee & Co
*Queen Victoria	—	Connor,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	"
Royal Saxon,	442	Crawford,	Jamieson How & Co.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rustomjee
Semiramis,	365	Cairne,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Ternate,	—	Mann,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Vestal,	276	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Winchester,	—	Macdonald	"
Water Witch,	—	Reynell,	Dent and Co.
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Hughes,	—	Abbot,	Macvicar & Co.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	"
*Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonnal	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. *Constellation*, | Commodore Kearney.
 U. S. S. *Boston*, | Commander Long.
 Form, — | Murdock, Russell and Co.
 Helena, — | Benjamin, "
 Nantasket, — | Rogers, "
 Levant, — | Faulk, J. D. Sword & Co.
 *Ann MacKim, — | Vasmer, W. A. Lawrence.
 Congress, — | Hay, "
 *Cincinnati, — | Wilson, Wetmore & Co.
 Probos, — | Sumner, "
 Grafton, — | Gardener, I. M. Bull.
 Robert Fulton, — | McMichael, Morris Meredith.
 Lowell, — | Peirce, W. P. Pierce.
 Panther, — | Martin, J. M. Bull.

DUTCH.

Prince Frederick | de Kok, | Reynvaan & Co.

* at Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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Macao, Saturday, 23rd July, 1842.

[No. 355.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that Tenders will be received for the supply of about 14,000 Spanish Dollars for the use of Her Majesty's Ships at Hongkong, in Exchange for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Accountant General at 3 days sight, approved by Rear Admiral Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, K. C. B.

No Tender will be received for a less sum than 100 pounds sterling.

Apply to Mr. R. M. Whichelo, Purser of H. M. Ship Blenheim at Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Firm of GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co., is this day dissolved, by the retirement of Captain HENRY GRIBBLE therefrom.

The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. HUGHES, who will also arrange any outstanding accounts.

Macao, 11th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MA. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and MR. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of J. MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c., at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM. ALLANSON.

Macao, 1st May, 1842

A. MOSS.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants under the firm of BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN & Co. in London and at Liverpool, under the firm of ACRAMAN, BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1840, so far as regards the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD ACRAMAN, who retired therefrom. As witness our hands this first day of December, 1841.

(Signed)

W. E. ACRAMAN.

SAMUEL BRIGGS.

R. THURBURN.

F. W. COLLARD.

R. THURBURN.

R. C. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Maion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE A I British Bark PRIMA DONNA, (222 Tons) Captain JOHN KELL, having nearly a full cargo engaged will sail on or about the 5th August from Macao Roads. For freight or passage apply on board or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 22nd July, 1842.

FOR WHAMPOA.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. FAULX, will proceed to Whampoa on or about the 31st inst., and will take freight; apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 23rd July, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.

(Calling at Amoy, if sufficient freight offer for that place)

THE British brig FORTESCUE, (305 tons N. M.) captain HALL now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods, and afterwards enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to

WM. THOS. KINSLEY.—at Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE and Co.

Macao, 19th July.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CHINA, Capt ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao 21st July, 1842.

ON SALE.

THE British brig GUEST, of 134 Tons new measurement, A. I. at LLOYDS, has lately undergone a thorough repair in England, and is coppered with 22 oz. copper; she sails fast, is well found in stores and well adapted for the trade in China. For further Particulars apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt J. CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN,—Canton.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWRIE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to
(Signed) P. Pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO, NOGUEIRA MENDES.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARKS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hhds per "Anna Eliza." apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

DALLAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKEY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SARSAPARILLA, Spermat. CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 2nd July, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa.

Cases of BASSER BEE,

La Rose CLARET,

OILMAN'S STORES,

SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,

Provision RICE,

TABLE RICE,

GRAIN,

COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board Ship "HELENA" in the Typa, American Pilot BREAD, in barrels.

do. Navy, do. in air tight Hhds.

Very superior BUTTER in barrels each containing 8 stone Jars of 10 lb packed in salt; apply on board.

Macao, 2nd July 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.

CLARET 3 do. do.

SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.

SELTZER WATER new.

OILMAN'S STORES late imports.

BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom-house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PRIMA GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new France Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, CUT GLASS TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Muslinham SHIRTS in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta; French COGNAC, fine flavoured pure French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARKS for lower and Top Masts! Apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—1,600 piculs CHILIAN PIG COPPER on board the American ship "HELENA," Capt Benjamin, now lying in the Roads; apply to RUSSELL & Co. or to A. A. RITCHIE.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KRITS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds. PORT and SADDY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine Port A&B in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regalar." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. CO'S DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

EUROPE.

THE CANTON RANSOM-MONEY.

Papers relating to the Monies received from the Chinese authorities in the City of Canton, under engagements entered into with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on the 27th of May, 1842.

No. 1.

Viscount Canning to the Secretary of the Treasury. Foreign Office October 28, 1841.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a despatch from Captain Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, dated June 9, communicating particulars regarding the amount of payments in money and securities received by him from the Government of Canton, under an engagement entered into by the Chinese authorities, on the 27th of May.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CANNING.

INCLOSURE IN NO. 1.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.

Macao, June 6, 1841.

My Lord,—I have now the honour to acquit your Lordship that I have received from the Government at Canton; as follows:

Spanish Drs.	4,900,000
Principally paid in Sycee silver, and which we find, from the marks on the various packages, to be the produce of the Hind-tax, gabel, customs, and other duties; now lying deposited on board of several of Her Majesty's ships.	
In Securities as follows:—	
Messrs Dent & Co. in favour of Hong...	120,000
Messrs Dent & Co. promissory notes to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, at six months bearing interest at six per cent.	542,000
Promissory notes in favour of Hong by Messrs Turner & Co. and Mr. G. Nye.	58,713,29
Bonds from Hongqua, at six weeks, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.	379,000

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Cash in bag.

\$ 6,000,000,29

I also received the sum of 17,750 taels, equal to Sp. Drs. 25,000, being in satisfaction of the loss occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino;" the

Spanish Commissioner, Senor Halcon, having expressed his readiness to receive that sum, it was accepted.

I am only enabled, my Lord by this very hurried occasion to state to your Lordship briefly, that I was content to receive securities for Sp. Drs. 1,099,713,29 with a view to the relief of the Hong merchants from immediate pressure, at great inconvenience to the whole trade; for I found that the Authorities had cast upon them more than a million of the payments, upon the pretext of duties and charges due to the Government.

I have taken a bond from the Kwang-chow-foo upon the behalf of the Government, for the satisfaction of all losses occasioned by the destruction of the Factories; and the cohong have rendered themselves responsible for the pureness of the silver, in addition to my own personal declaration to the Government, (which will be repeated, in writing, as soon as I have leisure), that it will be held responsible for any deficiency arising either from inferiority of standard, or short weight.

So far as we have been able to judge yet, there is no room for representation upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

No. 2.

The Secretary to the Treasury to Viscount Canning.

Treasury Chambers, Nov. 2, 1841.

My Lord,—Having submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, your Lordship's letter of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a despatch from Captain Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, in which he reports the payments in money and securities received from the Chinese Government; I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to request you will state to the Earl of Aberdeen, that it would be satisfactory to my Lords, if some information could be furnished by Lord Aberdeen as to the grounds on which the money in question was demanded, and paid either by the Chinese Government, or the Authorities in Canton. I am, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

No. 3.

Viscount Canning to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign Office, Nov. 3, 1841.

Extract.—I have laid before the Earl of Aberdeen your letter of yesterday, stating that it would be satisfactory to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury if some information could be furnished to them by his Lordship as to the grounds on which the money and securities referred to, in Captain Elliot's despatch of the 9th of June, of which despatch a copy was transmitted to the Treasury, on the 28th ultimo, were demanded from, and paid either by the Chinese Government, or by the Chinese Authorities in Canton.

I am to state to you in reply, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Elliot's despatches to the Secretary of State contain no explanation whatever of the grounds on which this payment was demanded, or received by him from the Chinese Authorities; and there is only one expression in those despatches which has any bearing whatever on that point. Captain Elliot, in allusion to the quantity of tea which had just been shipped from Canton, says, "The indemnity just recovered from the Chinese is, perhaps, rather more than double the charges and duties they had received from the trade of the season."

On the other hand, copies of a correspondence between Sir Humphrey Senhouse and Captain Elliot have been communicated to this office by the Admiralty, from which it appears, that Sir Humphrey Senhouse having doubts as to the real nature of the payment obtained from the Chinese, wrote to Capt. Elliot on the subject; and that Capt. Elliot in his answer declared, that the arrangement had reference only to the relief of the city and province of Canton from pressure. I inclose copies of this correspondence and a copy of the Articles of Agreement concluded by Capt. Elliot with the Chinese Authorities on the 27th of May.

INCLOSURE 1 IN NO. 3.

Captain Senhouse to Captain Elliot.

Heights above Canton, May 28, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's joint letter of the 27th May to Sir Hugh Gough and myself, transmitting the arrangement your Excellency has concluded with the officers of the Chinese Government and also a copy of the full authority given to the Kwang-chow-foo to act for the Chinese Commissioners.

In perusing very attentively the document, your Excellency has been pleased to transmit, I cannot avoid considering that the terms of the arrangement must appear to an unprejudiced person, ignorant of local circumstances, more as a settlement for a general peace rather than conditions proposed, discussed, and agreed to for the sole purpose of delivering the city of Canton from the penalties of actual occupation. In the authority given to the Kwang-chow-foo by the Commissioners, they clearly state that the English Plenipotentiary being willing to observe a truce and make arrangements for peace, they, therefore, appoint the Kwang-chow-foo to conduct the details of the specific arrangement and settlement. Now, it was not the British Minister who ap-

plied for a truce, for it was the Chinese officer who came with a flag of truce to the walls, declared to Sir Hugh Gough and myself that they were not willing to fight any more, and therefore wished to see the British chiefs.

The articles themselves make no mention of the money being paid as a ransom for the town, nor is any mention made of these conditions being confined to the Province of Kwangtung.

On the contrary, it is well known that the Chinese Authorities extended your Excellency's former declaration, that the English wanted nothing but trade on the old footing, to the further settlement of a definitive peace, although, in your Excellency's own understanding, the arrangement was limited to Canton; and the Commissioner Kwang in his private letter said, that you have stated that your nation wanted nothing but trade on the old footing, and invited you to commence negotiations for a definitive peace.

The sum to be given up, being similar to the sum offered to be given for opium and the introduction of the affair of the "Bilbaino," unite in inducing to an unprejudiced and uninformed person, that the arrangement is more intended for a general pacification, which would appear a very poor compensation for all the insults and injuries we have received, than an acknowledgment of the vanquished to the conqueror in the hour of victory. I therefore beg for the information of my Commander-in-Chief and their Lordships of the Admiralty, to know whether the arrangement is decidedly a ransom for the city of Canton, to save it from the consequences of legal warfare; leaving out entirely the question of remuneration, compensation, and security for the future, so long mooted, or for other purposes.

I ask it to maintain the national honour and the credit of the British flag, that the success of the British arms in laying the city of Canton at the feet of the Queen's forces, may not be hereafter questioned, without certain contradiction.

(Signed) H. L. SENHOUSE,
Captain, Senior Officer.

INCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 3.

Captain Elliot to Captain Senhouse.

"Louisa," off Canton, June 2, 1841.

Sir,—Whilst I am unable to perceive the necessity for your communication of the 28th ultimo, upon the ground that the late arrangement at Canton can by any possibility or in any quarter be constructed into a general settlement of the questions at issue, between the two Governments, I certainly can have no hesitation in officially declaring that it has reference only to the relief of this city and province from pressure which could not continue to be applied, casting ruin and distress upon a vast unoffending population, at incalculable inconvenience to our own well understood interests, in forgetfulness of Her Majesty's gracious purposes, and in defiance of the temper and feeling of the British nation upon all such subjects.

I should observe that the settlement of the money-claim for the destruction of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," has been insisted upon with a view to the convenience of the Spanish Commissioner, which I felt it incumbent upon me to consult.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Viscount Canning to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign Office, Nov. 12, 1841.

Extract,—With reference to my letter of the 28th of October, respecting the money paid by the Chinese Authorities at Canton, under the arrangement of the 27th of May last, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copies of two despatches from Captain Elliot, late Superintendent of British Trade in China, one stating the arrangements made by him for the remittance to India and to this country of the money obtained from the Chinese, the other inclosing copies of a correspondence with Messrs Dent & Co. by which it would appear that Captain Elliot has allowed that firm to deduct from the money for which they have made themselves answerable on behalf of certain Chinese parties, who were called upon to pay a portion of the 6,000,000 dollars specified in the arrangement of the 27th of May, the sum of 63,295,18s. 4d., being amount of the bills on the British Treasury given in March, 1839; by Captain Elliot to Messrs Dent & Co., in payment for opium purchased of them, in order to make up the quantity which he had engaged at that time to surrender to the Chinese Authorities; but which bills were refused in this country, as appears from the Minute of the Board of Treasury of the 3d of December, 1839, of which a copy was communicated to this office, on the 24th of that month.

ENCLOSURE 1 IN NO. 4.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston

Macao July 6, 1841.

Extracts.—The Inclosure No. 1 is a despatch to the Governor-General of India, containing a brief statement of my reasons for remitting the billion in question to Calcutta; a course which I trust will meet the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

The inclosures Nos. 2 and 3 are a correspondence with the firms of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Dent and Co., respecting the remittance of the balance left here.

Your Lordship is aware that my duties will soon carry me to the north-eastern coasts; and upon that and other considerations, I have formed the opinion that the detail business connected with the management and remittance of the balance left here, will be most advantageously committed to these gentlemen acting of course, under the general control of our own officers.—*Hong Kong Herald, May 31.—Straits Messenger, 5th July.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 23d July, 1842.

The H. C. Steamer *Momon* from England and last from Singapore, has during the week arrived at Hongkong, and brought us Singapore papers of 5th and 7th July. Accounts from Singapore of the 9th state that H. M. Steamer *Driver* had arrived there, and that she would proceed to China after a delay of a few days, so that probably while we are writing, she has arrived at Hongkong. The Maymail, although hourly expected, has not yet been received.

H. M. S. *Nimrod*, *Cruiser*, and *Wolverine*, and Steamers *Momon* & *Hooghly* have proceeded up the Canton river. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane left Hongkong in the *Momon* steamer on Wednesday last to join the squadron, whose object, it is supposed, is no other than to reconnoitre. We regret to learn that much sickness prevails at Hongkong, and that the European garrison are the principal sufferers, as well as the European wives and children of the soldiers lately arrived.

The French Corvette *Favorite* Capt. Page, left Hongkong for the north of China on Wednesday last. The American ships of war *Constellation* and *Boston* are now at Hongkong.

Letters from Canton dated 20th July mention that intelligence has there been received of the fleet being at anchor at Kong-soo in the Yangtsiang (probably the Kaou-tchau of the French maps) on the 4th of July. Kaou-tchau is some distance above the great Canal and the City of Ching-kiang-foo, and no great distance below Nanking, and from that position we suppose the entrances of the Canal both southern & northern to be under the control of the British forces, & Nanking at their mercy. Elepo has sent to Canton for two Hong merchants and two linguists to go to Soo-chow, and the Canton authorities have consequently ordered Samqua & Howqua's fifth and only surviving son on this errand; with what specific object was not known: the two Hong merchants to have left Canton yesterday. It was originally intended to have sent Howqua himself, but his great age has at last exempted him from this duty; it is supposed by the Chekiang authorities that the Hong merchants being accustomed to deal with the barbarians, will be of use to them in their negotiations with the English, although the merchants are aware that on a former occasion Sir Henry Pottinger refused to see them. We suppose they must have obeyed these orders very reluctantly, for independently of the great expense and probably squeezes to which this journey will expose them, for Hong merchants in the north are rare as asses, and the reputation of their wealth will have preceded them, their liberty will be in some danger should they be employed in negotiations, and these terminate differently from what the Chinese authorities expect: in which case banishment to Ele may very likely be the end of their mission. It is said that their being sent is with reference to settling the terms for the ransom of Nanking. This is however, we suppose, mere conjecture. According to Chinese reports the large city of Shanghai has been taken by the British force, which is said to have from thence penetrated into the country as far as Soo chow, and taken that town also. Shanghai is one of the most important seaport towns in the empire, whose trade is said to employ an immense number of junks. We have no arrivals whatever from the north to confirm these reports.

A new Imperial edict against the use of Opium is said to have appeared, and in and near Canton the people engaged in that traffic have lately again been exposed to persecution. The trade at Canton is described as extremely unsatisfactory. Cotton, of which the arrivals have been so very great of late, is at present unsaleable, and Woollens cannot be disposed of owing to the troubles in the north. There are a great number of Bombay ships now at Whampoa.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week we have had several days of great heat, the thermometer

rising to 92°; and the barometer continuing to fall, serious apprehensions of a Typhoon coming on were entertained. Our barometer, which ranges about 15 hundredths lower than most of the others here, fell on Wednesday last to 29° 32', whilst last year on the 26th July it stood at 29° 40', only a few hours before the Typhoon began. In the evening of last Wednesday the weather looked very threatening, black clouds appearing in the northwest with a good deal of lightning, and all the ships in the Roads and Typhoon got everything snug to ride out the expected gale. The night however past over without bad weather, and on the next morning all signs of a Typhoon had disappeared, and the barometer risen again to 29° 53'. The wind, which during the three hottest days had blown fresh from the westward, has since gone round to the east, and we had yesterday occasional squalls of wind and rain. It is somewhat singular that the depression of the barometer, and indications of bad weather were much less at Hongkong, and we therefore suppose it not unlikely that a Typhoon has really passed our neighbourhood to the westward, and was the cause of the signs we have described.

We regret much to have to record the death of Capt. Turner of the *Angloia* Schooner, who met his untimely fate on Thursday night near Chuenpee on his passage to Whampoa, by being knocked overboard by the boom. Immediately on this accident being seen, a boat was lowered, and the schooner brought to, which latter however could not be effected till after she had shot ahead a considerable distance, having been going at the rate of 9 knots; the boat returned to the schooner after several hours of ineffectual search, and up to this time the body has not been found. Capt. Turner was much respected by his employers and acquaintance.

Friday night 9 p. m.—A friend just now informs us that H. M. Steamer *Driver*, from Singapore 15th July, arrived at Hongkong at 6 o'clock in the evening of Thursday last; but although the *Columbine* at the request of the Post Office authorities at Hongkong waited until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and delayed her departure, waiting for the letters, until half past nine, no letters were sent on board although guns to signify her being ready for sailing, were fired, and we know not whether she brings any news or not.

Just after writing the above, we received intelligence that the fine ship *Vinsantir*, with a full cargo of Cotton and Opium, bound for China, was burned at Bombay, when on the point of starting. The latest date from Calcutta is the 17th of June per *Clown*, arrived at Singapore, but owing to aforesaid circumstances we have no further news.

SUGAR.

IS CHINA LIKELY TO EXPORT IT TO ENGLAND?

We copy the following from the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* as a specimen of commercial speculation of which the data, on which it is founded are altogether erroneous. Sugar in China is not so cheap that it could possibly be sent to England at a profit—on the contrary—China does not produce sufficient for her own use, and consequently imports large quantities from Formosa, Siam and Cochin-China, while the southern provinces find a near and willing market for their sugar in the north. Until within a few years, it is true, the exportation to Bombay of soft Sugar and that of Sugar Candy to India generally was considerable, but the exportation to the former has of late fallen off very much, owing, we believe, to the continually increasing price, and Bombay is now to a great extent supplied from Siam direct, whilst Sugar candy has not been permitted to be imported into Bengal, since that country imports her sugar into England on equal terms with the West Indies. The remittance of Sugar to Bombay was a profitable employment of the ships, which having brought Cotton from Bombay, had to return empty, without they took it, and could afford doing it at very cheap rate. But the taking of Chinese soft Sugar to England could never answer, on account of its high price here, which has hitherto averaged between 6½ to 8½ per picul, and that of Sugar Candy, about 10½, and would therefore cost, the former, (including freight, insurance, commission etc.) about 44d. per pound in England instead of the 2d. our contemporary states, and the latter not 4d. but about 6d. per lb.; prices considerably higher than are now paid for colonial Sugar for home consumption, and nearly double of what similar sugars fetch in bond. The scheme therefore of making China a sugar-exporting country is not likely soon to come to pass, and the sanguine expectation of our contemporary to secure justice to China by equalising the sugar duties at home are doomed to be crushed in the bud. The following paragraph of the *Friend of China* has caused the above remarks:

"We understand that the beautifully refined and highly saccharine Sugars of Chin-chow could be regularly deliverable in London at or under 4d. per pound. The article is we are told, fully equal for domestic purposes to lump Sugar which is retailed in England at 10d to 1s per lb. The duty on it which, as before said, is in effect

prohibitory, it amounts to more than 1s 3d per lb!!! The Raw Sugars of China which would be importable into England at about 2d per lb, would have to pay a duty of 6d per lb! As it is quite certain that there will be an early revision of the Sugar duties (from the arrived dissent action of Brazil, and other foreign and domestic causes, we have not time to specify), we would urge on our Mr. clients to take early measures to secure justice to China as respects this very important article which should become one of our Staples, for we see no reason why the crude and refined Sugars of China and neighbouring countries should not be brought to Hongkong and thence reshipped to England and other countries."—*Canton Press, 9th July.*

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

In to days' Press there is a very amusing article, in which an extract from your paper which is deemed by the sapient Editor thereof to be "a specimen of commercial speculation" of which the data on which it is founded are altogether erroneous!! Can you survive after such a remark? How far I was justified in saying this you will soon see. But I must premise, till the learned Editor's remarks of this day appeared, I really thought Formosa was part and parcel of China. It however seems I was wrong, for who dare deny that the Critic whom I am now criticising is as unrivalled in geographical knowledge as he is in commercial information?

China cannot as he of the Press makes out be a Sugar exporting country—because forthwith it imports largely, admirable logic! Why during 1839, England which consumes, it is said one fifth of all the sugar produced in the whole world, yet managed to export Raw and Refined Sugar to the amount £1,500,000 sterling? Does not England import Sugar? Then the *Gazetted Average* price in Bond of Muscovado Sugar, has during the last Seven years been taken all together above 40s. per cwt. The "Press" yet makes out that the Soft Sugar of China cannot be imported into London under 4½d. per lb. or 42s. per cwt. I confess I think your statement of 2d. per lb. too low, certainly at 3d. it could be regularly delivered in Bond including all expenses. It is highly probable if no impediments, or duties on export hence were imposed, it might be laid down at less. The Press says the cost of Chinese soft sugar averages 6½ to 8 dollars per picul. The Macao and Canton Price Current of the 5th July quotes it 4 to 7 dollars a picul that is 14d to 3d per lb. here. Add for freight, insurance, Commission and loss of weight (and it is quite ample) 1d. per lb. so that at present high rates the Press statement is quite erroneous. If I tell you that Sugars have been bought within the last six months in China considerably under 3 dollars a picul this is a fact I know; you will then admit the Press ought to get some friend to verify its interested mercantile statements, before it prints them and especially when its Editor presumes to dogmatise thereon.

As a commercial man I thank you for your exertions to obtain Justice for China. You are quite right in urging the equalisation of the Sugar duties, despite what the Press says, China is and will continue to be, a Sugar exporting country. The refined Sugars of China if properly laid down would have (during late years) paid to have sent to London for re-exportation to the British Sugar Colonies!!! What think you of that fact Mr. Editor. I say nothing of the Consumption of English refined sugar on the Continent of Europe, which might be successfully competed with, indeed superseded in many instances by the Chinese article.

I might go on, but I fear you will not find room for my letter; if I should go more into detail—therefore, do not remark, but I hope you will on the silly flippancy nor on the self satisfied, conceited tone of the remarks in question, which after all is perhaps your affair, rather than mine.

I remain yours &c. &c.

Thos.

S. H.

We have inserted the letter of S. H. and (with all respect to our esteemed correspondent) we would say, however valuable may be the commercial information of his communications unless he permits us to extract and apply the same *ad libitum* we shall in future, should he adopt a similar tone, be compelled to refuse them admission into our Columns. The subject under discussion being of some interest we have inserted his present communication, but we hope he will, in all future contributions, avoid a tone of animadversion which, whether justified or not, we will never consent to adopt or imitate. S. H. truly says the remarks of our Macao contemporary are more our affair than his, thinking so, we wished he would have confined himself to a mere statement of facts and they would have been sufficiently interesting without spicing them by attributing improper motives and indulging in personalities as he has done. This is all very facile to the writer but it is not a gross insult to the reader? who looks for other and better fare than such garbage as Editorial squabbles—mere Eatonswill controversies.—*Friend of China, July 14.*

In the present dearth of news we have reprinted above the remarks of our Hongkong contemporary, our rejoinder, and a letter from S. H. which appeared in the last *Friend of China*. The discussion

is of some interest, and we hope to be able to shew from facts the absurdity of the arguments and fallacy of the facts brought forward by S. H. We have no object but that of placing the matter in the right point of view, nor any interest to make it appear that China cannot be a sugar exporting country except it be to afford to our readers such information as we have been at some pains to collect. First then, S. H. says, that the importation of sugar into China, is no reason why it should not also be exported, for the same is done in England; here it will at once be seen that the circumstances of the two countries and the surrounding markets are altogether different. England exports foreign sugars to markets higher than her own, and the superior enterprise of her merchants collects sugar from all parts of the world in exchange for her manufactures; a prohibitory duty prevents their consumption in England, and the continent is in consequence partly supplied by her. In China however the case is widely different. Most of the countries in her neighbourhood are sugar-growing countries, whilst only the southern provinces in China produce it, though probably not in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand for northern China, which, judging from its great population, must be considerable. It will also be found that the value of the soil, from the wants of a dense population is considerably greater than in the surrounding country; and to arrive at this estimate it is only necessary to compare the price of rice in China with that of Siam, Manila and Java; although in the latter country the great demand for exportation has in the last four or five years kept the price at a higher rate than it used to be. The natural consequence is that China obtains part of the sugar she consumes from markets cheaper than her own, and for this purpose resorts to Siam and Cochinchina, and now and then a junk laden with sugar goes from Manila to Shanghai or Nanking. It follows therefore that, British merchants, the prices of sugar in Manila, Cochinchina, Siam, and Java being lower than in China, and those countries all open to British trade, will go there to buy their sugar, and not to China where it is so much dearer. We are assured by a gentleman who has given much attention to the subject, that during the whole course of his mercantile experience he has never known sugar in China sufficiently low priced to answer for shipment to Europe.

When a fortnight since we stated that the price of soft sugar exported from China averaged 6½ to 6.8, we made that statement upon having consulted documents which we believe to be nearly correct, but to convince S. H., who by the bye, seems not to have condescended to obtain information before he assailed the correctness of our statements and motives, we shall now quote from several publications the quantity of sugar exported from China and its value.

The exports were in

1834, soft sugar, piculs	17,705 @ \$8.25	\$ 146,066	*
1835, do.	31,870 @ \$6.	\$ 191,220	*
1836, do.	33,933 @ \$5.42	\$ 184,177	†
1837, do.	79,272 @ \$5.4	\$ 544,522	‡
1838, do.	21,542 @ T.5½	\$ 165,245	‡
piculs 184,322		\$1,271,230	

giving an average price of about \$ 6.90 for those five years. It may here however be observed that the price given for 1836 is probably lower than it ought to have been, that statement having been made in the Superintendent's office and abounding in errors. The quotations in the price currents for that year will be found much higher. We are not therefore far wrong in assuming for our calculation the price of 5 T. per picul, and at that price sugar shipped to England will cost 41s 7d per cwt. or \$ 4.5d per pound, so that we were not wrong when we stated its cost at 4½d.

100 Piculs white China Sugar @ 5 T.	\$ 697.35
Insurance @ 800 @ 2½	20.
Commission 5 per cent	34.87
	\$ 752.22

Freight 6 Tons @ 5 £.	30.
Charges in England 8 per cent on £237	18.19.3.
	£ 237—4.

Loss of weight @ 5 per cent, will make
100 Piculs equal to 113 cwt. costing in England 42s per cwt. or 4.50d per lb.

* See Mr. Matheson's pamphlet "The present position and prospects of the British trade in China."
† Statement of the China trade by the British superintendents of trade.
‡ Chamber of Commerce.

At that price it is evident that it could not be sold in England; for supposing it to fetch the same price as the finest Java, it would not bring above 25s., and it is very doubtful whether it would be equally appreciated. This sugar was shipped to Bombay at very little charge to the shippers, and was, if we may be permitted the expression, in a manner a fancy article, for which the Arabs and Persians were content to pay a higher price.

We now arrive at the assertion of S. H. that he knows Sugar to have been sold within the last six months, in China, at 3.8 per Picul. We are aware of the fact, which however when explained, which S. H. has not the candour to do, proves nothing either for or against the argument. The Sugar so sold was prizesugar taken in junks to the northward, and sold by the prize master to the Captain of a ship, who might have resold it here or at Hongkong at a much higher price for Chinese consumption. We are aware that sometime since a quantity of Sugar was offered for sale here and sold at about 4.8. This was at a time, or just after, when junks were being seized at Hongkong, and when Chinese property afloat was by them considered very insecure. Those who have seen the muster of that sugar inform us that it was good white soft sugar, and that the price at which it was sold was lower than the usual market value, and that some peculiar circumstances probably caused the Chinese owner to sell at a sacrifice; and that that sugar would probably be worth 20s. in the London market. Allowing even, which is not probable, that similar sugar may continually be bought, the following calculation will shew that at that price it costs much dearer than its estimated value in London.

100 Piculs soft China Sugar @ 4.8	\$ 400.
Insurance on \$ 450, at 2½	11.25
Shipping Charges	10.
Commission 5 per cent	20.
	\$ 441.25
	@ 5s £ 110.5
Freight 6 Tons @ 5 £.	30.
Charges in England 8 per cent on £152	12.3.2
	£ 152.8.2

Loss of weight estimated at 5 per cent will make
100 Piculs equal to 113 cwt. costing in England 27s or near 3d per lb.

The sugar which we understand to be in the market here, and which may be had at 4.8 is of low quality, not unlike that from Manila, which we find quoted at 15 to 19s. per Cwt, and which on account of the greater loss in weight would stand in dearer than the above calculation shews. We have also heard that not long since some sugar was brought away from the westcoast of China, which in quality was not unlike the Taal Sugar from Manila, but that its price was 5.8 per Picul of 133½ lbs., whilst Paal Sugar may be bought at 2½.8 the picul of 140 lbs and is worth 14 @ 15s per cwt in London.

What S. H. means by stating that the average value for the last seven years of Muscovadoes in bond has been upwards of 40s we do not pretend to be able to discover; the muscovadoes he refers to must have been colonial sugar, and therefore intended for home consumption. Their value artificially raised by a protecting duty has no reference whatever to foreign sugars. for as such only we presume Chinese sugar could be considered in England. Foreign sugar in bond we find quoted at 15 to 25s in a late price current, and between those values that of China sugar would range. We are aware that several years back British plantation sugar rose to a very high price from a failure in the West India Crops, but that could not and did not affect bonded sugar in England, which could be admitted only for English consumption at a duty (63s per cwt) which in fact is prohibitory. What claims China has upon England to have her produce admitted upon the same terms as that from her own colonies we are at a loss to discover, and the cry of "seeing justice done to China" set up by the Hongkong Friend of China and echoed by S. H. appears to us ridiculous in the extreme, nor even if allowed, as shewn above, could China draw any advantage from it.

We have, we hope, in the foregoing remarks convinced our readers that sugar is not likely ever to be come an article of export from China to Europe, and in taking leave of the argument, we shall briefly observe on the remarks of our Hongkong contemporary on S. H.'s letter, that it may be often necessary to correct statements or combat opinions which he or others of our contemporaries may have made or expressed; but that in doing so it does not necessarily follow that by the heat of argument we should

be betrayed into unmannerly expressions or offensive personalities, nor does he, we hope, too much distrust his temper, and avoid discussion of any sort, from an apprehension of imitating the Editors of the *Edinburgh Independent and Gazette*.

H. M. Ship VINDICTIVE, at Hongkong, To the Editor of the Friday, 8th July, 1842.

Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette.
Sir,—Having just seen in your paper of yesterday, a statement relative to an affray with two Pirate Vessels having taken place on Sunday, the 3d instant, "in sight of the fleet," thereby evidently meaning to throw censure on the officers in command of Her Majesty's Ships at this anchorage for not aiding the Paradox schooner in the capture of these Pirates, and which censure your leading remark confirms.

In the absence of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, who is at Macao, I find it my duty as the Senior Officer at this port, to give a direct contradiction to the statement that has been made, as to the affray having taken place in sight of her Majesty's ships; indeed, the account given of it in your paper must at once, as you will, I am sure, admit, Sir, prove that this statement is so far incorrect, for it is represented that it was only when the Paradox rounded or was rounding the point near Green Island, that the two pirate boats were seen close in shore; hence, it must be manifest that these boats could not have been observed from any of Her Majesty's Ships at this anchorage, the LAND being between the ships and them. In truth it was not until I saw your paper that I knew anything of the transaction, nor do I think that Sir Thomas Cochrane was aware of it when he left this place, on Monday last, the 4th instant. Of this, I am positive, Sir, that had the attack you describe been seen from either of Her Majesty's Ships on Sunday last, the Rear Admiral would have hastened to have sent the boats of the squadron to have aided in the capture of the Pirate Vessels, for I well know it is his earnest desire, as it must be mine, and that of every officer on the station, to put down piracy in every form, and above all, to protect the lives and properties of the subjects of Her Majesty whenever and wherever they may be put to hazard.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
J. TOUP NICOLAS.
Capt. and senior officer at Hongkong.

- July. ARRIVED
15. (B.) *Hersey*, Easterly, Singapore.
14. " *Anna Maria*, West, London.
16. " *Chebur*, Harrison, Liverpool.
16. (Sp.) *Gilgna*, Salado, Manila.
18. H. C. Steamer *Mmnon*, Capt. Powell, Sing.
20. (B.) *Helen*, Hicks, Bombay.
20. " *Shepherd*, Bowditch, Batavia.
22. " *Federick*, Huth, Toby do.

- July. SAILED
15. (B.) *Gratitude*, Harvey, ———.
15. " *Niagara*, Champion, ———.
20. " *Gazelle*, ———, Manila. [of China.
20. (Fr.) *Corv. Favorite*, Capt. Page, Northcoast
22. (B.) *Carnatic*, Cunningham, London.
22. " *Nantasket*, Rogers, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Calcutta.—*Water Witch*, Hellas.
For Bombay.—Sir H. Compton, & *Herald* this day.
The *Chebar* spoke the *Judith Allan* off the Cape. also the *Gemini* in the Straits of Sunda. Captain Toby of the *Frederick Huth* reports, to us that the *Reliance* left Batavia on the same day he left (3d July) and that the *Cacique* and *Andromache* would leave for China in 3 or 4 days.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England.—*Dovecot*, Devon, *Gemini*, *Elizabeth*, *Pink*, *Judith Allen*, *Caroline*, *Mary Ann*, *Edie*, *Claudine*,
From Bombay.—*Drongun*, *Bucphalus*, *Island Queen*, *Anonymous*, *Cornwallis*, *Agnered*, *Salem*, *Vansittart*, *Asia*, *Edinburgh*, *Diana*, *Coren*, *Lord Eldon*, *Grecian*, *Lady Clarke*.
From Calcutta.—*Dido*, *Crown*, *Intrepid*, *Mermad*, *Victory*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Framjee Cowasjee*, *Mor*, *Coringa Packet*, *Bengal Packet*.
From Singapore.—*Hongkong*, *Camdien*, *Sarah Bedford*.

LATEST DATES,		
ENGLAND, 6th April.	SINGAPORE, 10th July.	
UNITED STATES, March 18.	MANILA, 24th June.	
CALCUTTA, 6th June.	AMOI, 15th June.	
BOMBAY, 26th May.	CHUSAN, 5th June.	
JAVA, 3d July		

DEATH.—On the night of Thursday the 14th instant, on his passage to Whampoa, CAPTAIN JOSEPH LINCOLN TURNER, Schooner *Anglois*, deeply regretted by all who knew him.
Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that Tenders will be received for the supply of about 14,000 Spanish Dollars for the use of Her Majesty's Ships at Hongkong, in Exchange for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Account General at 3 days sight, approved by Rear Admiral Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, K. C. B.

No Tender will be received for a less sum than 100 pounds sterling.

Apply to Mr. R. M. Whichelo, Purser of H. M. Ship Blenheim at Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1842.

NOTICE—All persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Capt JOSEPH L. TURNER, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment of said debts to the subscriber who is authorised to receive and give acquittances for the same.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Consular Agent of the U. S. America.

Macao, 22d July, 1842.

NOTICE—The Firm of GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co., is this day dissolved, by the retirement of Captain HENRY GRIBBLE therefrom.

The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. HUGHES, who will also arrange any outstanding accounts.
Macao, 11th July, 1842.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of MA. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of J. MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.,
China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE—MR. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. &c., at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1842.

NOTICE—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subalternes des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.
HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buoys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "GITANA," 250 Tons burthen, built at Pangasinan in the year 1840, of the best materials, new coppered only in February this year, and just been rigged with first rate cordage—she is now lying in the Inner Harbour of Macao. For further particulars apply to her owner either on board or on shore.

J. SALADO.

Macao, 30th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE A. I. British Bark PRIMA DONNA, (222 Tons.) Captain JOHN KELL, having nearly a full cargo engaged will sail on or about the 5th August from Macao Roads. For freight or passage apply on board or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 22nd July, 1842.

FOR WHAMPOA.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. FAULK, will proceed to Whampoa on or about the 31st inst., and will take freight; apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 23rd July, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.

(Calling at Amoy, if sufficient freight offer for that place)

THE British brig PORTERCOCK, (305 tons N. M.) Captain HALL now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods, and afterwards enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to

WM. THOS. KINSLEY.—at Hongkong, or to HOLLIDAY, WISE and Co.

Macao, 19th July.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CHINA, Capt ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao 21st July, 1842.

ON SALE.

THE British brig GUEST, of 134 Tons new measurement, A. I. at LLOYDS, has lately undergone a thorough repair in England, and is coppered, with 22 oz copper; she sails fast, is well found in stores and well adapted for the trade in China. For further Particulars apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt J. CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN.—Canton.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWREE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO" of MALOWN, 482 Tons burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. PRO. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

WANTED—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just arrived from London.

ENAMELLED BOOTS and enamelled Dress Pumps, Ladies enamelled SLIPPERS, STOUT and LIGHT Walking SHOES, 1 Ladies Case fitted with BRUSHER, COLIERY, PERFUMERY, &c., LAVENDER WATER and Extract of MILEFLEUR, PENKNIVES, RAZORS and Razor STROPS, Princes Mixture SNUFF, a COPYING MACHINE complete, RACING SADDLES and BRIDLES complete, Pitted Race SPURS, 2 suits of prime HORSE CLOTHES with HOOD &c. complete, 1 handsome French GUITAR, Boy's and Girl's riding HATS, Ladies silk BONNETS trimmed & Children's do. do. French & German MERINO black, Fancy Silk SOCKS, white LINEN of superior quality Genuine, SOAPS, &c. &c.—For sale by B. dos REINDEIS Praya Manduco the fourth house passed Dr. Freitas's Dispensary.

Macao, 29th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

EUKOPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH:

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hhd per "Anna Eliza," apply to

DALLAS and Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa. Cases of BARRIS BEE, LA ROSE CLARET, OILMAN'S SEEDS, SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles, Provision RICE, TABLE RICE, GRAIN, COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

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FOR SALE.—On board Ship 'HELENA' in the Type,
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do. Navy, do. in air tight Hhds.
Very superior BUTTER in barrels each containing 8
stone Jars of 10 lb packed in salt; apply on board.
Macao, 2nd July 1842.

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 SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.
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 OILMANS STORES late imports.
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 COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.
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Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.
A few very neat new Favourite Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.
The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, at 83 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful
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Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

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TURNER & Co.

Macro, 20th January, 1842.

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Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

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 COGNAC BRANDY.
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 HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.
 RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.
 Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**
 Macao, 28th October, 1841.

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CALCUTTA.

THE CABOOL MASSACRE.

From the Englishman, May 26.

Mention has been made in some of the public papers of the Narrative of the Serjeant Major of the 37th N. I., which was described at the same time as the most interesting and complete account of the disastrous march from Cabul that has yet been prepared. This document has fallen into our possession, and as it certainly is much more detailed and circumstantial than the hasty narrative supplied by Dr. Brydon immediately after his arrival at Jellalabad, we esteem ourselves fortunate in being able to lay it before our readers entire:—

NARRATIVE OF SERJEANT MAJOR LISANT, 37TH REGIMENT N. I. FROM THE 6TH TO THE 13TH JANUARY, 1842.

Thursday, 5th Jan.—Orders were issued by Major General Elphinstone, that the troops in garrison at Cabul would be prepared to march towards Jellalabad at 5 a. m. in the morning, in the following order: 1st Bn. N. I., 5th and 2d at 6 o'clock a. m. regiments left in front, 1st M. 44th Foot, Shah's Sappers, 5th Cavalry and the mountain train guns to form the Advance Guard under Brigadier Anquetil. The main column under the command of Brigadier Shelton, to be composed of the 5th N. I., 5th and 57th N. I., in charge of the Magazine and Treasure, 2 guns Horse Artillery, Anderson's Horse and 6th Regt. Shah's Force. The Rear Guard under command of Lieut.-Col. Chambers to be formed by the 54th N. I., 4 guns Horse Artillery, and the remainder of the Cavalry, Regimental Magazine, and baggage to follow in the rear of corps respectively. A road having been cut through the rampart near the rear, and the Ditch filled in, the Advance Guard moved off from cantonments about 8 a. m., to lay down a temporary bridge across the Cabul river, the one built by capt. Sturt having been destroyed by the enemy. The bridge now formed to enable the Infantry to cross dryshod, was constructed with the platforms of ammunition waggons, and the doors of the barracks taken down, and a quantity of baggage across the river. A sudden stop was put to any more passing out of cantonments by order of the General; this was caused by a note having been received from Akbar Khan, stating he was not prepared to accompany us, but that on Friday morning after prayers he would be ready with his escort. I cannot vouch for the truth of this further than that I heard several officers say so. I also heard that Akbar Khan had urged that it was an unlucky day, and that if we started we must take our chance, for he could not and would not be responsible for the consequence. Accordingly General Elphinstone ordered all

the baggage back, and also the Advance, when, as Lieut. Hawkes told me, several officers strongly opposed this, and remonstrated with the General, who, when he saw so many opposed to the measure wrote to Akbar Khan (as the same officer told me) telling him he would do *nothing* now but go on, but would wait for him (Akbar Khan's) arrival on the plain on the other side of the Logar River. Accordingly *after* two or three hours delay, (during which time the baggage had all crowded up about the gateway) orders were given to move on, but such was the press, it was next to impossible to move. It was sunset, when the 37th crossed the hill into Sead Sung—at what time the Rear Guard moved off I cannot say, but I heard Lieut. Hawkes say that much of the baggage was yet in cantonment, when the enemy broke in over the ramparts from all points, and that the troops left behind to prevent this, were ordered not to fire, but get together as quickly as possible and leave the garrison. Thousands of Afghans were in waiting to pounce upon the baggage, and as it was getting late their patience seemed exhausted and they fell upon all they could lay hands on. The snow was about 8 to 10 inches deep, and we were from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 that night (5th) before we reached the opposite side of the Logar River where we were to halt for the night. I cannot say at what time the Rear Guard came in. I can safely aver, that not *one* out of the *twenty* that left cantonments reached the Logar River. Hundreds of camp followers perished this night, being frozen to death, and numbers both of sepoys and followers were unable to proceed with the column next morning towards Boodkak and were abandoned, there being no kind of conveyance to be had.

7th January. We started for Boodkak and had not proceeded far when a sharp fire was opened on us, and the road from Cabul was covered with Afghans following hard after us; from time to time different portions of the baggage was left behind to give us a start, but in a short time they overtook us again like hungry wolves; no parties were thrown out nor was the Rear Guard strengthened; consequently we had to abandon the mountain guns, Lieut. Green being severely wounded and his sergeant killed. We reached the Boodkak and took up the best position we could, H. M. 44th being detached to drive the enemy from the hill, which they did and maintained their post till night when they were recalled.

Arriving early at Boodkak the camp was regularly formed, regiments forming a kind of square facing outwards, and all the cattle and what baggage was left placed inside. We remained very quiet during the night; but as soon as the day broke (8th) the enemy opened a fire on us. H. M.'s 44th took up a position

commanding the mouth of the Pass, and 2 guns Horse Artillery were also detached to the Rear with the 37th, which took up position to the rear and left of the Camp to prevent the enemy from coming down upon the baggage as it was being loaded—keeping this position some time. Akbar Khan sent into Camp saying he wished to speak to captain Lawrence. I saw two or three officers go to where Akbar Khan was, and one rode back to halt the column and baggage until Akbar Khan went in front to clear the pass. H. M.'s 44th with 37th N. I., and two guns horse artillery were ordered to form the Rear Guard under Col. Chambers, and after a great deal of delay the column commenced moving off: we were no sooner in motion than the enemy opened a terrible fire upon us, and the party Akbar Khan left to protect us were in the rear and very busy, plundering everything they could lay their hands on, and murdering in every direction. The 44th were told not to fire upon the people in the rear, as they were our Friends. The more forbore as long as they could, but when so many of their comrades were falling around them, they could bear no more but opened fire on all sides. By this time we began to enter the Pass, and then a fire from the enemy was opened on both flanks which did much damage; the hills were covered with the enemy, though scarcely a man was to be seen; their firing caused file firing from our squares, and an incessant fire was kept up on our rear. By this time we reached that part of the Pass where the barrier had been thrown across the Pass. It was tremendous, as the baggage, camp followers, and soldiers all got intermixed, and of course great slaughter ensued; from thence to the end of the Pass, no order or regularity amongst the troops was maintained; hundreds must have fallen on this march. The 2 guns Horse Artillery (after every man had been cut down at his post) fell into the hands of the enemy. After getting through the Pass the Cavalry and Horse Artillery were formed up at the mouth of it, whilst the Infantry passed on, and formed up in column of threes. When some order had been restored, the Infantry were directed to move on, whilst the Horse Artillery and Cavalry with some portion of 44th Foot maintained a position at the mouth of the Pass. Some firing took place on both sides, but as I left the spot with my regiment, I can say nothing more of what passed there. At this time it was drawing near sunset, and began to snow heavily. We proceeded about two miles from the Pass, and halted for the night; the Horse Artillery and Cavalry coming up shortly after we had encamped. We could see the enemy's fires on the hills around us the whole night, but they did not molest us at all. At day light next morning (9) we prepared to march towards Tazeen; some straggling shots were fired by the enemy as soon as they saw us in motion—the Advance Guard (H. M.'s 44th Foot) moved off and a portion of the baggage and camp followers, and 37th N. I. had taken up their position in column, waiting the orders to march, when captain Skinner rode up and said we were not to march this day, orders having been sent on a head to recall the Advance Guard and baggage. We therefore returned to our ground, and it was in returning through the other portion of the old camp, that I witnessed the shocking effects of the cold and snow upon all the natives. They lay about in the snow in scores, dead and dying, and it was truly heartrending to witness the supplicating signs of the poor sepoys who were unable in any other way to ask aid and assistance. We halted at this place (Khoord Cabul) on the 9th and after midday I saw all the ladies leaving camp and moving to a large party of horsemen said to be Akbar Khan's and drawn up about 1,000 yards from us, and they occasionally sent a shot among us; I heard Capt. Shinner tell Lieut. Carlyon our rear on for not moving on was that about 800 of the enemy had assembled at the Pass at Tazeen determined to oppose our march, and that it was necessary Akbar Khan should proceed there and settle affairs. Next morning the 10th, we started from Khoord Cabul. As soon as we were in motion the enemy who were on all sides loosing about us opened a fire. I forgot to mention that Major Griffiths when he saw so few men of his Corps at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th ordered me to go and see the roll of the companies called in succession, and let him know how many men he had left. I accordingly did so, and the return was 23 havildars, 17 naicks and 207 sepoys; out of this, next morning, one hundred men were all I could muster fit for duty. Having nothing to eat and nothing to lay down on or cover themselves with since leaving Cabul, scores were unable to proceed, their feet being like bare burn pieces of wood, and their hands so dreadfully swollen and cracked, they could not hold much less use a musket. We started as I said before under a sharp fire from the enemy, the 44th Foot with two guns and some of the Cavalry forming the Advance Guard, and the 87th next followed, who had the treasure (13,000 Rs.) in charge the morning. How the other Regiments followed I cannot positively say, but I believe the 5th N. I. followed the 37th N. I. the 54th N. I. and the Shah's 6th forming the Rear Guard. We proceeded in good order until we reached the Corner where the ascent being leading towards Cabul, Jabbah Khan, where a terrible fire was opened on us, and followers got so crowded up with the column that all regularity and order was lost. I saw several of the followers bayoneted and shot, but nothing would keep them out of the

columns, and from this point commenced the slaughter that finished the Native Regiments, for both horse and footmen rushed in amongst the crowd and cut down sepoy and followers without any opposition; some contented themselves with stripping and driving the men back to Cabul. The Advance had in the mean time pushed on until it reached Kubbah Jubbah, at which place I joined it: they were endeavouring, under the General and Brigadier Shelton to form up, to check the advance of the enemy, and after halting about an hour during which time not a shot was fired by us. Numbers of horse and foot had passed us during the night pushing on right and left towards the pass at Tazeen. We moved on from Kubbah Jubbah to where the descent commences leading to Tazeen without much interruption, but as soon, or even before, we reached the bottom a very fire was opened upon us from the heights on both sides. A number of men fell here; we got into the valley of Tazeen about 4 p. m. and were much rejoiced to have once more got out of the snow. We were to have halted here, but several of the officers urged the General to push on. We started again about 8 o'clock leaving behind us our only remaining gun, a 12-pounder howitzer taking care first to spike it. From this place what remained from Captain Nicholl's troop of the Artillery acted as Cavalry. From Tazeen to Seah Baba we had not a shot fired at us, but from Seah Baba we maintained a running fight until we reached Jugdulluck, entering it from the upper end where we had some very hard fighting, thrashing the enemy from several hills. We took up our quarters for the night in an old fort; the enemy keeping up fire from the heights all round us which took fatal effect. We were all very much exhausted with hunger and fatigue when we reached Jugdulluck, being on foot from the time we left Khoord Cabul, (8 o'clock on the 10th until 2 or 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th) General Elphinstone had three bullocks killed here, and fairly divided amongst all ranks of Europeans. Towards evening some negotiations were being carried on as some Afghans came into the camp. 12th we halted much to the regret of every one, as the enemy were firing on all sides and doing much damage both to men and horses. The 44th made some very gallant charges and drove the enemy from their positions several times—though the men were ravenous from hunger, so much so, that, as the horses were killed, officers and men stripped the flesh off their bones, and in many instances eat it raw. From this place General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and Captain Johnson were taken away from us as hostages, and about 7 o'clock in the evening word was passed quietly amongst the Europeans that we were to march immediately, and our situation was somewhat explained to us, the officers exhorting us to hang together, as this was our only chance, for we should have to fight our way to Jellalabad. We started from Jugdulluck about 7 or 8 p. m. of the 12th, leaving behind us all our wounded, as no means could be found to bring them on. It was heart-rending to hear the poor fellows calling on their comrades not to leave them there to be cut to pieces by the enemy. Brigadier Anquetil led and commanded the column, and we had no sooner moved off than the enemy were on the alert, some making their way to the rear, while others pressed on the Pass ahead of us. Little or no damage was done by the enemy's fire till we reached the Barrier thrown across the road at the foot of the ascent from Jugdulluck; here all was confusion. Horse and foot, camp followers, and every one had got into a heap, no one could move for a time; such an awful press I never was in, numbers were trodden to death, and the enemy in the rear were slaughtering away at their pleasure. The cries and screeches of the poor fellows were terrible. Great numbers must have fallen at this Barrier which was so strong and intricate that it resisted the utmost efforts of the men to pull it asunder. More than half of the 44th lost their muskets in endeavouring to cross it. It was built of Holly trees and bushes. After crossing the Barrier and reaching the top of the Pass, the men halted and formed up in Section and detached one Company as a Rear Guard, the enemy all this time keeping up a sharp fire on us. We proceeded in this order for some time; when the men in the rear kept constantly calling to those in front to halt; whilst the officers were urging the expediency of pushing on and losing no time saying if we reach Gundamuck by daylight we shall be safe. This continued for some time, some of the men halting and others pushing on as requested, until the cries from the Rear became more loud and frequent for the men to halt in front. The men in front then said, "The Officers seem to care but for themselves, let them push on if they like, we will halt until our comrades in the Rear come up. From this point some of the Officers went on, as all regularity seemed at an end and every man seemed determined to act for himself. This continued until morning, when not more than 40 men of the 44th Foot could have been left and half of those without arms. The men were fagged and footsore and said they would proceed to further; we were then close to Gundamuck. Myself and 4 more still kept on, and as I knew the road, had hopes that by hiding ourselves during the day, we could make our way to Jellalabad by night. We went on till we reached a cave into which we crept hungry and faint. What occurred to the small party I left behind I cannot say, but one of my fellow

prisoners, who was taken with Major Griffiths, told me that after I left them they took up a position on a hill for a last struggle, the enemy being in numbers about them: firing had continued on both sides for some time when a signal was made for the enemy to come up the hill, and Major Griffiths was trying what could be done with the Chief Golan Jan, when some of his men began to strip the Europeans and take from them their arms, which the remainder seeing they opened a fire on them, which was the signal for a general slaughter. This is the account I heard—all this occurred on the morning of the 13th, myself and the other four men were during the day discovered and in the evening we were removed from the cave to a fort some distance from it where we remained four days, when we were taken to the fort in which Major Griffiths and four other prisoners were confined—where I remained till my removal to this place which reached on the 31st January.

(Signed) JOHN H. LISSANT,
Sergt. Maj., 37th Regt. N. I.

Jellalabad, Feb. 1842.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "VANITTART" BY FIRE.—By accounts brought by the *Pandora* from Bombay we regret to learn that the *Vanittart* was unfortunately destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 3d ultimo. She had on board upwards of 8,000 hales of Cotton and a large quantity of Malwa Opium, forming a very valuable cargo. Both hull and cargo are we believe covered by Insurance. The following extract of a letter on the subject has been kindly handed to us by a friend.

"I grieve to announce the entire destruction of the *Vanittart* by fire, last night, while at anchor on the middle ground, or outer anchorage, previously to starting this day for China. The cause is not known but must have originated with the Cotton in the hold, as after the smoke was first observed issuing from the hatchways about 2 A. M. the flames burst out immediately with unquenchable fury, as hardly to give time, for the commander and crews to effect their escape, the best way they could, without clothes, or effects. Many of the Lascars saved themselves on planks and pieces of timber, and were picked up after being hours in the water. The chief mate had an attack of cholera, two hours before, after having been for some time a sufferer from fever and was saved with difficulty.

Only the European carpenter and another are as yet ascertained to have perished."

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 30th July, 1842.

Our only arrival from the westward with later news than we were before in possession of, during the week has been H. M. S. *Drier* which we had just time to announce last week. We have by her received Singapore papers to 14th July and made some extracts. By the *Champion* from Chusan, as will be seen below accounts of the taking of *Woosung* and *Shanghai* have been received; we have further learnt that nearly the whole of the forces, and H. M. Plenipotentiary had reached the Yangtse-kiang, and may therefore soon look forward to hear of some important movements.

CAPTURE OF WOOSUNG AND SHANGHAI.—The news of the capture of these places was received here on Monday last, and we publish below H. M. Plenipotentiary's Circular to the British community on the subject. We have moreover been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Woosung 24th June, which will be found to supply many additional items of intelligence.

"The attack upon Woosung was made upon the 16th; I will endeavour to give you a short description. In the first place then, Woosung is upon a river branching from the more noble stream of the Yangtse-kiang itself. Upon the West bank is a continual line of mud and sand fortification, nearly two miles in extent; the upper extreme resting upon the small town of Woosung, and divided by a navigable creek from another battery, admirably situated to flank the first. On the opposite side of the river, and abreast, was an unfinished defence with a very few guns and sort of citadel place for extremity, in the event of outworks being forced, but which I need scarcely tell you, they never intended to make use of. There were six four-wheeled junks too, with brass guns, a faint imitation of our own devil ships, but which were abandoned upon the first alarm. The *Blonde* had the honor of leading in, followed by *Cornwallis*, *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio*; the little *Agerique* finding her own way, and *Medusa* upon the flag-

ship's bow like a pilot-fish. The wind being foul, I had forgotten to tell you, each ship was lashed to a steamer, and a more novel and pleasing (or exciting, which you like) sight I never witnessed. The channel had been most completely buoyed the preceding night by the surveying officers, up to the very walls, and every ship got into position without an accident. The forts commenced the action, the very first shot killing poor Hewett of the *Blonde*, taking off both legs of another man. The ships hammered away for two hours, the beautiful precision of the *Cornwallis*' fire leaving nothing but a heap of rubbish in the space abreast. The other ships did well, but of course the very weight of her repeated broadsides made her work more striking. The landing parties from each ship then took possession with but very little resistance, wherein some few of them were wounded, from the eagerness of every one to be first. I should have told you, that as the landing of the troops was not practicable till the batteries were silenced, the steamers were to have returned for them; but the Chinese had retreated long before they landed, for I certainly think, of the two, they would sooner encounter the tender mercies of the seamen than of the soldiers. It was therefore entirely a naval engagement, but the army, besides being too liberal to be jealous, can well afford to occasionally yield the palm from the many brilliant honors they have won, and the field yet before them. The ships suffered something also—*Cornwallis* must lose her mizzen. *Columbine* her mainmast badly wounded, and all ships more or less hulled. The *Modeste* had two shrouds cut through—seven shots in the hull, two only penetrating right through—five on board wounded, and as nearly as I can ascertain the whole return is two killed, besides 30 to 35 wounded. 179 guns was the whole number taken, 44 of them copper. Two days after *Columbine*, *Modeste* and *Clio* proceeded 10 miles farther up the river to another fortified position, intending to await the arrival of the Admiral with *Blonde* and *Northstar*; but having reason to think the forts were deserted, Capt. Watson landed the small arm men, and took quiet possession of two of the most perfect and scientific batteries in China, together mounting 55 guns, 17 of them copper. It appeared that the Chinese had evacuated upon our approach, after the most wilful destruction, to prevent anything they were obliged to abandon being of use to ourselves. The Admiral was apprized of this, and came on with *North Star* and *Iron Steamers*, when each taking a ship in tow, we proceeded up to the city of Shanghai, without more opposition than the barking of a 37 gun battery, in the last reach, which, when we had approached to within 3½ miles left off all their guns, and then "whyloed"; however, we found 17 more copper guns amongst the others. Several warjunks were destroyed too. The troops marched that morning from Woosung, and we found them in quiet possession of the city, but all valuable property had been removed, and people of any consideration fled, so ransom was out of the question, and accordingly, on the 23d we returned to Woosung. The city of Shanghai is I believe larger than even Ningpo; very flourishing, and the river covered with junks. The country is exceedingly rich and beautiful—ground rank with fatness—wheat in abundance—every species of culture more nearly approaching our own. We believe Nanking to be the next campaign."

We have been favored with the following translation of a proclamation placarded in many places in the town of Tinghae, from which it will be seen that the Chinese authorities wished the people to believe that the French Frigate *Erigone* was there with a view to assist them against the English. To do away with the impression such proclamation was likely to make on the minds of the Chinese, Capt. Cécille issued in his turn a proclamation in Chinese, of which we likewise give a translation from the original French, but fear that it will hardly do justice to the manly and straight forward language of the original.

"Extracts of a Chinese proclamation in the name of the inhabitants of 36 villages, and stuck on the walls of Tinghae, the 28th May, 1842.

"There arrived yesterday (27th May) a ship of war belonging to the French nation, which the English had desired to aid them against us, from which we may conclude that the English force is much diminished, and no longer able to oppose us."

"The French are a simple, diligent, and faithful people; we had no sooner told them that the Eng-

lish sold Opium, and thus spread their poison all over the country, than they changed their minds with respect to them, and told us that they would not aid them because their cause was unjust. These French whom the English had invited to their succor and aid, have refused their assistance, and now look upon them as enemies. We must not therefore injure any Frenchman nor any French ships. Should any one act contrary to this order he will receive the punishment due to him who unjustly ill-treats an innocent person. Now, should the English still remain here, it will be necessary to fix a day for a general attack on them, at sea with our ships, and on land with our troops. Thus encompassed on all sides they cannot escape us, and their extermination is certain.

On board the French Frigate *l'Erigone*, Chusan Roads, the 21st June, 1842.

"The undersigned, Post Captain, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, commanding the French Frigate *l'Erigone*, having been informed that in a Proclamation equally absurd and ridiculous, placarded upon the walls of Tinghae on the 18th June last, the French name has been made use of, to induce into error the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, by making them believe that the French are inclined to take an active part in their favor in their quarrel with the English:

"He therefore declares plainly, as much for the sake of truth as for the sake of those men themselves that are thus misled by chimerical hopes—that the mission of the *Erigone* is altogether pacific; that it has no other object than the protection of French interests; the observation of the great events now preparing, and their just appreciation.

"France, friendly with England, and at peace with her as well as with China, with which latter she has never had any but friendly relations, does not take any part in the war between the two empires, except to conciliate them, if possible; but this is a part belonging solely to the King of the French and matters have gone too far to indulge in any thought of it.

As regards the Commander of the *Erigone*, he repels as derogatory to his personal character and to the good faith of his government, every insinuation which might tend to a belief in any participation whatever, contrary to the rules of a strict neutrality; he confines himself to wishing that an arrangement, alike honorable to both warring nations, may soon put an end to the calamities which the war spreads over these fine realms; and that the Emperor, appreciating more correctly the friendship and power of the European nations, may at length consent to become part of the great family of nations.

(Signed) CECILLE.

A boat of the *Chebar* when on her way from Whampoa to Canton by the back passage by which ships boats are not at present permitted to go, was followed by 5 mandarin boats, who took possession of her and her crew, with the exception of one man who jumped overboard, and took the boat and the Captain of the *Chebar* who was in her with the crew to Canton where they were delivered to the authorities, and the vessel's consuee informed of the circumstance. On going to the Consuehouse, he found the Captain and crew in the midst of a number of Chinese officers, and on explanation they were immediately liberated, and the things that had been taken out of the boat, restored, with the exception, we believe, of the Captain's watch, which has likewise been promised should be returned. We are happy to say that the man who jumped overboard reached the land and has also been taken to Canton and there liberated.

We have copied from the last *Canton Register* an Imperial Manifesto, which, although it still breathes defiance, is remarkable for the admission, on the part of the Emperor, that the British forces have already caused to the Empire great calamities, and the tone of contempt with which his Majesty used to speak of all Barbarians hitherto, is considerably modified. We are glad to find that the Peking government begins to feel its weakness, and to avow it, as a due appreciation of the strength of the contending parties, alone will ever compel the Chinese to treat with a foreign nation on equal terms. It is somewhat singular that the Emperor speaks of Capt. Elliot as if he were still in command of the Expedition, and

charges him with being the author of last year's hostilities.

We are told that a petition signed by most of the foreign residents has been presented to the Canton authorities praying that permission be given for their wives to reside for the future in Canton, and it is thought that a favorable answer may be expected. Although it is highly desirable that the absurd regulation which restricted the residence of foreign ladies to Macao, should be rescinded, yet it appears to us, that the present is perhaps not the fittest time to address the authorities on the subject, partly because, let the issue of the present war be whatever it may, the manner of intercourse between Chinese and foreigners will henceforward be very different from what it has been heretofore, and partly because, if the sought-for permission were granted, it is not likely that any ladies under the present circumstances would choose to reside at Canton. Besides we do not think it prudent for British subjects, some of whom, we are told, have signed the petition, to address the local authorities of Canton at the present time on any subject not immediately connected with matters of trade.

THE WEATHER.—During the latter days of the past week apprehensions of a gale were again entertained, the barometer falling on the 28th even lower than it had been on the 20th last week, and although it still continues much depressed (Friday night) we have not experienced any bad weather—thermometer yesterday was 92°, with wind from N. West, and West. On the 21st last week we understand the *Cacique*, since arrived, experienced a very severe gale to the westward, in the gulph of Siam.

H. M. St. Driver, and H. C. St. Memnon have, we understand, during the week left Hongkong for the northward.

All accounts from Canton agree in representing the authorities there as most anxious to sufficiently conciliate foreigners, that the trade may continue. Greater facilities than ever are given for the transaction of business, particularly in the shipment of goods, and it is said the Hongmerchants contemplate a reduction of 2 Taels per Picul of the export-charges in Tea, in order to prevent smuggling, which is fast on the increase, encouraged by the temptation to avoid the present high charges. We also hear that many of the Factories are being repaired and there is little doubt that the trade of the approaching season will be carried on at Canton, where again a good many British merchants will become, at least temporary, residents. The rains have caused the river to rise very considerably—respondentia walk has been flooded to beyond the entrances of the hong almost daily, and the whole country immediately surrounding Canton is said to be under water. The Hongmerchants Sangqua and Howqua's son have begun their reluctant travels to Chekiang, accompanied by two linguists. It is said that the substitution of his son for himself has cost Howqua a large sum of money.

REPORTS.—Although they deserve probably little credit, we may state, that a report from Nanking says that there has been fighting for two days near that city, at the end of which a truce had been agreed to. Another report says that a number of steamers and several ships of war have appeared on the coast of Pechelee to destroy the fortifications there. According to Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular it was however the intention to move the force up the Yangtsekiang.

By a vessel from Namos, after the short passage of only two days, we learn that a very violent gale had occurred there, but we have not heard whether it did any damage. The French Corvette *Favorite* had arrived there on her way to the north.

We obtain from a good source the information that the number of Chinese troops collected for the defence of the Woosung or Shanghai river amounted to 50,000 men. On the same authority it is stated that the General in chief of the Chinese army there, believing or feigning to believe himself betrayed by two mandarins, killed one with his sword, and then, from the ramparts, threw himself into the

water, and fled, it is not known whither. Before the English took peaceable possession of Shanghai, the people themselves had from hatred towards the mandarins, destroyed all their tribunals.

It is reported that major Malcolm, 3d dragoons, and Secretary of legation, and Mr. Woosnam, Surgeon to the mission, have been appointed prize-agents.—*Canton Register*.

CANTON MARKET.

IMPORTS.—COTTONS are in fair demand although at low prices. A sale of 20 000 pieces *Longcloths* at 2 60 is reported. The consumption of this article seems of late to have considerably increased, no doubt owing to the low prices. Stock much reduced.

COTTON YARN.—little or none in first hands, and may be quoted No. 18 a 24, 8 26, No. 24 a 32, 27 a 28 8, and No. 30 a 40, 8 30.

WOOLLENS.—The stock in Canton is much reduced, but the quantities stored outside the port must be very considerable, the cash-payment required for the heavy duty preventing holders from importing them. *Longells* may be quoted a 7 1/8 well assorted, and 95 cents a dollar for SPANISH STRIPES.

IRON.—8 2. 80 a 3 8 for best *Nail Rod*.

LEAD.—Nominal at 6 8.

TEA PLATES.—For a small quantity would fetch 9 8.

COTTON.—The market opened about the 20th of last month a 8 4 a 8 7 T. for the best quality of which in proportion the supply is moderate, and advanced to T. 8 8 a 8 9, at which latter price very few sales have been made. After the Cotton dealers had supplied themselves at these prices, the demand ceased, and prices nominally went a little lower. At present the lower qualities are unsaleable, and considerably lower prices are spoken of.

EXPORTS.—TEA.—Since the 1st October exports have amounted to 31 Millions lbs. and 4 Millions more it is expected will be carried away by the ships now lading. There are about 4 Millions more of Tea fit for the English market remaining of which a part may be shipped in the next two months, and the whole of the exports will amount to 36 a 38 Millions.

We quote the following prices

Congou, very common to fair T. 21. 5. a 25

Twankay, common to good 22. 5. a 26.

Hyson, 31. a 42.

Young Hyson, Cargo 29.—

fair to good 31 a 40

Imperial and Gunpowder, 38. a 40

RAW SILK.—Of a stock of 950 Bales only 250 are good, the remainder being cargo-silk. For the fine 450 a 495 8 are asked, and 455 a 460 8 for cargo.

EXCHANGE.—On London is scarce a 4s 8 1/4 a 4s 9d. and there are few of American and other bills in the market. On India the rate of Company's bills has declined to 222 Rs. per 100 8.

TONNAGE.—Abundant and freight difficult to be obtained at Whampoa at 5 £ and outside 4 £ 10.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M.'S. SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

The gratifying duty of announcing further high important successes of H. M. combined forces, again devolves of H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were embarked and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23d of May and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the Bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into Yangtzekeang river, to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works, to defend the entrances of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close reconnaissance to be made in two of the small steamers by their excellencies the Naval and Military commanders in chief on the 14th inst.; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the

troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing. Two hundred and fifty three guns (42 of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

The casualties in the Naval arm of the expedition amounted to two killed and twenty five wounded, and the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The "Blonde" frigate had 14 shot in her hull, the "Sesostria" steamer 11 and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass.

On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shanghai, opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass) were instantly occupied and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed and the extensive government granaries given to the people.

His excellency the admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 19th inst., about 50 miles beyond the city of Shanghai, and in this reconnaissance two additional field works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed; bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364 of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns; many of the brass guns have got devices showing that they have been cast lately, several of them have Chinese characters signifying "the tamer and subduer of the barbarians" and one is dignified by the title of the "barbarian."

The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Hangchow, and Nanking. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of 16 of H. M.'s subjects (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an insinuation to that effect.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Queen," in the Yangtszekiang river (off Woosung) the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

(Signed) **HENRY POTTINGER,**
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

From the Canton Register, 26th July.
TRANSLATIONS.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE EMPEROR RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BARBARIANS.—Dated, 4th moon, 27th day.—June 5th, 1842.

In the 4th moon, on the 27th day, the imperial edict was received.

I, the emperor, on account of opium flowing like poison into China, bringing down calamities on the people, have, in former years, sent down, in edicts, my express orders, directing it to be strictly prohibited in every province. Again and a third time have I, with the most assiduous heedfulness, given clear and explicit orders and warnings; and because Canton was the place where the outside barbarians traded, I gave especial orders to Lin Tshien to proceed thither, examine into and manage the business. The barbarians of each nation eagerly and sincerely obeyed the restraints, and bound themselves by promises; it was only the English rebellious barbarian, Elliot, on account of the destruction of the opium dirt, made a pretence to cause disturbance. Lin, on account of his bad management, was immediately degraded and banished to the frontier. Yet the said rebel, in the 6th month of the 20th year of Taoukwang, ratlike sneaked into the waters of the province of Chekeang, and stealthily took possession of the city of Tinghsae, and then proceeded to the office of Teentsing, announcing the presentation of a petition. I, the emperor, consider China and outside nations with one heart and mind, and esteem it of importance to cherish and treat with mildness men from afar, and not contemplating that his (Elliot's) first thoughts were of rebellion, and to tell and explain his grievances his last, without any consideration of (his country's trade) being rejected and cut off, I again commanded Keshen to proceed to Canton and verily to examine into and manage the facts. Further, the general Elepo, the commissioner in the province of Chekeang, seized the barbarian officer Gantikhae (Anstruther) and many others, and by great favour saved them from death; and when Tinghsae was evacuated (by the English), sent them back to their country.

But the said barbarian, crafty and deceitful, turning and turning, still begging with unsatiated appetite and clearly understanding the pacific intentions and language of Keshen, who did not prepare proper means of defence, at length summoned troops and first attacked successively the forts at Shaho and Takeo (Chuenpe and Tykhtow); killed my great officers, and troubled my blackhaired race on the coasts; and the causes of disturbances and war have been occasioned by the selfish selling of opium by the rebellious foreigners; further, he openly begged for favours and secretly used deceptive schemes; turning his back upon truth and making useless all my favours; at such conduct both gods and men were indignant; and I, the emperor, ordered my officers to lead forth my troops: these are the real circumstances of the case.

When the rebel-quelling general, Yih, arrived at Canton, the rebellious foreigners, ratlike entered the inner waters, spying about the provincial city: and the reason that the great officers then assembled their troops, was occasioned by the avaricious and greedy desire for profit of the said rebel; who meditating trade, earnestly begged that the debts owing by the hongmerchants to the said foreigners should be paid. I, the emperor, treat all with perfect sincerity, and have never cherished ill feelings in my bosom: thus if he (Elliot) really obtained profit, he said there should be peace and that he would not go to other places, and cause disturbance: on this account I considered the bestowal of this favour (the \$ 6,000,000) as a very little matter, and certainly did not grudge it; doleful fool of a hateful race! how can he attempt to equal or rival me (the emperor of the heavenly dynasty)! but, my anxious thoughts and core being for my people in the maritime provinces, could not but comply with the force of circumstances. Who could have imagined that the rebellious foreigner cherished such an evil heart in his bosom? deceiving heaven and opposing reason!

The province of Canton was left in quiet, but the provinces of Fukkeen and Chekeang were again agitated like the ocean waves; Tinghsae was again furtively watched, and the city again invaded and kept; and my minister (Yukeen) died in defence of his country; and my officers threw away their lives, and numbers of my people were slaughtered: Elliot's crimes, it is difficult to number. I especially ordered the awe-inspiring general, Yikking and others to lead on their troops, attack and exterminate (the English). Some time ago the robbers retired from Ningpo, and then laid Cheupoo in ruins.

When the said foreigner was in the province of Canton, after his schemes were satiated, he went to Chekeang, where he plundered the province for the subsistence of his army: such is his cruel, barbarous disposition; but the measure of his iniquities is full, and no larger respite will be granted by heaven. When the heavens above look down on his deeds the barbarians will surely be exterminated! What crimes have my people committed, that they should be afflicted with such cruel calamities?

On self examination, my mind (orig. five viscera) is filled with anxiety and distress; and my every thought is that the poisonous sprout (Elliot) is not yet cut off, and that I cannot rescue my subjects: with painful feelings I severely blame myself and hate myself for being unequal to my duties. For me repose by day or night is difficult. Ye generals, leaders, governors, lieut.-governors, the civil and military officers at Peking and in the provinces, all ye ministers should regard the state of my mind, and hasten to save the people, and not have a thought of repose, but attend to the present emergency and direct yourselves of selfishness and deceptive conduct, to cause your name not to sink in after times.

As to officers and men always talking of the strength of their ships and their destructive gunnery, the murderous fire of which it is hard to bear; why immediately they see the robbers, they are frightened and fly like the wind in disorder; and then the thieves entered the river without your knowledge; and soon then you became aware of your danger, and the troops rushed forward with arour, and entering into battle did not retreat, and they were also aided by the bold villagers.

But the power of lord and guest (the emperor and captain Elliot) is by no means equal; and the difference in the numbers of the people of our countries is great; but on account of (the richness of) my country, he has availed himself of an opportunity (of making war); but what difficulty will there be in conquering him.

As such are the barbarous dispositions of the rebellious barbarians, the spirits of my troops are not equal to them.

The connection of the native traitors with the rebellious barbarians, has been caused by the poverty of the ignorant people; or it has sprung from their distressing difficulties: and on account of profit, thus have they been deceived, and induced to connect themselves willingly with robbers, that they might procure sufficient food for their families; and thus through their avidity the robbers have attacked and plundered several places, and when the robbers came

they were sent in advance, and thus they were the first exposed to slaughter; and when the robbers retired, they were placed in the rear, and were subject to seizure by the troops, and forthwith executed. Yet the people have the dispositions of men, and should know how to repent and return to their allegiance.

I, the emperor, am your heavenly appointed lord; if you will only regard that which is before your eyes, you will rest in repose, and not be troubled with great affairs hereafter.

But had I been careless of the broad-flowing poison, and not have prohibited it, I should firstly have been ungrateful to my imperial father, from whom I received the important favour of the government of the empire; and secondly, I should have proved myself incapable of preserving the lives of my people: thus, how was it possible for me not to exert my utmost strength in prohibiting it?

Now, although the traitors and barbarians are causing trouble, and on account of avaricious desires of profit are daily committing murder and robbery, all ye leaders, ministers, soldiers &c., as you have received my gracious favours, you should manifest heavenly principles and a good heart, and clearly explain the laws, and excite the valiant; and those who strive to be first, on them rewards shall be forthwith conferred; but for those who retreat, instantly execute them without mercy; if these orders are obeyed, what attack will they not be equal to? and what place will they not be able to hold?

The officers who have managed badly before (Lin, Keshen &c.), each have been dismissed; yet if they atone for their crimes and establish meritorious deeds hereafter, they may be excused; but if they again lose the opportunity, and ruin my people, and connive with the foreigners, then shall they be treated according to the severest course of law, and I shall be unable to show any further indulgence.

Amongst the multitude of my people there are many valiant men of talent; excite them to a righteous zeal, to preserve themselves and their country; and the officers and troops to recover the lost cities: to guard important passes from the entrance of the robbers; to burn the barbarian ships, and seize the leaders of the robbers; or to lay hold of and act by the principles of right reason, and announce to all the foreigners, that they cause the English to know, that if they repent, and are able in length of time to establish meritorious deeds, they shall become the recipients of inexhaustible and the greatest favours!

The first affair is, to prohibit opium; that I may compassionate the people's lives; in opposing the enemy, the wish is to preserve the people's lives; I, the emperor, have night and morning anxious thoughts, and cannot but attend to the most trifling concerns; all ye ministers should agree together in the measures of managing business, and excite the troops to battle, devising measures, exciting the people to join the ranks, without disorder or hurry; if the civil and military officers act thus, we can exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping them into the depths of the wide ocean, and give to the people of the empire to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

This is special as concerning the management of the affairs relating to the barbarians from first to last: for my first thought is to exclude calamities from the people.

An special edict. Let it be made known far and near.—*Respect this*—4th moon, 27th day (June 5).—By J. SLADE, ED. C. R.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINNAH, &c.

H. M. S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer
" Blonde, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. O. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.
" Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.
" Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
" Calliope, 28, " A. L. Kuper.
" North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Herald, 26, " J. Nias, C. B.
" Dido, 20, " the hon'ble H. Keppell.
" Pelican, 18, " Napier.
" Modeste, 18, comr. Watson.
" Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
" Columbine, 16, " Morshead.
" Childers, 16, " Halsted.
" Clio, 16, " E. Troubridge.
" Algerine, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

„ Starling. 6, comr. Kellett.
„ Lady Bentinck, „ Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Belleisle, capt. Kincomb.
Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire, „ Cole.
Jupiter, mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Rattlesnake,
Alligator,

STEAMERS,

H. C. Queen, mr. comg. W. Warden,
„ Sesostris, comr. Ormsby.
„ Auckland, „ Ethersey, I. N.
„ Tenasserim, „ Wall, I. N.
„ Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
„ Pluto, „ Tudor, R. N.
„ Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
„ Medusa, „ Hewett, I. N.
„ Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
„ Proserpine, comr. Hough, a. n.
„ Memnon, „ Powell.
H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.
„ Driver, „ Farmer.

AT AMOY.

H. M. S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. b. senior com-
manding officer.
„ Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
„ Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

„ Blenheim, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Ad-
miral, sir T. Cochrane, c. b.
capt. sir T. Herbert, k. c. b.
„ Vindictive, 50, capt. Nicholas, c. c.
„ Nimrod, 18, comr. Glasse.
„ Wolverine, 16, capt. Johnson.
„ Cruiser, 16, comr. Pearse.
„ Hazard, 16, „ Bell.
„ Serpent, 16, „ Nevill.
„ Young Hebe, 4, „ Wood.
H. C. St. Hooghdy, mr. comg. Rose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July, ARRIVED

21. H. C. St. Driver, Capt. Farmer. Singapore.
21. (B.) Champion, „ Chusan.
22. „ Agneda, „, Bombay & Singapore.
24. „ Andromache, Butchard. Batavia.
25. „ Gemini, Mardon. Liverpool.
25. „ Cacique, Mow, Batavia. 20th July.

July, SAILED

20. (B.) Gazelle, Ogg, Manila.
22. (A.) Nautasket, Rogers, do.
23. (B.) Herald, Coulson, Bombay.
24. „ Sir H. Compton, Boulton, Bombay.
25. „ Hellas, Strachan, Singapore and Calcutta.
27. „ Water Witch, Reynell do. do.
27. „ Canton, Crouch, Halifax.
30. (Du.) Prince Frederick, de Kok, Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — Dovecot, Devon, Elizabeth, Pink,
Judith Allen, Caroline, Mary Ann
Edie, Claudine,

From Bombay, — Drongan, Bucephalus, Island
Queen, Anonyma, Cornwallis,
Salem, Vansittart, Asia, Edinburgh,
Diana, Corea, Lord Eldon, Gre-
cian, Lady Clarke.

From Calcutta, — Dido, Clown, Intrepid, Mermaid,
Victory, Cowasjee Family, Fram-
jee Cowasjee, Mor, Coringa Packet,
Bengal Packet.

From Singapore, — Hongkong, Camdien, Sarah Bet-
ford.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th April. SINGAPORE, 15th July.
UNITED STATES, March 18. MANILA, 24th June.
CALCUTTA, 9th June. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 26th May. CHUSAN, 6th July.
JAVA, 10th July.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arnn,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arethusa,	—	Christians,	C. Fearon
Amelia,	—	Potter,	W. H. Harton,
Agneda,	—	—	D & M. Rustomjee & Co
Andromache,	—	Butchard,	Turner & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Asiatic,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	„
Bombay,	128	Furley,	„
Br. Sovereign,	493	Cow,	„
Champion,	454	—	A. A. de Melho.
* Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pebus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co
* China,	524	Robertson	Russell and Co.
Cacique,	—	Mow,	C. Fearon
Chebar,	—	Harrison,	Lindsay and Co.
* Cleopatra,	377	Farley,	Jardine Matheson & Co
* Charles Forbes	999	Wills, [ger	„
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	„
* Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
England,	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Fr. Spaight,	—	Winn,	„
* Fortescue,	259	Hall,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Forteen,	294	Baddeley,	„
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
Guess,	131	McKellar,	W. Allanson & Co.
* Gulnare,	—	wilonghy	Dirom and Co.
* Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	„
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	„
Hope,	—	Barrett,	C. Fearon.
* Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Harmony,	530	Smith,	Macvicar & Co.
* Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Hickes,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Louisa,	—	Forgan	Dent and Co.
* Lowjee Family	—	Avres,	„
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	„
* Larkins,	—	Hibbert,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Nerva,	—	Melville,	Macvicar & Co.
Peruvian,	304	Pithkethly	W. & T. Gemmell & Co
Prima Donna,	208	Kell,	Holliday Wise & Co.
* Queen Victoria	715	Black,	D. M. Rustomjee & Co
* Queen Victoria	—	Connor,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	„
Royal Saxon,	442	Crawford,	Jamieson How & Co.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Semiramis,	365	Cairne,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Shepherd,	—	Bowdich,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Ternate,	—	Mann,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Vestal,	276	Young,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Winchester,	—	macdonald	„
* Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
* Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonnal	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

AMERICAN

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
Forum,	Murdoch, Russell and Co.
Helena,	Benjamin,
Levant,	Faulk,
* Ann MacKim,	Vasmer,
Congress,	Hay,
* Cincinnati,	Wilson,
Probus,	Sumner,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Robert Fulton,	McMichael,
Lowell,	Peirce,
Panther,	Martin,

* at Whampoa.

DIED.—At Macao, on the 22d Inst., Capt.

ANDREW PATERSON, of the Barque *Lady Hayes*.

At Gowreyore factory, opposite Chinsurah, on the
4th of May, WILLIAM PORTEOUS, esq. aged 30 years.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 45.] Macao, Saturday, 6th August, 1842.

[No. 357.]

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr THOMAS FOX and Mr JAMES STRACHAN in our Establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a Partner from the same date.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Capt JOSEPH L. TURNER, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment of said debts to the subscriber who is authorised to receive and give acquittances for the same.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Consular Agent of the U. S. America.

Macao, 22d July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of J. MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency in China under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM. ALLANSON.

Macao, 1st May, 1842

A. MOSS

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne pourront y arriver, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUSS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Loft or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq. —Hongkong.
or **Mr. A. GRANDPRE. —Macao.**

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Ship "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," capt. VIALI, will be despatched for the above ports about the 25th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.



THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMONCITO" burthen 200 Tons, captain RAMON G. GONZALES. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th August, 1842.

FOB FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "GITANA," 250 Tons burthen, built at Pangasinang in the year 1840, of the best materials, new coppered only in February this year, and just been rigged with first rate cordage—she is now lying in the Inner Harbour of Macao. For further particulars apply to her owner either on board or on shore.

J. SALADO.

Macao, 30th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE A I British Bark PRIMA DONNA, (222 Tons) Captain JOHN KELL having nearly a full cargo engaged will sail on or about the 5th August from Macao Roads. For freight or passage apply on board or to

Macao, 22nd July, 1842.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

FOR CHUSAN.



THE British brig FORTESCUE, (305 tons N. M.) captain HALL now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods, and afterwards enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to

Macao, 19th July.

WM. THOS. KINSLEY. —at Hongkong.

or to **HOLLIDAY, WISE and Co.**

FOR LONDON.

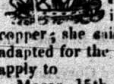


THE Ship CHINA, Capt ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

Macao 21st July, 1842.

RUSSELL & Co.

ON SALE.



THE British brig GUEST, of 134 Tons new measurement, A. I. at LLOYDS, has lately undergone a thorough repair in England, and is coppered with 22 oz. copper; she sails fast, is well found in stores and well adapted for the trade in China. For further Particulars apply to

Macao, 15th July, 1842

W. ALLANSON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt J. CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, —Canton,

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. —Macao.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWJEE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO" of MALOWN, 482 Tons burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

(Signed) **P. PRO. DIROM & Co.**
W. W. DALE.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 AMOONS, Weighs, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA" and other LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the Store of the undersigned, *first N. E. house Praya Grande.*

STATIONARY, &c.—Laid and wrote Note, Letter, Foolscap, and Copying Paper; Swan and Hambur, Quills; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without lock and Key; Wallets, with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Water; Bills of Exchange, loose and bound; Office Tap; steel Letter Holders; "unsundered" "unsundered" "Private," and plain; Bird Duplex Inkstands; medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing Ink; Playing Cards, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Solar Hanging Lamp; Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Candlesticks; spare Simsbra and other shade; Lamp cottons; Chimneys; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Huckaback Towels; Napkins; Breakfast, and Dinner services; Chad's and Bramah's patent Detector Desk, Drawer, cupboard, and Pad Locks; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces and Garters; Mevis cotton and woollen half Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves, of sizes and colors; gentlemen's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribband; patent Portable Water closets; Lucifer Matches; Bath Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe, Riding summer-settles; Bridles, Girths, Martingales, and Whips; 4, 6, 8, and 12 tune Musical Boxes; shot, shot Belts; Table covers; Counterpanes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirts, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Paste; Pate au Diable; Potted mutton; Hams; Bacon; Pine, Berkley, and Dutch cheeses; Jams; Jellies; Marmalades; Bottled Fruits;—Syrups.

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose; Jessamin; Marchall; Bvuguet; Reseda; Extract of Flowers; Sweetbriar; Rose-della; Geranium; citronella rose; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Bears Grease; Tooth Powder; sponge; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Boxes; Marrow, otto of Roses, and Reseda Poudre; Balm of Meeks; Essence of Tyre; Macassar and Prince's Russia oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau de cologne.

Refined Liquorice; Essence of Peppermint. **WINES AND LIQUORS.**—Superior Brandy, in one and three dozen cases; J. G. Jamaica Rum; old Brandy and Pale Sherry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira, Lisbon Wine; Hock; Buccia; Sauerne; Malmsey Madeira; and, Beer and Porter.

MEDICINES.—A small and well selected invoice, with

scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, lint, &c., and may be had retail or whole sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH,

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BRAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's.

SHERRY in bottle and Hbds.
PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each,
CLARET in do. 6 do. do.
CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.
Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Just arrived from London.

ENAMELLED BOOTS and enamel Dress Pumps, Ladies enamel SLIPPERS, STOUT and LIGHT Walking SHOES, 1 Ladies CASE fitted with BRUSHES, COLLIER, PERFUMERY, &c., LAVENDER WATER and Extract of MILFLEUR, PENKNIVES, RAZORS and RAZOR STROPS, Princes Mixture SNUFF, a Copying MACHINE complete, RACING SADDLES and BRIDLES complete, Plated Race SPURS, 2 suits of prime HORSE CLOTHES with Hood &c. complete, 1 handsome French GUITAR, Boy's and Girl's riding HATS, Ladies silk BONNETS trimmed & Children's do. do. French & German MERINO black, Fancy Silk SOCKS, white LAMEN of superior quality Genuine, Soaps, &c. &c.—For sale by B. dos REINEDIOS Praya Manduco the fourth house passed Dr. Freitas's Dispensary.

Macao, 29th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hbds per "Anna Eliza." apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON"

lying in the Tyne.
Cases of Basses BEER,
La Rose CLARET,
OILMAN'S STORES,
SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,
Provision RICE,
TABLE RICE,
GRAIN,
COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SASSAPARILLA, Spermaceti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to

JOHN D SWORD & Co.

Macao, 2nd July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hbds.
SELTZER WATER new.
OILMAN'S STORES late imports.
BEER in tierces; PORK in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodwins of the undersigned, Gamba Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chinney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatan SNUF in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manilla and English CORDAGE, SMOTHERING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hbds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hbds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.

MANILA SEGARS, 4th superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

**PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.**

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAO LWAN WANG.

A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS.

price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF

THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

MAY OVERLAND MAIL.

Latest Europe Intelligence.

From the Calcutta Englishman Extra, June 17.

The Overland Mail with news to the 6th May arrived this day a little before noon. We lay before our readers the most prominent items of intelligence.

Lord John Russell's amendment on Sir Robert Peel's proposed Income Tax was defeated on the 13th of April by a majority of 406. These were 398 for bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and 202 for Lord J. R.'s resolutions.

The *Pr. cursor* Steamer had reached London, and was in the East India Docks.

The Regiments intended for India have been thus distributed:

The 10th Regt. foot and 29th Regt. for Bengal,—the 48th and 78th Highlanders to Madras.

Mr. William Cotton has been appointed Governor and William James Benjamin Heath Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Lieut. Plunkett has been placed at the bottom of the list of Lientenants in the 95th Regt.

The promotions have taken place in all the regiments ordered to India to complete their war strength.

The only promotions, &c. that have taken place in Queen's Regiments under this Presidency are—

62nd Capt. J. M. Napier from the 68th to be Capt.

vice Rawstone.

3d Dragoons—Cornet Roche to be Lieutenant.

3d foot—Ensign Flood to be Lieut., vice Anson appointed to 9th Light Dragoons.

50th foot—Paymaster Dodd to be Paymaster, vice Battley.

Sir G. Larpent has retired from the representation of Nottingham.

Amongst the deaths reported are Lady Campbell, the wife of Sir Robert Campbell, an East India Director, Dr. P. Kelly, Lord W. Montagu, Lady Sidmouth,—Dr. Saurin, Lord Bishop of Dromore—Sir Duncan Campbell Genl. Sir W. Houston—Lient. Durbin, R. N.—Mr. Theaton, the Sculptor—Earl of Shannon—Earl of Ludlow—Ellar the Harlequin—Sir Charles Bell and Lady Gordon Cumming—Capt. E. A. T. D'Eyncourt, 46th Regiment; Sir J. Briggs, Bart; Sir H. D. Massy, Bart; Lieut. Col. T. H. Elliot; Sir D. Campbell, Bart; Sir John Meade, K. H.; Rear Admiral F. H. Coffin; Marianne Jane, wife of the Rev. S. H. Knapp, relict of the late Bishop James of Calcutta; Capt. H. Ash, 20th Regt. Bombay N. I.—General Scott, Lord H. Russell, the Duchess Dowager of Richmond.

COURT AND FASHION.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been gazetted Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and chief Steward of the Duchy in Cornwall and Devon. It is said that the salary and emoluments hitherto attached to the office have been abolished by his Royal Highness's desire.

At an investiture held on the 11th, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Duke of Cleveland, were elected Knights of the Garter.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed lord-lieut. and custos rotularum of Oxfordshire in the room of the late Earl of Macclesfield.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Adm. Sir J. Talbot, and Adm. Sir H. Digby, have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; and Lieut-Gen. Sir J. Wilson, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Woodford, vice Adm. Sir J. C. White, Rear Adm. Sir C. Richard son, Rear Adm. Sir A. Farquhar, Knights Commanders of the Bath. At this investiture the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Sir J. C. White and Sir C. Richardson, with the sword of the Duke of Wellington, and not with the sword of state.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon John Pirie, of Camberwell, in the county of Surry, Lord Major of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Sir E. Wilmot will probably be appointed governor of the Mauritius.

Sir H. Gough and Sir B. D'Urban have both been mentioned for the appointment of Commander in chief of India.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Nicholay K. C. B. formerly governor of the Mauritius, expired on the 3d.

Mr W. Heckett, in a letter to Mr J. Wilkinson and Son, states that he has had an interview with Mr Gladstone, and that he has reason to believe the duty on Indigo will be reduced to 2s per cwt on foreign, and 1s per cwt on colonial.

We understand that Her Majesty's Government have informed the Governor-General of India, that the entire disposable force of this country will be placed at his Lordship's service, in order to carry into effect any measure he may deem essential to the maintenance of our empire in the East.

The Duke of Wellington's letter suggesting the policy to be pursued in the present crisis of affairs in India was forwarded, we believe, by the last Mail. It is understood to be a very able document; indeed, some persons of competent authority, to whose personal it was submitted, go the length of saying that it will be found conducing more to the establishment of his Grace's high political reputation than any act of his public life.

The following presentations took place at her Majesty's Levee on the 4th.—Sir E. Ryan, Sir R. Comyn, Dr A. R. Jackson, Dr B. Bunt, Capt. C. Elliot, Consul-General in Texas; Lieut. Waghorn, R. N.; Captain H. Harris, E. I. C. N. Capt. Waters, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Ashmore, Capt. Lockhart, 17th Regt; Lieut. H. Creed, Bombay Artillery; Capt. P. Barris, Bengal Army; Lieut-Gen. Sir J. Wilson; Major-Gen Caulfield; Lieut. T. H. Sale, A. Prescott, G. Jenkins, A. Robertson—Clarke, and G. Cook; Col. A. Bland; Captain Frobisher and Tucker, Bengal Army.

The Egyptian Oriental Transit Company has been formed, and steamers, camels, carriages, &c., will be immediately collected for the conveyance of passengers from Alexandria to Suez, in conjunction with Messrs Hill and Co.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

At a Court of Directors held at the India Houses on the 13th April, the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Fort St George. The thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Mr. George Lyall, M. P. Chairman, and Major General, Sir James Laushington, G. C. B., Deputy Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year. A ballot was than taken for the election of

six directors in the room of Mr. Henry Alexander, Major General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C. B.; Mr. Wm. Stanley Clarke, Mr. John Shepherd, Mr. Francis Warden, and Sir William Young, Bart, who got out by rotation. At 6 o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Mr. William Astell, M. P., Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Russell Ellice, Major General Archibald Galloway, Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B. and Mr. John Masterman, M. P.

The Marquis of Tweeddale, family and suite, will leave England for his new government at Madras about the middle of July.

On the 27th April a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. and C. B. was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-chief of Madras, and Sir G. George Arthur, Bart, as Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. The Marquis and Sir George afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when they were honoured with the company of Her Majesty's Minister and many other distinguished personages.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hume has been returned for the Montrose Burgh. In case the petition against the return for Southampton should fail, Mr. Milmay has announced himself a candidate in the room of Lord Elgin.

A new writ has been issued for Brighton, in the room of Mr. Wigney, retired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are informed that the authorities at the Horse Guards have experienced some difficulty in their intention of making the 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards 'Light Dragoons,' for the purpose of taking their tour of duty in India, it being found that the men having enlisted to serve as 'Dragoon Guards,' they cannot be made to serve as 'Light Dragoons,' and that although the 3d and 4th Dragoons, were made Light some few years since for a similar purpose, such an arrangement is not correctly applicable to Dragoon 'Guards.'

Major General Christopher Hamilton, C. B., succeeds to the staff of the South-western district of Ireland, vacant by the removal of Maj. Gen. the Hon K. Murray to the Western district of England, on the demise of Lord Munster.

The *Gazette* of 22d of April announces the restoration to the Army of Capt Reynolds, late of the 11th Hussars. The gallant officer was appointed to a troop in the 9th Light Dragoons, now embarking for India, but has sold out.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From the Monthly Times, May 6.

There is a gloom hanging over some of our most important foreign relations which renders that branch of politics a matter of some anxiety to those whose duty it is to point out the appearances in the political horizon, and to predict what their results may bring about within the next twelve months. Without professing to feel any particular alarm upon the subject, or to entertain any other apprehensions than those which would naturally be generated by the prospects of so great a calamity to the human race as an European war would be certain to entail, we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that there is a very large portion of the French nation imbued at this moment with an intense desire to have, what in good English vernacular would be styled, "a slap at us," and it gives us more regret than we can well express to see, that, whilst the wise, well-tryed and sagacious spirits who in the persons of Louis Philip, Marshal Soult and M. Guizot, curb and repress the symptoms of this hostility as much as they can, they nevertheless are to a certain degree overawed and influenced by the restless spirit of democracy, which, headed by M. Thiers, the "war minister of France," as he has more than once designated himself, compels them to sacrifice their views of what is essential for the welfare of their country, and to consent to make warlike provision whilst Europe is apparently in a state of profound peace. One of our London contemporaries, in noticing the late proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies, with respect to the demand for warlike supplies, states, with amusing naïveté, that "M. Thiers proposed a vote of money for the purpose of keeping up a fleet of 20 sail of the line, with the *specious* view of driving the English from the Mediterranean!" Verily the insinuations of political writers are sometimes astounding. It is, however, a fact, not without significance, that the French Government has actually organized its plan for a transatlantic packet service, and that a steam frigate, the *Gomer*, is stated to be on the point of sailing as one the first of new competitors to the English company.

The death of Mr. Hümann, the French Minister of Finances, has not been productive of any change in Marshal Soult's Cabinet; the vacancy was offered to Mr. Passy, who declined it, probably because he is lying in wait for Mr. Thiers's accession to office; Mr. Lacaze Laplagne, on being applied to by the President of the Council, acceded to his wish, and took the seals of office at once.

The Quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which has been signed and ratified by four of the Powers concerned, still remains incomplete, owing to the refusal of France to acknowledge the act of her own Envoy. The matter will probably remain in suspense until the Chambers are closed, and by the time they are summoned again the whole affair will be forgotten.

In Spain very slow progress towards settling the political and financial condition of the country has been made. A new bone of contention has offered itself with respect to the choice of a matrimonial alliance for the young Queen DONNA ISABELLA. The proposal to marry her to a son of Don CARLOS fell to the ground in consequence of the jealousies of the party in power at Madrid, who fear that the accession to the throne in any capacity of a son of the expropriated prince would be attended with disastrous results to themselves. The reigning monarch in France has, as usual, endeavoured to turn the occasion into a source of national aggrandizement, by insisting, through the medium of Mr. Pageot, a special Envoy sent out for this purpose that Donna Isabella shall marry none but a prince of the house of Bourbon: new endeavour to revive the *prestige* of the ancient regime was of course, laughed to scorn, and a match, it has been said, has been found for her precocious Majesty in the person of a prince of the Royal and Roman Catholic House of Bavaria.

The Infant Francisco de Paulo, after a stay of some days at Madrid, has found the place too hot to hold him and at the date of last advices, his Royal Highness was about to proceed to Aranjuez or Seville.

In Portugal there has, *mirabile dictu*, been no political change during the last month. The attention of the political and commercial men there, being directed towards the treaty now under consideration between that Government and ours, with respect to the future Tariff and the footing upon which the slave-trade is hereafter to be placed: Portugal has not yet joined in any treaty for the suppression of this traffic, although her offset and ancient dependency, the Brazilian Government, has consented to do so; and the conditions upon which that matter and the future commercial relations between the Emperor of the Brazils and this country are hereafter to stand, are according to a late statement of Sir R. Peel, intimately connected with each other; so that, in proportion as slavery is repressed in that kingdom, so much more freely will her produce be suffered to enter into consumption in Great Britain.

We cannot say that we approve of the policy which in order to attain a doubtful good, will go far to sacrifice some of the most important of our own Colonial interests in the East, as well as in the West Indies.

From other parts of Europe the accounts are of a tranquil and satisfactory nature. The Count of Nassau, the ex king of Holland, is pronounced out of danger from his late attack.

The preliminaries of the marriage between the Duke of Bordeaux and the Emperor of Russia's second daughter are said to be concluded.

Nothing more has transpired with respect to the alleged insurrection of the soldiery at St Petersburg. The peaceable state of Poland and Lithuania may be argued from the asserted fact that the armies there are to be reduced to a very considerable extent.

From Austria, and the other German Confederated Powers, there are no advices of importance beyond the paragraphs which we have selected from the journals, and which will be found in our columns: Turkey and Greece have made an amicable settlement of their squabbles, though there will always be a cause for quarrel between two people so essentially different; whose frontiers touch each other.

Switzerland is tranquil, and seemingly absorbed by the desire to render her commerce and manufactures staples for the supply of surrounding states. The Zoll Verein will, however, very much impede her progress at the northern side of her frontier, but Italy offers an outlet of which she will probably avail herself.

The transatlantic intelligence which has reached us since the 6th ultimo, is of a more satisfactory character than we had reason to anticipate. The arrival of Lord Ashburton had been preceded, and the objects of his mission, partially explained, by a conciliatory speech from M. Clay, in the senate, in the course of which he observed, that he "regretted to see the assaults made by the partisan press on the distinguished individual who had been sent to us with the olive branch of peace. Nothing was so unmanly or so indecent as those attacks. He had the good fortune, when in England, to know Lord Ashburton; and he bore the highest character in his own country both for wisdom and integrity. The statement that he was still connected with the banking house which he had established was a mistake; he had not been connected with that house for twenty years. However the hospitalities of the land might be violated by a licentious press, he hoped that the American people would greet the arrival of this gentleman as a messenger of peace. There is no danger of any rupture with Great Britain, if proper ability is employed in the management of the controversy."

The financial affairs of the Union are in a deplorable state of confusion, the Treasury being without funds and the Legislature having refused to grant the necessary powers to the President to enable him to offer security

to any persons willing to lend money on bond to the Government. Nor are the commercial banks solvent to the extent of the claims upon them. Nevertheless, the big words of national honour, unsullied credit, and the usual menaces, are bandied to and fro unceasingly by the independent gentlemen of the press in Boston, New York, Washington, and other capital cities and it is to them that Mr. Clay addressed the pithy remarks which we have quoted above.

The affair of the *Croble* has apparently died a natural death; no unexpected result after Lord Aberdeen's statement of the intentions of the British Government with respect to this matter.

The news from Texas is important, in so far as it shews that Mexico is determined if not warned off by some adequate power, upon annexing that territory to her other provinces. The free—or rather the free booting—citizens, yelp'd Yankees, are the instigators in this irruption, which has excited the attention of several members of the House of Commons.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Money is very plentiful—rate of interest 3 per Cent. The East India Company has altered the rate of exchange to 2s the Rupee's notwithstanding this, 250,000, has been transmitted to India by this mail.

It is expected that the Company and private individuals will now commence to ship Bullion to India.

Bank of England, April 7, 1842.

Resolved.—That the rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted at the Bank of England be 4 per cent from this day.

This measure may not be attended with any increased demand for accommodation at the Bank, but it is calculated of course to make money cheaper, as the discount brokers will lower their rate for the best bills, so as to maintain their competition with the great corporations.

The *Times* has published the plan which Gen. Sir G. Cockburn suggested to Sir R. Peel in August last, for retrieving the finances of the country. In consists, briefly, in the Government's withdrawing from public and private banking establishments the power to issue paper money, and itself issuing instead 30,000,000, in notes of 5l. to 3,000l., which would place alike amount of revenue at the disposal of Government; or if that sum were not found sufficient for the circulation to the country, then 20,000,000l. more might be issued.

RAW SILK.—The importations of China sorts have been limited, so prices remain much as heretofore.

CHINA.			
	s.	d.	c.
Tweed, 9-12 moss, 3d and inferior ..	16	6	18
Ditto, 1st and 2nd ..	20	0	22
Yun-fa, 6-8 moss, 3d and inferior ..	19	0	17
Ditto, 1st and 2nd ..	28	0	30
Canton, 3d and inferior ..	9	0	12
Ditto, 1st and 2nd ..	13	0	15
Chin Chew, 2nd and inferior ..	8	0	11
Ditto, 1st and 2nd ..	14	0	17

TEA.—Prices have given way for black and green descriptions, large parcels having been pressed upon the Market. Company's Congous 1s 9d to 1s 10d per lb. At public sales, which commenced on 29th April, and terminated on 2d May, the attendance of the trade was small, and the demand throughout limited, the trade taking only ample for their immediate wants. Of the total quantity offered, amounting to 20,000 packages or 1,200,000 lbs, the small proportion only of 9,100 pkgs or 600,000 lbs, have been actually sold; a large proportion of which consisted of Pouchong. Prices are compared with those of last sale are 4 to 4d lower for good, 1d for common, 1d for low Congous, 4d to 4d for Pouchong, 4d to 1d for Twankay, 1d for Hyson and Young Hyson, and 1d to 2d per lb, lower for Imperial and Gunpowder; the finest kind of Twankay however brought full rates. Stock of all kinds of 1st May, 28440,000 lbs.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea has been much inquired for, and stiffer rates offered; but private contract buyers have been compelled to pay 91s to 93s for middling sorts. Ginger has sustained the previous value. Nutmegs have met with little attention. Cloves are difficult of sale. At auction 5,341 bags Penang Black Pepper were nearly all taken in at 3d for good bold half heavy.

CANES.—Bamboo and common Rattans in fair demand; Malacca scarce; Partridge lower.

Camphor, good 201s to 211; discoloured 181 to 181 10s.

China Rhubarb, Dutch trimmed 7s to 7s 1d; 2nd pile 6s to 6s 1d; 3rd pile 4s 8d to 6s 1d.

China Soy 6s to 6s 8d per gallon.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.—6TH MAY.

TEA.—The letters by the Overland Mail 1st April were delivered yesterday morning, but they have produced no alteration in the value of Tea at present, speculations having nearly ceased, and we must await the sales of 10th before the effect can be known. There appears generally less confidence in present prices than before.

In other articles nothing worthy of notice has occurred.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

From China—April 22, *Eliza Stewart*, *John Tom*

kinson, 23, Porfashire, 27, Agnes, 29, John O'Guinn, Corowandel, May 2, Greyhound, General Kyd, Stark, and Mauritius.
From Manila—April 23, Penzance, 27, Minstrel.
SAILED.

For China.—April 4, H. M. Str. Growler; 4, Charleston, Litherland; 22, H. M. S. Lightning, Claudine; Louisa Jackson, and Dumfries; 29, Bolivar, and Matilda. Loading at London, May, 2.—Geo. Wallis, & storeship Equestrian, and Asia.

June Overland Mail.

(From the Atlas for India, of 4th June.)

DOMESTIC SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

The by-gone month has been redolent with news of all descriptions, and seldom in four weeks have occurred events so interesting, yet from causes so opposite. We have arranged each week's intelligence, in distinct positions, under the date which terminated the week so that a reference to the occurrences of each seven days will be facilitated for the reader, and thus we present four distinct weekly papers, with all their most important news extracted and condensed. To those so remote from the scene where the events took place, a ready comprehension of dates must be a great desideratum, and this we have endeavoured to accomplish in our present number.

The two most startling events after the departure of the last mail was the awful accident on the Versailles Railroad, and the fire at Hamburg, the most destructive conflagration that has accidentally occurred since the burning of London in 1666. By that fire 7,300,000l. worth of property was consumed, and the total loss by the recent catastrophe is estimated at 7,000,000l. The value of money is now so changed by the quantity in circulation, or these two devastating fires would bear comparison. From these melancholy events abroad we turn to the brighter picture at home, of the fancy dress-ball given by her Majesty, one of the most magnificent fêtes even amongst courtly chronicles of revelling. The description of this pageant will be found in our columns; and as it served for discussion for weeks previous to its taking place, it furnished matter to occupy the entire columns of some of our gossiping contemporaries after its occurrence.

The account of the meeting of the East India Company on the subject of the tariff, will be found interesting to all commercial readers; and, indeed, this question involves so much the welfare of our Indian trade, that the discussion of the topic must be important even to those who are not directly connected with commercial pursuits.

The trial of Daniel God, who, as we have stated in our last monthly number, committed the most atrocious murder of modern times, is the concluding topic of the week, and it happens fortunately that it is the sequel to the week's news, for a joyful event would be darkened by the near contact, and the relation of other crimes would seem palliated by the contrast.

The excitement this trial has occasioned is paramount to all other topics; and if the sensation arose solely from horror at the atrocity of the deed, we would willingly laud the public feeling; but unfortunately a diseased craving to enter into the minutiae of the crime, to hear the details of the mutilation of the victim, are the causes of all the eager inquiries relating to the event, and a portion of the less respectable press in London and in the provinces have unwisely and criminally been the panderers to this morbid and disgusting appetite.

We commence the next week under more auspicious circumstances, and we draw the attention of our readers to an appeal in behalf of the sufferers on the retreat from Cabul.

The news from abroad will be found important, and the subscription for the Hamburgers advances rapidly. The letter from an English resident relating the event, gives a good description of the whole particulars.

The birth day of her Majesty, with the dinners and fêtes to celebrate the event, is the principal court occurrence, while state banquets, dinners, reviews, ringing of bells, and illuminations, bespeak the day as one of general rejoicing.

We pass from the minor details of news to the events of the week ending May 28th, a most important to the pleasure-loving classes, for the ball at the Queen's Theatre, and Epsom races are the most prominent events. The sporting was not so good as ge-

nerally characterises the first race of the year, and the settling at Tattersall's is stated to have been exceedingly unsatisfactory to both winners and losers, for, in many cases, the latter have declared their incapacity to pay.

The execution of Good, and the burning of the Indian, are the two saddest occurrences in the week, devoted to amusement, and, alas! too many, considered witnessing the dying struggles of the wretched culprit a gratifying commencement to the week's recreation. What can be so demoralising, what can so completely tend to blunt, nay, to eradicate, the best sensibilities of the mind, as an exhibition of the death agonies of the malefactor—seeing his last earthly throes of anguish on the verge of a mysterious eternity? And yet females will attend these revolting sights, and seats for the exhibition of blood are bartered for and sold.

The ball at the Italian Opera House was entirely for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers, and the willingness with which her Majesty at all times aids charitable undertakings, both by her presence and her purse, is one of the many kind traits in her disposition which makes the event we have yet to mention, so generally regretted as having occurred, but accompanied with such universal gratulations, that the sequel was not fatal as it might have been, not only to the person of royalty, but to the whole nation. Under the head of "Latest Intelligence" will be found an account of a dastardly attempt to assassinate the Queen. The news of the event flew through the metropolis, like an electric shock. The Houses of Parliament closed, and people were seen standing in groups execrating the miscreant, but fervently congratulating themselves on the failure of the murderer's design. On the following day the Queen drove out in an open carriage, as usual; but would not permit any of her ladies in waiting to accompany her. We need hardly say gratulations pour in at the Palace from all parts of the nation; and the public, while expressing their joy at the happy escape, have but one tongue and one heart.

The portions of our columns entitled "Summary of Reviews," we have carefully arranged and condensed, that there may appear no work of interest published here, but what may have a reflex on a smaller scale in India.

POLITICAL SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

In reviewing the events which have transpired in the political world since our last publication, the principal fact that presents itself is the omnipotence of Sir Robert Peel—carrying safely through both Houses of Parliament, and passing into law, his corn bill, in despite of the opposition of the Whigs, and the dissatisfaction of a large body of his own friends, and, notwithstanding the defection of eighty-six Conservatives, under the leadership of Mr. Miles, commanding, on a vital point in his tariff, a majority of two hundred and sixty seven. On last Tuesday evening the Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons, the numbers being—For the third reading, 255; against it, 149; majority in favour of the third reading, 106. The bill may, therefore, now be regarded as passed; and although it has been strongly condemned by the leading writers of all parties, it has met no serious opposition from the country. Sir Robert Peel's speech in introducing the tariff has extorted from the Liberals in Parliament, and amongst them Mr. Hume, tributes of approbation; and although it has the effect of rousing the hostility of the *Morning Post*, and some of the ultra Tory supporters, it will certainly enhance his popularity with the people, without, we apprehend after all, alienating from him the agricultural interests, who must see that concession was absolutely necessary, and would dread beyond all things a junction between Lord John Russell and the premier—which some anticipate before October.

The proceedings of the last month have tended materially to damage the character of the House of Commons in the estimation of all classes. It is now universally admitted, that the grossest bribery and corruption prevailed generally at the last elections. Committees have detected bribery in the cases of Ipswich, Southampton, Sudbury, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Lyme Regis and Mr. Roebuck has obtained a committee of privilege to investigate charges of bribery against Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Lord Chelsea, Mr. Russell, Captain Plumridge, Mr. H. Elphinstone, and Captain Beresford. Nobody, however, believes that those honourable members were worse than their neigh-

bours, or that the unlucky boroughs that have been detected were more corrupt than other places, where contests took place. Lord Bringham has introduced a bill with a view to correct the evils of the present system; and Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill upon the subject, but no measure has yet been brought into Parliament calculated to prevent bribery, or check it to any considerable degree, and the practice will, in all probability, continue to prevail while contending parties have great interests at stake upon the result of the elections, until a healthier moral feeling shall have grown up among our population.

Attempts have been made by Mr. Sharman Crawford to press upon the attention of the house the subject of fur her reforms in Parliament; and a new metropolitan association, comprising seven or eight members of the House of Commons, has been formed for the purpose of promoting universal suffrage, &c., but it is evident that neither the House nor the people are at present disposed to encourage farther organic changes. There are many practical evils which require redress, and there is room for many beneficial practical measures of reform, and these now find more favour with the bulk of the population than mere theories and speculations. The condition of the working classes continues to be a source of augmenting anxiety. Tens of thousands are suffering the sharpest distress from want of employment; and, notwithstanding extensive emigration to Canada and the United States this season, the number of unemployed seems rather to increase than to diminish.

To afford some temporary relief to the distressed artisans the Queen has, at the advice of her Privy Council, addressed a letter to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York commanding them to direct the bishops to cause collections to be made in the parish churches for the relief of the manufacturing districts. Sir James Graham has introduced the government poor law into the House of Commons—it differs however, in no material point from the existing measure. A great sensation has been created by the publication of the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the mines. It is found that women, almost in a state of nudity, are employed in the severest toils in coal-pits in the West of Scotland, West Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and parts of Lancashire, working, in the presence of men, perfectly naked. It is also shown that children of very tender age are worked rigorously, and that numberless casualties occur in the coal mines that are never known to the dwellers in the upper regions.

In consequence of an article in the Atlas of the 14th ult., with reference to the expedition to Afghanistan—in which it was proved—1. That the parliamentary papers on the subject are partial and mutilated—2. That Sir Alexander Burnes was opposed to the policy of the expedition—and 3. That Dost Mahomed was favourably disposed towards England till Lord Auckland made him an enemy—Mr. D'Israeli, on Tuesday night, brought the subject before the House of Commons. Sir J. C. Hobhouse admitted that the papers were mere selections and did not deny that Burnes disapproved of the whole proceedings. Mr. Balfour, the member for Inverness, has given notice that he will move for the production of all the suppressed letters on the 23d inst.; and, though we fear that his motion will be opposed by the government and defeated, it is evident that the whole truth must shortly come out.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION AT HAMBURG.

We renort with much concern a fearful disaster by fire that has befallen the ancient Hanseatic city of Hamburg, so long at the head of the commercial towns of Germany. The fire broke out on the morning of Thursday week at two o'clock, and continued to rage with unabated fury till Saturday afternoon, it commenced at a cigar shop. The part of the town in which the fire originated, the Stein Twiete, formed the most ancient part of the city; and consisted chiefly of narrow, crooked streets; but contained, nevertheless, the dwelling-houses and warehouses of many of the most eminent merchants of the place. As the conflagration extended, however, it reached the more modern quarter of the town, and some of the streets that have been involved in destruction, such as the Neuen-wall, the Grosse Bischeu,

and the Neue Berg-strasse, would have been deemed ornaments to the most magnificent capital of Europe. The Jungfernstieg, as a public walk in the very heart of a large city, was probably unique in its kind. It consisted of a row of stately mansions running along the southern side of a blue sheet of water, from which they were divided by a broad carriage way, and a beautiful avenue of trees. The Neue Berg strasse was a new street, that was laid out about five years ago, and formed a handsome continuation of the Jungfernstieg to St. Peter's church, a venerable structure erected in the thirteenth century. The peal of bells in the steeple of St. Peter's had long been an object of just pride, to the citizens, though surpassed by the bells of Antwerp, and by those of several others of the Netherlands churches. The other two churches that have been destroyed, St. Nicholas and St. Jacob's, were likewise buildings of great antiquity.

The following are stated to be the principal streets that have been destroyed:—Stein Strasse, Rodingsmarkt, Deichstrasse, Honfenmarkt, Goertzwe, Cremon (back of one end), Grosse Buhrstah, Muhlenbrücke, Bohnenstrasse, Monkedammwiete, Altwallstrasse, Grosse Johannisstrasse, Kleine Johannisstrasse, Neue Wall, Voglers Wall, Grosse Bleichen, Jungfernstieg, Berg, Neue Bergstrasse, Knochenhauerstrasse, Königstrasse, Grässkeller.

Among the public buildings entirely destroyed are the following:—Three of the five principal churches, namely—St. Peter's, St. Nicholas, and St. Jacob's, the Old Exchange, the Bank, the Borsen Halle, the Senate House, the City post office, the four principal prisons or Houses of Correction, the waterworks of Mr. Smith, and nearly all the principal hotels and coffeehouses.

The intelligence of the fire produced the deepest sensation in London, and it continues to be a topic of conversation in all mercantile circles in the C. tv. The damage has been estimated as high as 3,000,000, to 4,000,000, sterling; but this, it is to be hoped, is an exaggerated estimate. It was at one time supposed that the treasure in the Bank of Hamburg was destroyed; but the gold and silver bars were kept in fireproof vaults underneath the building, and a public notice has been issued, announcing that they are perfectly safe. A subscription has been set on foot in the city for the relief of the sufferers. The Lord Mayor has subscribed 105*l.*: the firm of Rothschild and Sons, 200*l.*; Messrs. Baring Brothers, C. J. Hambro and Son, H. Sillem, Fred. Huth and C, and J. A. Droop, each 100*l.*

FRANCE.

The relations between France and Great Britain become daily more unsatisfactory, and it is obvious that it will require the utmost sagacity and caution on the part of our government to avoid a collision with the French nation. In addition to the faithless conduct of the French government and opposition leaders in refusing to ratify a treaty with this country for the suppression of the slave trade—although M. Guizot declared that France was pledged and morally bound to ratify the treaty—a vote was passed, as an amendment to the proposition of the minister, in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, to the effect that the French navy should be placed upon a war establishment, with eight ships of war and ten frigates in the roads. This will involve an additional expenditure of three millions of francs; but the proceeding was justified, on the ground that the disputes between England and America would probably lead to a rupture, in which France would be bound to interfere. But French hostility to this country is not confined to these proceedings and the insolent rivalry of the Paris press. Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, in answer to a question from Mr. Labouchere, that the French government have intimated their intention of raising, by an ordinance, the duty on the importation of linens and linen yarns. The effect of such a step will be the exclusion of a large amount of British goods from the French markets, and the destruction of a trade which has grown up since 1836—the value of which is indicated by the return of the linen yarns exported from the United Kingdom to France, in the years from 1832 to 1840 inclusive.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 9th May, announce changes in the cabinet which it was thought would lead to a dissolution of the Cortes, or the break up of the ministry. By a decree of the 25th, Senor Vall had been appointed Minister of Finances per interim, in place of Senor Surra. Another decree of the 26th charges the Minister of War with

the Marine Department, until the appointment of the successor to Senor Comba, whose resignation has been accepted.

APPALLING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT VERSAILLES.

One of the most awful railroad accidents that ever occurred took place on Sunday last on the Versailles Railway, when fifty three persons were killed and about 40 wounded: the horrors of a break down and concussion being aggravated by a fire, communicated to the carriages from the engine, by which several persons of both sexes and various ages were burnt to ashes. On Sunday crowds of Parisians were attracted to Versailles, as the King's fête day of May 1. celebrated in the capital, was specially celebrated at St. Germain's by illuminations, fireworks, &c. and at Versailles, and the accident took place at about half past five o'clock in the evening, when the train was returning from Versailles to Paris. Scarcely had the train quitted the Bellevue station, when the axle tree of the first locomotive, the Mathieu Murray, broke. The shock drove it off the rails, and it was instantly stopped. The 2d locomotive, which had all its power on, rose over the first, breaking it to pieces, and crushing the conductor and stokers. In the concussion it was also broken, and the fire and grease-boxes fell upon the ground. At the same moment, the three first waggons were dragged upon the locomotives, and were broken to pieces. Most of the persons in these waggons were enabled to escape by throwing themselves out of the windows; but about forty, who were too much injured to follow the example, were burned to death by the fire which had communicated itself to the waggons from the locomotives. The fourth waggon and those which followed did not share the same fate; but the passengers received severe wounds or contusions; and as soon as it was possible to ascertain the extent of the disaster, it was found that more than fifty persons were so severely injured that it was impossible to remove them on the instant. Paris was quite a scene of lamentation on Sunday night, and the accident has caused the greatest excitement in all parts of France. The French papers are filled with details of the lamentable occurrence; but, although their accounts are conflicting, we are happy to find that the first statements as to the loss of life were greatly overrated, and that the casualties do not exceed the numbers we have mentioned.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA—The amount of business lately transacted in the Tea market has been very limited. The continuous decline in prices for some months past, together with the numerous arrivals, and the quantity brought forward for sale, have naturally rendered the cautious of purchasing to any extent, and occasioned the greatest flatness in the market. This has now continued so long that the trade generally are unusually bare of stock; and we may therefore, as soon as the decline in prices is checked, and any rally of a permanent aspect takes place, look for an active resumption of business and improved rates.

The proportion both of the finest and of the lowest rather unsound, Congous in the sales of the month have been very large, particularly of the latter; the quantity of which has, undoubtedly, affected prices generally. Some of this class of T. a, which had previously in private market business been selling at 1*l.* 7*d.* sold at the public sale of the 27th May as low as 1*l.* 4*d.*; while on the same day also some of the finest class of Congou sold at 2*l.* 2*d.* to 2*l.* 2*d.*. The firmness of the merchants, in withdrawing fully four fifths of their T. a at the sale which followed on the 30th.—taxing those teas respectively at 1*l.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 3*d.* to 2*l.* 4*d.*—has given a better tone to the market, and caused confidence, the inquiry, however, being chiefly for good common and middling Congous.

Our sales in May have been the following:—On 10th and 11th May 11,500 pkgs. were offered, and 10,000 sold. At these sales Congous declined 3*d.*, Twankays, 2*d.*, Hysons, Young Hysons and Capers 1*d.* to 2*d.*

On 27th 6,900 were offered, and 2,500 sold. Low unclean Congous fell 3*d.*, fine Congous 2*d.*, and Twankays 1*d.*. A large quantity of Greens were withdrawn.

On 30th and 31st 36,000 were offered, and 7,000

sold. The greater bulk of this sale was withdrawn, the merchants not accepting the rates of the 27th, except for Twankays, of which some sold at 1*l.* 6*d.*

The extent of the decline in prices since the 2d May, as shown by the result of these sales, may be stated at 1*d.* to 1*l.* 3*d.* on sound Congou, 2*d.* to 3*d.* on fine Congou, 1*d.* to 2*d.* on Twankay, and 4*d.* to 6*d.* on other sorts of Greens. The prices of fine Congous, and the various qualities of Imperial and Gunpowder, have never been quoted lower than at the present period. The stock in the kingdom is estimated at rather more than 40 millions.

Congou, good ord. unclean 1*l.* 4*d.* to 1*l.* 5*d.*; mixt leaf kinds 1*l.* 7*d.* to 1*l.* 8*d.*; blackish leaf 1*l.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 10*d.*; do. strong Pekoe flavour 1*l.* 11*d.* to 2*l.* 5*d.*. Suchong, common 1*l.* 3*d.* to 1*l.* 11*d.*; good to fine 2*l.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* 10*d.*. Pouchong 1*l.* 2*l.* to 2*l.* 3*d.*; Caper 1*l.* 5*d.* to 1*l.* 9*d.*. Orange Pekoe 2*l.* 2*d.* to 2*l.* 6*d.*; Black leaf Pekoe 1*l.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 11*d.*; Flowery Pekoe 2*l.* 9*d.* to 5*l.*; Twankay 1*l.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 11*d.*; Hyson skin 1*l.* 2*l.* to 2*l.*; Hyson 1*l.* 10*d.* to 4*l.* 6*d.*; Young Hyson 1*l.* 11*d.* to 3*l.* 2*d.*; Imperial 2*l.* to 3*l.* 8*d.*; Gunpowder 1*l.* 10*d.* to 5*l.* 0*d.*

CASSIA LIGNEA—About 500 boxes of late arrivals; broken, mouldy 60*s.* to 79*s.*; ordinary and middling 74*s.* to 80*s.*; good and fine 83*s.* to 81*s.*

Manchester, June 1, 1842.

CASSIA LIGNEA—The largest parcel of Cassia received for many years was the recent arrival per *Coromandel*, and which has been sold at public sale at 64*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary to 18*s.* 6*d.* for good quality being a decline of 6*s.* a 7*per* cent., and considering the extent of the parcel the reduction is not more than looked for, but the knowledge of this quantity coming had partially worked its effect previously. A small parcel offered since has been sold at a further reduction of 3*s.* a 5*s.* per cwt.

CASSIA BUDS—The simultaneous arrival of 200 a 300 boxes here and 200 boxes in Hamburg, has brought down the prices to 5*l.* 5*l.* 10*s.*, at which reduction even sales are progressing very slow.

Bamboo, of good size, and Malacca Canes in good request. Common Rattans, Singapore sort, sell well.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

From China—May 3, *Ellen*; 7, *Posthumous*; 13, *Gondoller*; 17, *Thos. King*; 18, *Alexander*; 21, *Thos. Sparkes*; 24, *John Bartlett*; 25, *Elephanta*; June 2, *Foam*.

SAILED.

For China—May 31, *Lord Lowther*; 20, *Adelaide*; 3, *John Bibby*; 92, *Zenobia*; 9, *H. M. S. Agincourt*.

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American royal mail steamer "*Caledonia*" arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon. She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 16, and Halifax on the evening of the 18th ult. The information contained in the papers received by this conveyance respecting the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for the amicable settlement of differences is scanty. The general opinion, however, continued to be, that all would end well, and especially in relation to the north-western boundary.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The utmost consternation and horror was caused in London and the vicinity on the evening of Monday 1st, by the news that the life of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria had again been attempted by an assassin on Constitution-hill, near Buckingham Palace, on her return from her evening ride in a barouche and four, and the excitement was increased on the following day by the intelligence, communicated in Parliament, that another attempt had been made on her Majesty's sacred life on Sunday, at the same place and by the hand of the same assassin now in custody.

The account of the attempt upon the Queen's life was brought to the Goldsmiths' Hall by Mr. Alderman Copeland, when the livery had assembled at dinner. The national anthem had just been sung; it was immediately called for again, amid the warmest expressions of loyalty.

At the German Opera, at Covent Garden, "*God save the Queen*" was sung, and at the English Opera the *Olympie*, the *New Strand*, the *Queen's*, *Surrey*, *Victoria*, and *Sadler's Wells* Theatres the national anthem was either played or sung, amid the rapturous cheers of the audiences.

Having stated so much as to the effect produced

by the rumour that the Queen had been fired at, it is now time to state some of the particulars as to the attempt on her Majesty's life.

About a quarter past six o'clock on Monday evening, her Majesty was returning from her accustomed airing in the Park, in an open barouche, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, the equerry in waiting, when just as the royal party were passing the spot on Constitution hill where Oxford made his murderous attempt during the year before last, a young man, whose name has since been found to be John Francis, stepped forward, presented a pistol at her Majesty, and discharged it, fortunately without effect. The assassin instantly thrust the weapon into his breast, and in a moment afterwards was grasped and secured from behind by a soldier the Fusilier Guards. He was at once conveyed, under the charge of Colonel Arbuthnot, to the Palace lodge. From thence he was taken to the police station in Gardner's-lane, and was almost immediately afterwards brought to the Home office, where the Privy Council had assembled in great haste. Amongst the Privy councillors present were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell and other members of the late government, together with many of the noblemen who had been attending in their places in Parliament. The prisoner had been searched by the police soon after he was given into custody by Colonel Arbuthnot, the equerry in waiting. There were found upon his person a pocket book, without name or address, or any clue to the party's occupation, a bunch of keys, and a small pocket knife. There was no charge of any kind, nor any ball, or cartridge; nothing, in fact, from which any idea of reloading would be inferred. The pistol had been discharged; it was a small pocket-pistol, about seven inches in length, and appeared to have been recently loaded. His clothes were good, but not such as a gentleman would probably wear. When placed before the Privy Council, he kept a strict silence, declining to give his name or designation. The persons who were near the spot were severally examined, and identified the prisoner as the party who fired the pistol. He had in the hurry of the moment fired too soon to allow his pistol to have any effect, even if it had been much larger and a rifle. It must have gone above the head of the small open carriage in which her Majesty usually rides in the parks. He was concealing the pistol in the breast of his waistcoat, when he was seized by one of the by-standers, a soldier of the Guards, who was looking on. He could only have had the one pistol; for only the one was found, and the prisoner was never out of sight of those by whom he was taken. After the witnesses were examined, the prisoner declining to say a word, he was remanded till next day, Tuesday. As soon as the Privy Council adjourned, the members repaired to the Palace to congratulate her Majesty on an escape not less happy for her than propitious for a faithful people to whom she has become more and more endeared. Thither also many of the nobility had already repaired to make their dutiful and loyal inquiries.

AFGHANISTAN.

A letter, from Dhaka, dated the 23rd of May, says: "It is reported to-day, that Mohommud Ukbur, instead of being a prisoner, has married the daughter or sister of Futeh Jung. The guns in the Bala Hissar are now, of course, all in the possession of the enemy, and the release of the prisoners (too probably,) further removed than ever, always provided that the report be not a fabrication. I do not believe it myself, but lean rather to the opinion, that Futeh Jung is still our friend, and still holding out in the Bala Hissar.

"The above report, however, is coupled with another, to wit that Futeh Jung has declared himself King, and has appointed Zuman Shah and somebody else his wazir and wazir, respectively. Mohommud Akbar is his sirdar—i. e. Sirdavan—which I presume may signify Commander-in-Chief. The recall of Bart's party (or rather Baile's, for Baile is the senior officer) was very sudden and doubtless justified the belief that it was an effect of some cause of more than common importance; yet we have received no elucidation of that point from Jullalabad, and if Ukbur Khan had been made a prisoner, we must have received this assurance of that event." They tell a story of the Khyburees. On one occasion they seized—but certainly not from Pollock's army—a party of 17 camels. Of these it was determined that the Chief should receive a moiety, their sirdar a third and the men one-ninth of the whole.

They could not satisfy themselves as to the mode

of supplying each of the 'three estates' of King, Lord and Commons, with the fractional parts of their respective shares.

"A shrewd by-stander, who had no share or interest either in the allotment, offered to lend them a camel to admit of the chief receiving his share in whole numbers. He now received 9, as his half; the sirdar was given 6, as his share, and as there still remained 1-9th or two without his camel, the lender now took back his janwar, and allotted the residuary 9th to those whose right it was.

"P. S.—Mackenzie has given out publicly, and generally at Jullalabad, that he positively saw Ukbur Khan shoot MacNaghten."—*India Gazette*, 13th June.

We have much pleasure in stating, that we have beard from a source, from which we have been in the habit of receiving correct information, that the order for the suspension of the Honorable Mr. Erskine has been rescinded. We believe, this determination has been the result of a more careful enquiry into the causes which led Mr. Erskine to defend Sir William Macnaghten, against the numerous and unqualified reproaches cast upon him. Whatever, however, may be the immediate motive, we are pleased to find that Lord Ellenborough is superior to the littleness of persevering in an act of injustice to the individual, and a violation of the liberty of the press.

We have letters from Jullalabad, to the 26th ulto, but they do not contain any very interesting intelligence. The Quarter Master General had been ordered to mark out, on the following morning, ground for a new encampment at Charbagh; but the object of this move appears to be nothing more than the attainment of a healthier location. It is now said, that an impression prevails in camp, that orders have been received for the withdrawal of the force, but that Gen. Pollock was unwilling to execute them. Intelligence had been received, on the preceding day, from Causal. Akbar Khan, according to these accounts, had attacked the Bala Hissar, but been severely repulsed. Nothing more had been heard of the prisoners. There was a report in camp, that Capt. Thomas' Jesailchees had deserted from him, at Ali-Musjeed; but we think, that we may undertake to say, that this account is without foundation, as the corps was to have been at Dukha, before the 27th, and our letters of that date, make no mention of the desertion. At all events, we should have got the news from Dukha, sooner than from Jullalabad. Every one in camp is complaining of the heat, the dust flies, the want of clothes, &c., and there were pretty audible grumbles relative to the deception, which had been practised upon the force, to reconcile them to the abandonment of their baggage. We regret, very much, to add, that there was a good deal of sickness in camp, and that several officers were among the sufferers. The want of provisions and carriage is still descanted upon as forcibly as ever.

We have letters of the 27th ultimo from Dukha; but they are almost totally destitute of news. The only item of any interest is a statement, to the effect that the brigade under Colonel Eckford was to start for Ali-Musjid, in two days, to escort back to Dukha, the treasure, which Captain Lawrence was about to despatch from Peshawur, for the use of the army." We hope that these journeys to and from, the Khybur, will not be undertaken once too often. There is a good deal of elasticity in the character of the hill-tribes, and it appears to us by no means certain that the Afreedis, though they have discovered the futility of attempting to oppose such a force as Pollock marched through the pass, may not summon courage to attack a treasure-escort, should a favorable opportunity present itself. Revenge and cupidity might instigate them to such an undertaking, and it is not impossible that, success may crown their endeavors, when directed against a force of comparative insignificance. We shall be very glad when these pilgrimages, back wards and forwards, between Jullalabad and Peshawur are at an end. They may be prosecuted with safety to the last, but nothing ought to be trusted to a *may be*; we have already felt but too bitterly the effects of our overweening reliance on fortune.—*Ibid* 17th June

The following is the substance of a letter from one of the principal Lady prisoners, dated 8th May:—

"Ladies McNaughten and Sale, Mesdames Boyed, Sturt, Melville and Mainwaring, are in the hills above Tazeen—a delicious climate, and they are allowed to walk about in a shrubbery at pleasure.

The water, in a pot filled at a stream about 100 yards below, became frozen ere it reached the house. A pet dog, of one of the Ladies, which has followed them throughout, was twice stolen and restored by the kindness of the Chiefs. Ukbur Khan is still in good odour with the prisoners."

We have to announce the death of General Marley—the father of the Bengal Army. He has expired at last, "full of years," after serving nearly three quarters of a century, during more than thirty years of which he held the rank of a General Officer. He died, we believe, at Munnerampore, (near Ishapore), on Tuesday night, in the 89th year of his age, and was buried at Barrackpore on Wednesday, with the usual military honors.

Maulmein Chronicles, to the 25th of May, have reached us. A report was rife, that King Tharawaddie was dead, and that a civil war was to be apprehended, in consequence of a struggle for the throne, among his sons. Should this really occur, however much to be lamented on the score of humanity, it cannot but tend to our advantage, by driving the subjects of the Golden footed King to our provinces, to avail the rapine and carnage that must ensue. But we sincerely hope, that the country may be spared the horrors of a civil war.

Another report in circulation was, that Tharawaddie was endeavouring to persuade the King of Siam, to join a religious war against us. That the attempt has been made, we have little doubt; but that his Majesty of Siam will even join in a war against us, we do not think at all probable. He has too much to lose to venture upon the undertaking; and if he did, the troops in China, on their return from the Celestial Empire, could be employed to teach His Majesty such a lesson, as he would not in a hurry forget—but we have no fear of his embarking on the undertaking.

BOMRAY.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "CORNWALLIS."

About 9 o'clock last night the Ship *Cornwallis* anchored just beyond the *Hastings*, receiving ship, off the Castle, was discovered to be on fire. The fire spread so rapidly that by eleven she was one entire sheet of flame. By half past eleven the main and mizen masts fell overboard.

About ½ past 12 she swung round at her anchors at the high water turn of the tide. At ½ past 1 the powder magazine blew up, tearing open the stern; the explosion was magnificent, filling the air with showers of sparks and volumes of flame and illuminated smoke.

At 5 the foremast, after having been for nearly 4 hours enveloped in flame as high as the topmast, still burnt on. A boat sent out on purpose, continued to fire round shot into her at a very short distance, but for some time without apparent effect. When we went to press she continued one mass of flame.

The *Cornwallis* was about 800 tons new measurement; she was teak built; and the oldest ship in Bombay—being nearly 50 years of age. She belonged to Khinchund Motichund; and was nearly full of cotton. Her crew had, early in the evening, been taken on board the h. c. receiving ship *Hastings*.

We trust that a very rigid enquiry into the cause of these fearful conflagrations will be instituted by the authorities. Two vessels just about to sail, both burnt within the week, does not look like accident; especially when it is considered that the *Lascar* crew having received six months' wages in advance, are liberated from their engagements, and ready for another voyage on tresh ferms.—*Bombay Times*, June 11.

The wreck of the *Cornwallis* continues fast at her original moorings up to the present time (3 p. m.) the remaining stump of her foremast, which had blazed all night long, fell overboard at 6 a. m. The stern is now completely opened up; but the cargo appears to burn with the same violence as ever. The *Semiramis* steamer is in attendance lest she should break loose and endanger the rest of the shipping. A gun boat, placed at pistol shot distance is firing vigorously into her starboard quarter. No doubt appears to be entertained of the *Vanillart* and *Cornwallis* having both been purposely set on fire by the lascars. A very large reward is now understood about to be offered, with a view of obtaining evidence on this point.—*Ibid*.

WRECK OF THE "CORNWALLIS"

We understand that the wreck of the *Cornwallis* went down, a very short distance from the Apollo Bunder, on Sunday afternoon, about 2 or 3 o'clock. A number of boats were employed to tow her away, under the indefatigable exertions of Captain Oliver, the Superintendent, whose zeal was followed up by Captain Ross, and Commander Montrion. Being towed sternwards the stern post gave way, by the drag and pressure of the water, and the waves rushing in she instantly went down.

The *Cornwallis* is the second Cotton ship that has happened to take fire within these few days; last year it was all wrecks by stranding, now it is all wrecks by burning and coincidence of time and season much about the same. The vessels in the way of the wreck as she was towed off all slipped and went out of her way. Much credit is due to the Superintendent for his able and indefatigable exertions. We understand that he was afloat almost, night and day, giving directions. We hope that his health will not suffer from his arduousness and toil.

The following is a note of the Insurances effected on the *Cornwallis*:

Ship Insured for.....	Rs. 1,25,000
Freight	21,000
Cotton	1,80,000
Sandal Wood.	7,000
	Rs. 3,46,000

U. S. Gazette, June 14.

CARGO OF THE VANSITART.

6146 bales	} Cotton.
141 half do.	
134 chests	Opium.
3 bundles	Elephant's Teeth.
562 do.	Fish Maws.
935 do.	Shark's Fins.
1 box	Cow Bezoar.

Singapore Free Press, 21st July.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The following copies of a Letter and Notification received from the Post Master General of Bombay are published for general information.

WM. SCOTT, Post Master.

Singapore Post Office, 18th July, 1842.

No. 788 of 1842.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

TO THE POST MASTER.

At Singapore.

Sir,—I have the honor, in forwarding you the accompanying notification relative to Ship Postage chargeable on letters received at Bombay for transmission to Europe or elsewhere, to request that you will cause it to be generally notified that, for the future, whenever the postage is not paid the letters will invariably be detained, and after a season returned to the despatching Office.

2. As, however, it may be inconvenient to many parties to employ an Agent in Bombay to report their letters, I have been directed by the Government to authorize the Bombay Ship Postage as well as the outward Ship Postage, being levied at the office of despatch, instead of, as at present, two annas at the despatch and three at the Office of receipt. Whenever this course is adopted, and parties would do well to adopt it always, you should mark on the letters outward and inward Ship postage prepaid, and you will be so good as to give this office credit for the sums realized under the latter head, and to furnish a quarterly account of the same.

3. The present communication does not of course affect the privilege of persons forming part of the China Expedition sending their letters free of Ship postage.

4. It is very desirable that it should be generally known, that letters brought in a Ship's bag, and not sent through a Post Office, will be detained for postage at Bombay. I have &c.

(Signed) W. ESCOMBE.

Actg. Post Master Genl.

True copy, Wm. Scott, Post Master.

Bombay, Gen. Post Office, 18th May, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters arriving from Seaward for transmission to any place beyond the Territories of the East India Company, whether by Ships or Government Steamers, will be detained in Bombay until the Ship or Steamers Postage, or both, to which such Letters may be liable, shall be paid according to the rates laid down in the subjoined Table.

Table of Ship Postage to be levied on Letters received or sent by Sea.				
Letters.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other printed papers packed in covers, open at each end.	Inward.	Outward.	Parcels not exceeding 300 Tolas weight.
		Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas weight.
		Annas 3	Annas 3	Annas 2
		An Anna being added for every additional Tola.	An Anna being added for every additional Tola.	Two Annas being added for every additional 100 tolas, up to 300 tolas; beyond which no parcel will be received.

Table of Steamer Postage leviable upon Letters arriving from, or addressed to any other place than United Kingdom via the Red Sea or Persian Gulf—

	Rs. As.
A letter not exceeding 1½ tola, is to be charged one rate Postage	0 8
Ditto above 1½ tola, and not exceeding 2½ tolas, two rates	1 0
Ditto above 2½ tolas, and not exceeding 5 tolas, four rates	2 0
Ditto above 5 tolas, and not exceeding 7½ tolas, six rates	3 0
and so on in proportion, two additional rates of Postage being charged for every additional weight of ½ tola, or for any fraction of that weight.	

(Signed) W. ESCOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

True copy (Signed) W. ESCOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

Wm. Scott, Post Master.

Bombay, Gen. Post Office, March 14, 1842.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, 21st July.

CHINA CAMPHOR.

We referred in some of our former numbers to the increase of this article by the China Junks, and are now enabled to lay before our readers some particulars respecting it, which we think will prove interesting.

We believe that when the vessels now loading for England and the Continent shall have left, there will not be more than about 20 cases remaining in second hands, and the amount of the imports can therefore best be judged by the exports, the daily lists of imports and exports being no safe criterion to go by, as the Junk people generally state a smaller quantity than they actually bring.

Exports to England since 14th March amount us per annexed statement to

	Boxes.	Piculs.
Exports to the Continent, including a lot by <i>Elizabeth</i> now loading to.	750	441
Exports to Calcutta	260	341½
Madras	12	136
Bombay	32	285½
	1,772	1,233¾
taking the boxes at the general average weight of 1 cwt. net equal to		1,488½
		2,692¾

which would bring the whole importation by the Junks to about 2,700 piculs.

We annex particulars of the exports to England, which include 130 boxes and 54 piculs, shipped in January and February that were not imported by the Junks, also a comparative statement of stocks and import at home during the last 7 years. We have reason to believe that no Camphor, with the exception of 200 piculs, that were sent to the United States, has gone direct from China, as we know that orders to buy have been sent here from that

quarter. We cannot expect new supplies here before January next.

Exports of Camphor to England during 1842:—

	Per Manila.	Piculs.	Boxes.
January 22, ..	Lady Houston	54*	120*
February 3, ..	Marinus	40	75
March 14, ..	Dowthorpe	75	
24, ..	Clifton	150	
April 1, ..	Westminster	91	54
8, ..	Mexborough	75	265
July 2, ..	Isabella	10	266
8, ..	Mary and Jane	10	
12, ..	Alexander Johnstone	62	
not yet sailed do.		37	
		495	870
495 piculs equal to boxes of 1 cwt			598

making a total export direct from this of 1,488 cwt. 1468

Comparative Statement of Stock &c. of Camphor in England during the years 1841 and 1842.

Stocks in England 1st Jany.	1403 boxes	120 boxes
Imports during	550	1468
Probable imports from Bombay and Calcutta		500

1943 2088

Imports of Camphor into England during

1835	392 Pkgs	1839	931 Pkgs,
1836	1055 "	1840	2953 "
1837	990 "	1841	550 "
1838	378 "		

* Not imported by the China Junks.

ART. VI. Narrative of sergeant Campbell's capture, and treatment from the Chinese while at Hang chau fu.

SERGEANT Campbell had been employed in the commissariat department at Chusan, since the 1st of February last; on the 24th of March he went to Tinghai to purchase some fowls; but after a fruitless search in the market, he was on the point of returning home, when a Chinese boy, whom he had employed for several months, told him if he went to the east gate, he would get plenty of them. He followed him; and on coming to the gate, the boy pointed to a house about a hundred yards further on. The boy ran into the house, at the door of which, sergeant Campbell waited for his return; but after standing at the place for ten minutes, and getting tired, was retracing his steps, when at the corner of the building he was attacked by twenty or thirty Chinese. Four of them he knocked down with his stick, but the odds were too great; he was felled to the ground by a stone that struck him over the left eye. They then sprang on him, tied his hands and feet, and filled his mouth with clay. Immediately after he was put into a bag, and two men carried him on a bamboo. Walking at a good pace for two hours, they brought him to a row of houses, on the southern part of the island. Here he was taken out of the bag, only to lose his left ear, which one of his captors cut off with a pair of scissors, upon which they put him back into the bag, and traveled as before till 10 o'clock P. M., when the Chinese ate their supper. This done they took him up on their shoulders, and twenty minutes' walk brought them to a creek, where, through the sack, he could see several small junks. Into the hold of one of these he was lowered, and left three days and three nights, his clothes saturated with water, without a single morsel to eat, and supported entirely by some shamshoo and water which they gave him at long intervals.

On the fourth day after capture he was landed at a place, which he subsequently ascertained to be Chapu. There he was taken before the chief officer, who immediately ordered his hands and feet to be untied, and treated him very kindly, giving him an abundance to eat and drink. They kept him there but two hours, after which he was sent under the escort of a petty officer and twelve soldiers, to the ganal, and embarked in a flat-bottomed boat. This officer was most civil, and insisted on his eating in company with him.

The canal runs through a perfectly flat country, so they had no locks to get over; at times, whenever the bank of the canal would allow it, the boats were tracked, but for the greatest part of the way the boatmen were obliged to scull. They stopped only to take in whatever provision the party required, and moved on day and night till the evening of the 30th, when they reached Hangchau fu.

Here sergeant Campbell was placed in a sedan; carried through the suburbs, a distance of nearly three miles, skirting the walls of the city for the greater part of the way; and at last reached an eminence about three quarters of a mile off, where he was lodged in a cell very little larger than the size of a cot. In this prison two officers came to see him; they put to him, through an interpreter, several questions, as to the strength of the army, navy, and the chief officers; and at last asked him if he was not an officer. He says that he met with

very good treatment, although kept in close confinement.

On the 25th of May, they were released, and he saw for the first time his fellow-sufferers. It seems that it was the intention of the officers to hand them over to the British officers at Chapu, and they were embarked in boats, but when they got to the latter place, the expedition had left. They stopped there till the 30th, and then retracing their steps, arrived at Hangchau fu on the 2d June.

They again left Hangchau fu on the morning of the 7th, carried in sedans, and passed through the Chinese camp, which appeared a most extensive one, tents being visible as far as the eye could see; mere curiosity brought an immense crowd of soldiers and others to look at the fankwei, but the Indians were those that amused the people most. As they formed a long line on either side of the procession; he observed that the soldiers had weapons of all kinds; matchlocks, spears, swords, cutlasses and bows and arrows, the latter of which they seemed to be very fond and very proud of; every tenth soldier had a matchlock. They reached the bank of a river (the Tsientang), and crossed it at a place where it is two or three miles wide, but so shallow that the boatmen jumped into the water to propel the boats. They passed through a town about a mile long, and, resorting again to boats, moved down on a canal to Shaungfu, where they arrived on the 10th. This city seemed to be as large as Hangchau fu; they did not enter it, but were under its walls for about three hours in the canal running round it.

Before getting to Yuyan they passed a very curious rock, the echo of which repeated, as distinctly as possible, every word that was spoken. They passed Yuyan on the 17th, reached Ningpo on the morning of the 12th, stopped there two hours, then proceeded down the river to Chinlai, and the same evening were handed over to captain Napier of H. M. brig Pelican.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 6th Augt., 1842.

A great number of vessels have during the week arrived, principally from Bombay, and although a few papers with the May overland mail were brought on by the *John Brightman* from Calcutta, the bulk of that mail did not arrive here until the day before yesterday, and on the same day we received per *Anonyma*, from Bombay, 10th July, which had made the unprecedentedly short passage of only 25 days, the June overland mail, only just two months from London. We have from the papers (*Monthly Atlas for India*, *Monthly Times*, *Bombay Times*, *Singapore Free Press* of 21st July) made as many extracts as our limits and time would permit, but they are not as much as we could wish to give. The May mail will be found to contain little of interest—that of June, on the contrary, brings the painful intelligence of the conflagration of Hamburg, in which 61 streets, 1,992 houses, 1,716 dwelling floors, 498 cottages, 468 dwelling cellars, 3 churches, 2 synagogues and a number of public buildings were destroyed; and 21,526 inhabitants made roofless. Such a fire, since the great fire of London, has not been known in Europe, and we fear will prove to us, personally, from the sufferings and losses of friends and relations, a great misfortune, although as yet we possess no further particulars than are contained in the papers. The benevolence of England and other parts of Europe has we are thankful to see been active in mitigating the sufferings of the people of Hamburg. Another infamous attempt on the life of the Queen has been made, fortunately without success; and a railroad disaster near Paris has cost the lives of numbers of people, under the most shocking circumstances.

It will be seen that Sir Robert Peel in Parliament carries all before him. The French papers continue hostile to England. The probable result of Lord Ashburton's conciliatory mission to the United States can only be guessed at.

From India our accounts from Jellalabad by way of Bombay reach to the 12th June, when it was expected the army would soon begin its march to Peshawar: Akbar Khan had possessed himself of the Balla Hissar, and nothing certain was known, as to where the prisoners were at that time. From Candahar the Bombay papers contain accounts to the 9th June. A detachment of 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry was about leaving that place for an inroad into the neighbouring country, to destroy the forts of the Affghans, and again to return to Candahar.

Another ship, the *Adelaide* had been burnt in Bombay, when on the eve of departure from Bombay, being the third within a few days. She had been set on fire a few days before, but it was then

extinguished. There is little doubt that incendiaries are at work, and government have offered a reward of 5000 Rupees for the detection of the guilty, but hitherto without success.

The final Opium Sale of the season took place at Calcutta on the 27th June. The quantity offered was 2924 chests *Patna* and 1138 chests *Benares* which sold.

	Highest	Lowest	Average
Patna Rs.	895	865	881 2 2
Benares ..	845	834	839 15 7

The sale opened at 870 for *Patna*, the bidder taking one lot only at that figure; the second bid was 865, at which price 100 lots were taken off. Subsequent biddings were run up as high as 875, between which rate and 885 four-fifths of the quantity offered were disposed of.

The stock in the godowns this date consists of

Patna new	4249	—	old 20	—	4269
Benares ..	2548	—	None	—	2058

Total 6327 chests

As to China news we have none whatever to give to our readers this week; there have been no arrivals from the north, and everything remains quiet at Canton, although trade there is excessively dull, and imports particularly Cotton all but unsaleable. We have copied from the *Register* an item of Chinese news stating that the British force had arrived at the Peiho, and we agree with that paper in considering it deserving of little if any credit, as the date would hardly have allowed the force to reach the Peiho on the 11th July, if former reports are true that on the fourth it was near Nanking; our enquiries have not led us to believe that there has been received positive intelligence from the Yang-tse kiang later than the 26th June, and that we gave last week.

The following has been handed us for publication.

No. 978 of 1842

To, THE POST MASTER,

Macao.

Sir,—I have the honor to return, a Packet Bill, received via Calcutta, dispatched from your office, on the 18th April last, containing 16 letters and 5 newspapers, out of which, there were 10 letters and 3 newspapers for England, a list of which is herewith enclosed, and to request that you will have the goodness, to collect from the senders, the ship, and Inland Postage, entered against each name, and remit the amount to this Office by the first opportunity.

I take this opportunity, to forward you a copy of a notification, issued in this department, under date the 14th March 1842, and of informing you, that in future, all letters bearing postage, will be returned. You will therefore do well to advise the public at Macao, and Canton, that their correspondence for England, whether sent by Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, should be transmitted under cover to Agents at those Presidencies.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

W. SCOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office.

28th June, 1842

DEDICATION OF THE PROTESTANT HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN CHINA.

The new edifice to be known in future by the name of "The Queen's Road Chapel, Hongkong," was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Lord's day last, the 17th instant, in the presence of an attentive and respectable congregation. The order of services were as follows:

1. Invocation, Rev. Mr. Shuck. 2. Reading of the 90th Psalm. Rev. Dr. Bridgman. 3. Hymn and Prayer. Rev. Mr. Dean. 4. Hymn. Rev. Dr. Bridgman. 5. Sermon, Subject, the Divine Revelation. Rev. Mr. Shuck. 6. Prayer, Dedictory, Rev. Dr. Bridgman. 7. Hymn and Doxology, Rev. Mr. Shuck. 8. Benediction, Rev. Dr. Bridgman. *Canton Register*, 2d August.

Translations.

At 11 o'clock on the 20th day of the present month (July 21) there arrived in Canton a despatch from the privy council, dated at 8 o'clock on the 4th day of the 6th moon (July 11) stating that on the 3d day of the 6th moon (July 10) 50 sail of large English vessels of war and 19 steamers, besides

numberless small craft with one and two masts, arrived off the mouth of the *Trentsin* river, (the *Peiho*) and had taken possession of the stone and of the three newly built mud forts. The English had issued a proclamation, stating, that they had not come to strive with the central and flowery empire, but that they only wanted an audience of the great and supreme ruler, that they may clearly explain some important matters, and speech being allowed, all would then be well; now, early on the 4th day of the present moon (July 11) the emperor desired to commence his journey to *Jehol*. It has been always usual to proceed to *Jehol* in the middle of the 4th moon, in order to avoid the great heat; but at the present time, through the English barbarian's affairs, the emperor has not gone. At the time the English arrived off the mouth of the *Trentsin* river, and took possession of the forts, they said their troops had been long on board the ships; and that they only wanted to borrow the forts for a little time, that they might repose for a while; but the military officers would not submit, and upwards of 100 Chinese soldiers were killed? &c.

By J. S. Ed. C. R.

Canton Register 2d August.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July. ARRIVED
15. (B.) *Houkong*, Wteten, Singapore.
22. " *Arrow*, Geare, Chusan.
26 (Sp.) *Maria*, Rinz, Manila.
27. (B.) *Hope*, Cockbain, Chusan.
30. " *James Ewing*, Maitland, Singapore.
30. " *Ellora*, Turnbull, do.
31. " *Edinburgh*, Paterson, Bombay & do.
31. " *Pandora*, Cothay, do. do.
31. " *Lord Eldon*, Worsell, do. do.
August,

1. (B.) *Bucephalus*, Small, do. do.
15. " *John Brightman*, Wiall, Calcutta & do.
1. " *Orator*, Terry, Bombay, and do.
1. (P) *Sinpicia*, Almeida, Bombay and do.
1. (Sp) *Ramoncito*, Gonzales, Manila.
2. (B.) *Catherine*, Brown, Madras and do.
2. " *Turtur*, Luce, Bombay and do.
2. " *Syria*, Strogan, do. do.
2. H. M. B. *Wanderer* Capt. Freemantle, do.
3. (A.) *Charleston*, Harlow, Liverpool.
4. (B.) *Gracian*, Watt, Bombay and do.
4. " *Maria*, Sproule, do. do.
4. " *M. S. Elphinstoue*, do. do.
4. " *Lady Clarke*, Lawrence, do. do.
4. " *Anonyma*, Vaux, do. do.

July, SAILED

30. (B.) *Amelia*, Pottar, Singapore.
31. " *Herald*, Coubro, Bombay.
The American ship *Henry Pratt* passed Anjer on the 6th July.

The *Hellas* for Singapore and Calcutta having experienced bad weather in the China Sea, put back here on the 2d inst. leaky, and having sprung her mainmast.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Davecot*, Devon, Elizabeth. *Pink*, Judith Allen, Caroline, Mary Ann Edie, Claudine, Charleston, Litherland, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Dumfries, Bolivar, Matilda Gen. Wallis, Lord Lowther, Adelaide, John Bibby, Zenobia.

From Bombay,—*Drongan*, Island Queen, Salem, Asia, Diana, Correa, Woodman, Hy Davidson, Hbrides, Kirkman Finlay, Thetis, St. Lawrence, Wm Sharples, Wm Hyde, John Moor, Helena, Bombay Castle, Prince-Regent.

From Calcutta,—*Dido*, Clown, Intrepid, Mermaid, Victory, Cowasjee Family, Framjee Cowasjee, Mar, Coringa Packet, Bengal Packet.

From Singapore,—*Candien*, Sarah Belford.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th June.	SINGAPORE, 24th July.
UNITED STATES, May 18.	MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 7th July.	AMOY.
BOMBAY, 10th July.	CHUSAN, 6th July.
JAVA, 10th July.	

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pedro Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 46.] Macao, Saturday, 13th August, 1842.

[No. 358.]

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or for finishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late MR. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our Establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a Partner from the same date.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Capt. JOSEPH L. TURNER, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment of said debts to the subscriber who is authorised to receive and give acquittances for the same.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Consular Agent of the U. S. America.

Macao, 22d July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of J. MRS. MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. DUTRONQUOY of the London Hotel, Singapore, in opening an establishment under the same name at Hongkong begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he will adopt here the same system which has already secured him the kind patronage of the public at Singapore.

Mr. Dutronquoy also begs to inform the Public, Captains of Ships, and Passengers, that he supplies store, Wines, &c. &c. &c., at the shortest notice.

London Hotel Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 8th June, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subalternes des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que les navires ne peuvent à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Mation, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double sea-walls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine new clipper built Ship HOPE, Capt. CRAWFORD, will sail for the above ports on the 25th inst., and is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE British Bark FORTESCUE, Capt. HALL, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 12th August, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," Capt. VIAL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 25th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMONCITO" burthen 200 Tons, Capt. RAMON G. GONZALES. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE A I British Bark PRIMA DONNA, (222 Tons) Captain JOHN KELL having nearly a full cargo engaged will sail on or about the 5th August from Macao Roads. For freight or passage apply on board or to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 22nd July, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CHINA, Capt. ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao 21st July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A I Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. J. CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

J. COULIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton, JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. PRO. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "GITANA," 280 Tons burthen, built at Pangasinang in the year 1840, of the best materials, new coppered only in February this year, and just been rigged with first rate cordage—she is now lying in the Inner Harbour of Macao. For further particulars apply to her owner either on board or on shore.

J. SALADO.

Macao, 30th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA" and other LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the store of the undersigned, first N. E. house Praga Grande.

STATIONARY, &c.—Laid and wore Note, Letter, Foolscap, and Copying Paper; Swan and Hambro Quills; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without lock and Key; Wallets, with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Waiters; Bills of Exchange, loose and bound; office Tape; steel Letter Holders; "answered" "unanswered" "Private," and "plain; Bird Duplex Inkstands; medians, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing Ink; Playing Cards, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Solar Hanging Lamps; Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Candlesticks; spare Sinumbra and other shades; Lamp cottons; Chimnies; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Hukabnek Towels; Napkins; Breakfast, and Dinner services; Chub's and Branak's patent Detector Desk, Drawer, cupboard, and Pad Locks; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces and Garters; Mevis cotton and woollen Hair Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves, of sizes and colors; gentlemen's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribband; patent Portable Water closets; Luceifer Matches; Bath Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe, Riding summerset saddle; Bridles, Girths, Martingales, and Whips; 4, 6, 8, and 12 tune Musical Boxes; shot; shot Belts; Table covers; Counterpanes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard; Herring Paste; Pate au Diabie; Potted mutton; Jam; Bacon; Pine, Berkley, and Dutch cheeses; Jams; Jellies; Marmalade;—Bottled Fruits;—Syrups,

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose; Jessamin; Marehall; Bouquet; Rezeday; Extract of Flowers; Sweetbrier; Rondeletia; Geranium; citronella roses; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Beas Grease; Tooth Powder; sponge; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Boxes; Marrow, otto of Roses, and Rezeday Pomade; Balsam of roses; Essence of Tyre; Macassar and Prince's Russia oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau-de-cologne.

Refined Liquorice; Essence of Peppermint.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Superior Brandy, in one and

three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale berry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira, Lisbon Wine; Hock; Buccella; Santerne; Malmsey Madeira; and, Beer and Porter.

MEDICINES—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, lint, &c., and may be had retail or whole sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's.

SHERRY in bottle and HDS,
PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each,
CLARET in do. 6 do do,
CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.

Apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

Just arrived from London.

ENAMELLED Boots and corbelled Dress PUMPS, Ladies enamelled SLIPPERS, STOUT and LIGHT Walking SHOES, 1 Ladies Case fitted with BRUSHES, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., LAVENDER WATER and Extract of MILEPELUR, PENKNIVES, RAZORS and RAZOR STROPS, Princes Mixture SNUFF, a COPYING MACHINE complete, RACING SADDLES and BRIDLES complete, Plated Race SPURS, 2 suits of prime HORSE CLOTHES with HOOD &c. complete, 1 handsome French GUITAR, Boy's and Girl's riding HATS, Ladies silk BONNETS trimmed & Children's do. do. French & German MERINO black, Fancy Silk Socks, white Linen of superior quality Genuine, SOAPS, &c. &c.—For sale by B. dos REMEDIOS Priya Manduco the fourth house passed Dr. Freija's Dispensary.

Macao, 29th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praia de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE, CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UNBELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hubs per "Anna Eliza." apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Type.

Cases of Basses BEER,
La Rose CLARET,
OILMAN'S STORES,
SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,
Provision RICE,
TABLE RICE,
GRAIN,

COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Morongahela WHISKY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SASSAPARILLA, Spermaciti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to

Macao, 2nd July, 1842. **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**

FOR SALE.—At the Gooddowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatum SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hubs, PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PALE ALE in Hubs, ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hubs.
SELTZER WATER new.

OILMAN'S STORES late imports.

BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE

ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of

KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.

MANILA SEGARS, 4r superior.
COGNAC BRANDY.
SELTZER WATER and HOCK.
HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.
RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.

A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar,
Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Monthly Times of 4th June.

The Frankfort Journal states that the Hanoverian artillery from Stade employed more than 30,000lbs. weight of gunpowder in blowing up houses in Hamburg, to prevent the spreading of the fire.

The Leipzig Gazette states that the King of Denmark sent to the Senate of Hamburg 100,000 marks (£8,000 British); the Hanoverian States, 100,000 crowns; and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 30,000 marks.

The subscriptions in behalf of those who have suffered by the fire at Hamburg are progressing with great rapidity. The list at the bankers exhibit considerable sums, and the large firms are subscribing most handsomely. On the point of relieving the misfortune that has befallen this great commercial friend there is evidently but one feeling.

Her Majesty, ever alive to the calls of humanity and distress, has, with her usual sympathy and condescension, graciously presented for the relief of the sufferers from the fire at Hamburg, the sum of £200. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has also been pleased liberally to subscribe £100 for the same benevolent object. The persons deprived of homes are about 30,000. On the 13th, £10,000 subscribed by public companies, merchants, bankers, and others, in London, were sent over to relieve the pressing necessities of the sufferers.

The number of lives lost on this occasion it is very difficult to ascertain accurately, as many bodies are unquestionably buried and burnt underneath the ruins. The real number can scarcely be named for some time yet.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 19th, says that the reflection of the fire in the air was seen not only in the Baltic, but in the German ocean, at the distance of 100 miles, by the persons on board the ships that were coming to the Elbe. From Tuesday, the 8th instant, up to yesterday 400 ships have arrived here. How fortunate that they did not arrive with their rich cargoes a fortnight sooner! The furniture from the houses in the Jungferstrasse, which had been carried into the street, took fire. It was found necessary to sink all the boats in the Alster to prevent the flames extending to them; they were nearly filled with household furniture, which is now swimming about in the basin of the Alster.—*Dutch Papers*, May 24th.

It appears now that the following is the rectified statement. Burnt down:—81 streets; 120 courts; 1,992 houses, and 1,716 dwelling floors (Etages, Sable); 498 cottages; 468 dwelling cellars; 21,526 inhabitants roofless; 3 churches; 2 synagogues; 3 watermills, with 36 wawles; the spinnlans and zuchthaus, with their churches (houses of correction); the detentions house; the senate house; the old exchange—N. B. The new Exchange, only built last year, is saved, and after a few days' repairing, in use again; the Eimbeck house, containing court of commerce, court of common pleas, with offices; the custom-house offices, the stamp offices, the lottery saloon, the citizen guard offices, and other public offices; the Bank; a great many, and all of the largest hotels, and all the libraries. 3,786,300 square feet is the superficial extent of the burnt portion of the city.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Baltimore papers contain an account of the explosion of a steam-vessel on the waters of the Chesapeake, by which forty persons have been killed and wounded. The vessel was quite new. So many accidents of the nature occur in America, that it is quite evident that they are the result of sheer carelessness in the majority of cases.

The advices from the United States by the *Great Western* are more encouraging than we have been accustomed to for some time past. The presence of Lord Ashburton seems to have thrown oil at once upon the troubled waters; and the boundary question, as well as the right of search dispute, are said to be in a fair way to arrangement.

In the Court of General Sessions at Philadelphia, Judge Barton delivered the opinion of the court, Judge Conrad concurring, in the matter charging Messrs Bidle, Cowperthwait, and Andrews, with a conspiracy to cheat, &c., discharging them for want of probable cause. Judge Doran dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court.

Mr C. Dickens and his lady were at Cincinnati, on the 18th of April, on their way to Niagara.

RIGHT REV. DR. ENGLAND.—The American papers mention the death of this celebrated Roman Catholic prelate on the 11th of April, on the 55th year of his age. He died of inflammation in the intestines; but notwithstanding the pain he suffered, he addressed for half an hour a large number of his flock assembled round his bed two days before his decease.

An article in the *Leipsic Gazette* states, "That General Count Paskewich, brother of the Prince of Warsaw, is to be charged with a mission to Persia and India."

ATTACK ON HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "PANTALON."—Letters from the coast of Africa to the 26th of March, state that the *Pantalon*, 10, Lieutenant Lapidge, in going out of the *Gambia*, got high and dry on a treacherous bank, and was obliged to raft her guns to get her off. During this operation one hundred and fifty armed natives in ten canoes pushed off to secure their prize, and on their opponents having showed hostile intentions, while the able seamen were engaged with the rafts at some distance, and none but lads on board and two guns, these protected themselves until the sailors in the boats from the rafts dashed in among them, and with Jack's usual bravery, hurled a lot of them in o the sea, and made twenty-three prisoners, who are now at the *Gambia* waiting a negotiation with their King. At the time the attack was made upon the brig, fourteen armed canoes were ready to push off, but as soon as they saw the fate of their companions they shrunk from a second attempt.

ASSAM COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern on the 13th ultimo, to receive a report from the Court of Directors, the election of directors, &c. The deputy chairman of the company presided. The Chairman commented upon various parts of the report, in explanation of portions of its contents. The quantity of land suitable for the cultivation of that plant contained in the company's grant was 25,774 poorahs (the poorah is equal to 52,900 square feet), and upon an average each would have 1,600 plants capable of yielding 400 lbs. of tea. In five years the plants arrived at full produce. It was estimated that, including the produce of 1845, there will have been made 850,000lbs. from the lands now in cultivation. This, at an average of 2s per lb., would realise £85,000, from which must be deducted the ex-

penditure of the company. The annual value of the teas produced in 1845, from the land now in cultivation, would be £32,000, and the annual charge £23,100, leaving a balance of £8,900. The produce of teas in 1840 was 10,000 lbs.; in 1841, 30,000 lbs.; this year, the estimated produce will be 80,000 lbs.; in 1843, 160,000 lbs.; in 1844, 240,000 lbs.; and in 1845, 320,000 lbs. The Government of India had shown little disposition to extend the land belonging to the company, being fearful of monopoly. There had been tea districts discovered in Assam which, if cultivated, were sufficient to supply the whole world with tea. Very voluminous correspondence had just been received from Assam, and the searching question but confirmed the correctness of the estimated yearly produce, which, at the end of 1845, would very considerably exceed 850,000 lbs. of tea. As to the new tariff, the Directors expected a concession would have been made in favour of tea, especially as the duty on coffee was to be reduced, and as the directors were subjected to an export duty of 3s. per cwt on the leaf at Calcutta. They were told, however, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that tea was a new export from India, and their request was not complied with. With respect to the Act of Incorporation, the directors would continue their exertions to obtain it. When the produce of the year 1841 shall have been realised, supposing the proceeds to correspond in relative amount to the returns from the crop of 1840, it will be proper to declare a dividend upon the stock of the company."

NEW FORTRESS GUNS.

Very considerable curiosity and interest have been recently excited amongst persons conversant with ordnance, by the arrival at the Royal Arsenal of two pieces of cannon of immense size and weight, which have been cast at the celebrated gun foundry of Messrs Walker, at Gospel Oak, in Staffordshire, and are intended, we have been informed, with others of similar dimensions, for the defence of Alexandria. Since their arrival these guns have been inspected and proved; and we understand, notwithstanding their cumbersome proportions, their accuracy, both externally and internally, have rarely been surpassed. The drawing for these guns was made by Mr. Monk, of the Royal Arsenal, and will, no doubt, add to his well deserved celebrity as a constructor of iron ordnance.

To gratify the curiosity which these enormous implements of war must necessarily create, we have endeavoured to obtain some particulars of the dimensions, &c., which we subjoin:—

Calibre.....	10 inches.
Length.....	124 feet.
Largest diameter.....	39 inches.
Weight of gun.....	11 tons.
Weight of shot.....	130 lbs.
Proof charge.....	45 lbs. of powder.
Service ditto.....	30 lbs.

In order to afford those of our readers who are unacquainted with ordnance some idea of the magnitude of these guns, it may be well to mention that guns generally in use in the British navy weigh from two to three tons, and throw a shot of 32 lbs.; others of a larger calibre have, of late years, been introduced, especially for the armament of steam ships; and some guns intended for this service have, we understand, been recently delivered from the same foundry, which weigh 114 cwt, and carry a shot of 68 lbs.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The following ships have sailed from Gravesend for Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, with troops for India:—*The Awa*, capt. Griffiths; *Melish*, capt. Faucett; *Mermaid*, capt. Kyle; *Rajahm*, capt. Stewart; *Berkshire*, capt. Norris; *Ingita*, capt. Isaacson; and the *Margaret*, capt. Joyce. These ships carry out nearly 1,600 troops. The two first divisions of the 9th Lancers disembarked on the 10th ultimo from the *City of Canterbury*, and are quartered in the town and surrounding neighbourhood, where they will remain until embarkation.

Our readers must have remarked the restoration of capt. Reynolds, formerly of Lord Cardigan's regiment, to the service, he having been gazetted to a troop of the 9th Lancers. As the almost immediate retirement of this officer has led to a general impression, that the restoration was merely temporary, and in order to enable him to retire by the sale of his commission, we feel it due to Lord Hill to state that the restoration of captain Reynolds to the service was unaccompanied by any condition whatsoever. The retirement of that officer was therefore his own voluntary act, uninfluenced by the Horse Guards authorities. Under the circumstances of his case, the sale of the commission must have been at the regulation price only—£3,225.—*Observer*.

THE STEAM FRIGATE "AKBAR."—This vessel having undergone many alterations, may now be styled a complete and efficient vessel of war. She left the river on the 15th, and Falmouth on the 22d ult., bearing the pendant of Commodore Pepper, of the Indian navy, who will assume the command of all the Company's ships of war serving in China, under Admiral Sir W. Parker. The *Akbar* is a

steam-frigate of the first class, armed with two eight inch guns, and four long 32 pounders, with a complement of 160 men; carrying five boats, on two of which are mounted brass 12lb. howitzers. The engines are of the collective power of 350 horses, manufactured by Napier of Glasgow, with four copper boilers of about seven tons each. She carries 500 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam twenty successive days. The officers' accommodations are very superior; and the apartments allotted to the Commodore are of such a magnificent description as would reconcile even a landsman to a life at sea. The armoury is filled up with 100 percussion muskets, pistols, cutlasses, musketoons, &c. The liberality and taste displayed by the Court of Directors in fitting out the *Akbar*, is worthy the highest praise, especially the extensive and valuable library supplied for the use of the officers and crew; indeed, throughout this vessel, the greatest care has been observed to render her complete in every department, and reflects great credit on the parties concerned.

Benjamin Chimmio, Esq., secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., and Richard M. Wichelo, Esq., purser of his Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, are appointed prize agents for the naval captures in China.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 15.

98th Foot—Lieut. Daniel Rainier to be Capt., b. p., v. Gavin who ret.; Ens. Francis Peyton to be Lieut., b. p., v. Rainier; George Caldwell Dickens, Gent., to be Ens., b. p., v. Peyton; Gent. Cadet Thomas Robert McCoy, fr. Roy. Mil. Col., to be Ens., w. p., v. Dickens, ap. 21st Foot.

55th Foot—William John James Smith, Gent., to be Ens., w. p., v. Crowe, pr. 86th Foot; Edward John Thomas Montrosor, Gent., to be Ens.; F. S. Daubeney to be Lieut., b. p., v. Wedderburn, ap. to 9th Lieut. Drags.; Assist.-Surg. W. Arden, fr. Staff. to be Assist.-Surg.; v. Sinclair, pr. to be Staff. Surg. of Second Class, b. p., v. Daubeney, pr.

26th—Capt. Whittingham to be A. D. C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Gough.

55th—Depôt—Assist.-Surg. Smith, M. D., is under orders for embarkation. Gave 24 volunteers to the 10th Regt.

NAVAL OBITUARY.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SMOLLETT.—This gallant and venerable officer, one of the veteran heroes of the last war, died at Edinburgh on the 4th ult., at an advanced age. He was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in 1804, and obtained his rank as Rear Admiral, 10th January 1837, on the retired list, but was subsequently removed to the active list, taking rank next to Rear Admiral Skipsey, and his commission dated 1840. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his brother, Colonel Smollett, M. P., who was killed at the siege of Helder in 1799. The deceased married, 1800, Miss Royle, a sister of the present Lord President, by whom he leaves a family. He is succeeded by his son Alexander Smollett, Esq., present Member for the county of Dumbarton.

ADMIRAL HALL.—We regret to announce the demise, on the 11th ult., at the residence of Dr. McCaragher, at Chichester, of Admiral Hall, Vice Admiral of the Red, in the 77th year of his age.

BOMBAY.

From the Bombay Times, 29th June.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP "ABELAIDE" BY FIRE.—We this day se'night gave an account of an attempt which had been made to destroy the ship *ABELAIDE* by fire, which had fortunately been detected in time and frustrated. The incendiaries have persevered however in their purposes, and their diabolical labours have now been crowned with success. Early on Monday morning the alarm of fire was given from this vessel, then at her anchors full of cargo, and ready to sail for Siam next tide. The utmost promptitude was manifested by all the authorities: the Superintendent of the L. N., and the Chief Magistrate of Police &c. were almost immediately at the spot to render any assistance in their power. The small fire engine from the *Hatting* was not into operation, and for a time partially kept down the flames; but some alarm being entertained for the explosion of the powder magazine, the stern port was opened to get out the powder; when the fire, invigorated by the admission of air, quickly gained uncontrollable ascendancy. The Captain was the only European belonging to the ship; and he, with the utmost promptitude and prudence, clapped sail upon her, and ran her ashore near the Apollo pier-head about 60 yards from the remains of the *Cornwallis*, which had been destroyed in a similar manner a fortnight before. This was the very best thing that could

have been done under the circumstances: the tide was then ebbing, and so soon as low water approached, a large scuttie was made in the ship's side, and numerous shot fired into her by a gunboat close at hand. Of course nothing could be done to mitigate the fury of the flames till the tide rose again, when the ship filled through the scuttie holes, and by 2 o'clock P. M. nothing but her gunwales were visible—the fire having of course become completely extinguished. The alarm was given about 3 o'clock A. M., and she was run ashore a little after 5. The hull was insured, but not the cargo. This consisted of Cotton and Cotton-yarn, piece goods, &c.—a small portion of which is now being got out in a miserably damaged condition. By running the *Abelaide* ashore and a utilising her, not only were the ships in the harbour relieved of the alarm and annoyance they sustained in the case of the *Vansittart* and *Cornwallis*, of having a huge fire raft which might at any time break loose and drift up amongst them for several days in the immediate neighbourhood,—but more of the vessel; as well as of the cargo, had a chance of being saved, than by any other means.

When the *Vansittart* was burnt, it was generally said amongst the natives that four other vessels were marked out for the incendiary; and of the five believed to have been destined by miscreants to destruction, three have already perished; and notwithstanding that a reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for the detection of the culprits, no evidence sufficient to convict any individual has yet transpired. When the rumour ran, on the evening of the 10th, that a vessel was on fire, and before the smoke or flames became conspicuous, or any one suspected what the name of the ship was, believed to be in danger, a boat which had put off from a vessel far down the harbour was directed by a Kallasse on board, that it was the *Cornwallis* which was on fire: the information proved correct! The circumstance was noticed to the authorities, but nothing came out of it,—though few things were more calculated to excite suspicion.

CANDAHAR.—We have letters from Candahar of the 2nd June. Kelat-i-Ghizie had been dismantled; and the troops, with the guns and stores, were on their way back under convoy of Wymer's Brigade. This is very much as we expected, and is the first of our retrograde movements. It seems to be apprehended that, before our final retirement, we may be annoyed by many such attacks as that just repelled by us; yet the enemy would appear to have much more reason than we have to look with alarm or aversion to encounter.

The following particulars of the engagement of the 29th, are furnished by a Scinde correspondent:—

Letters dated 30th May from Candahar, mention, that on the 29th a Dooranee Army under Ukur Khan, mustering, Horse and Foot, some 6000, crossed the Urghandab, and came down close to Candahar. Their position was good and some of their points strong, but they had no reserve and were somewhat scattered. General Nott sent the 42d and 43d Regiments with 4 guns, under Col. Stacey, to reconnoitre, who were followed by H. M. 41st and Anderson's eight guns. At one o'clock the force was in action. The Dooraanes crowned the rocks above the city, and on them our force marched,—the light companies as a storming party, supported by the 43d and the Artillery, who kept up a continual fire. From the position of the enemy, and the character of the ground, some loss followed, about 30 killed or wounded, and some seven or eight Europeans. Nothing could have been better done it seems; and Chamberlain of the 10th distinguished himself highly by getting up to the enemy, breaking their ranks with his men, and driving them from the Hills. Matters, however, did not end here; but after this the Hills on the opposite side were covered by large masses of the Dooraanes; who, however, soon gave way, and in great disorder all fled, striving to gain the Bahawallee pass. A horrible scene however ensued here. Thinking to entrap us, the Ghazees had barricaded the pass, and the Dooraanes, Horse and Foot, unable to make way, rushed round the base of the Hills. Here chase was given by Chamberlain and the guns in splendid style, but unhappily he was here severely wounded by a dagger-thrust in the thigh. Mahomed Atta was at the head of a large number of the enemy, and fought desperately; he is now missing, and was reported killed. The Dooraanes were driven completely from their position, and fled to their camp beyond the Urghandab. Here, on the 30th, they were followed by a fresh body of troops, under Col. Stacey, on whose appearance they broke up their camp, and fled to the Northern Hills; the enemy's loss is about 400 killed and wounded. This was a desperate struggle of Ukur Khan's and our conquest was too complete to leave him any hope of having another fight for his own interest.

Lieut. Chamberlain of the 16th, and Capt. Mainwaring of the 43rd, only are spoken of as wounded.

General Nott was delayed at Candahar, and has received orders to destroy the Fort of Khatel-i-Ghizie, which he seems to feel some reluctance at.

Major Outram arrived at Seekee on the 7th of June, having felt little annoyance from the heats of Cutchee.

Our Infantry and Guns, with the energy of their attack, seem to have astonished the Dooraanes. The Parseevan house, under their brave leader Agha Mahomed, also did great execution, and were very instru-

mental in destroying the positions of, and following up, the enemy; much more would have been done at the Bahawille pass, but for the winded condition of the horses."

We subjoin the following notice of the same subject, extracted from the *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 16th June:—

"The enemy thought to catch our General napping, so they assembled all the force they could from the surrounding country, to the number of perhaps 8000 horse and foot, and this morning boldly crossed the river, and advanced towards the city, apparently determined to do or die. The 42nd and 43rd Native Infantry, with four of Anderson's guns were sent out under Colonel Stacy, just to keep the enemy amused till the General had pulled on his boots, which being satisfactorily accomplished, the old Gentleman rode out with H. M. 41st, 8 more of Anderson's guns and the few irregular horse, about 300, he had with him. On seeing what the enemy were about, he at once made up his mind what to do, ordered up the Light Bobs from the three Regiments to storm some strong heights which were occupied in force by the enemy's footmen, 600 (qv. 8,000) it is supposed. On went the storming party supported by the 43d and the fire of our guns; we lost some 30 wounded, including six Europeans; but the enemy could not stand us; away they fled down the other side, but only to fall into the hands of that gallant young man Chamberlain of the Irregular horse, who dashed at the retreating footmen as they entered the plains. This was the principal part of the fight, which had commenced at 1 p.m.; some skirmishing subsequently occurred, in which Mahomed Atta barely escaped being captured. Had the 3d Cavalry been with the General instead of with Wymer, the enemy would have left a few more widows.

"We have not received any direct account of the victory attributed to Colonel Wymer; and from the expression in the above letter respecting the Bombay 3d Cavalry, we are strongly inclined to believe the impression on our mind, expressed yesterday, is founded on good grounds."

From the Bombay Courier, 14th June.

ADDRESS TO JAMES MATHESON ESQUIRE.—At a very numerous and highly influential meeting of the friends and constituents of Mr. MATHESON, held yesterday evening at the House of Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY, within the Fort, the following most gratifying address was read to that gentleman by BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE. Most gratifying, because, whether we regard Mr. MATHESON's character in a commercial or philanthropic point of view, it equally merits our highest esteem and admiration. It is upon such characters as his, that our true commercial greatness is based;—the liberality and munificence of such men as he, first originated the proud epithet of "Merchant Princes" amongst whom he stands deservedly conspicuous.

All right thinking men will cordially concur with those who addressed Mr. Matheson, in wishing him speedy and complete restoration to health, and the enjoyment of every happiness on his return to his native land. It must be especially gratifying to Mr. Matheson, to receive the address under the roof of his old and valued friend, Sir Jamsetjee. Born far apart, educated under different systems, professing totally dissimilar creeds of faith, still are they twin brothers in the benevolent affections of the heart.

The meeting having assembled Franjee Cowasjee Esq. rose and spoke as follows:

MR. MATHESON.—Your friends and constituents are sincerely concerned to hear of your intended departure for England, and they are anxious to express to you the grateful feelings they entertain for your acts of kindness and liberal consideration towards them and which they have embodied in the address which our friend Bomanjee Hormusjee will now read to you.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE Esquire proceeded to read the following address.

Dear Sir,—We cannot regard your return to England without feelings of the deepest interest and most lively regret, more particularly as we learn that an impaired state of health is the occasion of our losing so firm and steadfast a friend as you have shown yourself to be to the merchants of Bombay during times of unparalleled difficulty and danger. During a period of now nearly three years since when the regular Trade with China has been suspended, we are able, without fear of contradiction to assert that it has mainly been by your firmness, skill and untiring perseverance, that either an Import or Export Trade has been carried on. After the surrender of the Opium in 1839 to Captain Elliot for the service of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by which capital amounting to upwards of two millions sterling was suddenly withdrawn from India, the Merchants of Bombay were absolutely paralyzed, and consequences most fatal must have ensued, but for your noble intrepidity, when throwing aside all timid doubts, you generously came forward with advances, both for the purpose of affording immediate relief to your constituents in India, and for providing the means of carrying on the Trade in Ships under foreign flags, greatly at your own risk and responsibility altho' for the use and benefit of your con-

stituents. When we ask ourselves what would have been our situation, had not your grasp of mind succeeded this plan, we cannot but freely admit the deep debt of gratitude we owe you. Our ships with their Cotton cargoes would have lain rotting in the outer waters and our whole prospects and fortunes as merchants would have been annihilated. It is natural therefore for us who have received so many and such vast benefits from your judgment and cool determination to endavour to convey to you the high estimation in which we hold your character and the deep sense of gratitude we entertain for your many acts of kindness and unsolicited liberality. We further gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to record, that in our dealings with you we have ever received the most liberal consideration, and that we have never yet made any reasonable request that has not been cheerfully met on your part.

Our best wishes will always attend you thro' life, and as means of keeping alive in your recollection the remembrance of those good wishes and the gratitude of your Bombay Friends, we have requested our much valued friends Messrs Magniac Jardine and Co. to present to you on your arrival in England, a service of Plate of the value of £ which we beg of you to accept as an offering of our sincere respect.

On the conclusion of the above address Mr. MATHESON returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in the following words:—

My Dear Sirs.—The address which I have just had the gratification to receive from you is so kind and flattering, the offering accompanying it so munificent and the honor it confers upon me so greatly beyond my humble deserts, that I am really overpowered and at a loss for words to express how deeply grateful I am. I can with truth assert that the services which your partiality so greatly over-values were nothing more than are due from a commercial agent to his constituents. That you should have thought them worthy of so proud, so unmerited a distinction I can only attribute to the kindness and generosity of disposition characteristic of your country, a disposition ever ready to put the most favorable construction on the actions of those who are entrusted with your commercial interests and which long experience enables me to say renders it doubly pleasing to have the good fortune of being so employed. It gives the Agent an assurance that his exertions, even when unsuccessful as he sometimes must be, will, when his intentions are good, be ever regarded by you, with indulgence and favour in lieu of being cavilled at, (as is sometimes seen elsewhere) with attempts to make him responsible for results beyond his control. This liberal confidence it is, which tends more than any thing else to strengthen an agent's hands; and it was our firm's long experience of it, on your parts, which enabled us to act as we did on the occasion you refer to, of Capt. Elliot's Suspension of British trade in 1839. But I repeat the value of those services is greatly over rated by your too kind partiality. We were guided by the simple rule of doing for our Constituents as we should for ourselves; and as the emergency was of an extraordinary nature, it became necessary to meet it by remedial measures equally unusual in the conduct of which I but acted my part in common with the other members of our firm. The gratification which a testimonial from so numerous a body of merchants would under any circumstance have afforded is in this case greatly heightened when I contemplate the many excellencies of character displayed by those whom I have now the happiness to see around me. Your munificent charities, inextensive works for supplying the poor with the most essential of all wants water, in building places of worship, and Hospitals, as well as Schools and Colleges, for diffusing the knowledge and Science of the western world. Your liberal support, in fact of every Institution calculated to do good are known to all. But I recur wish still greater admiration to the current of private and unknown charity which regularly emanates from every one of you, to an extent of which I am persuaded there is no conception in Europe and which is the more commendable as its only reward in this world is the approval of your own consciences and of the unseen Being who governs the Universe. It were an endless theme, however, were I to go on dilating on the many estimable qualities of the Native Merchants of Bombay, I shall only add the high gratification afforded to me, in common with all your European friends, by the circumstance of these virtues having at length attracted the notice of our most Gracious Sovereign, on the high honor recently conferred on a distinguished member of your body. We hail it as an important step towards more thoroughly amalgamating the interest of the Indian and British races, to the great benefit of both, and I trust it is but the

prelude to a wider extension among you of similar and higher honors.

It only remains for me to express, however inadequately, my deep felt gratitude for the honor you have done me, and for your kind wishes on my behalf. Your splendid testimonial of regard, valuable as it is itself will be infinitely more so on account of the Donors. It shall be preserved with pride all my days and will be carefully cherished as an heirloom by those who may come after me. But be assured no such memorial was required to keep you always in my grateful and cordial remembrance.

What fate may be in store for me is uncertain, but whether in China or in Britain or elsewhere, I hope you will one and all of you consider me as one of the most devoted of your friends, and that you will never hesitate to command my service whenever they can be in any way useful.

Accept best wishes for the utmost prosperity and happiness to one and all of you.

(The list of subscribers which for want of space we do not copy contains 80 names of native Bombay merchants and the sum subscribed amount to Rs. 15,469)

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th Augt. 1842.

We have had no news this week from any part of the world, later than we were in possession of at the time of our last issue; we have extracted from European and Indian papers—here there is nothing new whatever.

We understand private letters to have been received here from France stating that M. SCHOUX has been nominated French Consul General for China with a salary of 40,000 francs.

The Hongmerchants we understand say that accounts have been received from the northward, according to which the British force was anchored near Nanking, and that at the request of Eleopon a truce of 30 days had been agreed to, to enable him to report to the Emperor and await his answer. The same account states that 20 of the English ships had sailed to the northward of Tientsin in the gulph of Pecheleu.

The first part of this report is similar to what we heard about a fortnight since, and then mentioned as a rumour merely, and it is possible that what is now said is nothing more than a *refraccimento* of it; and we hope it may be thus, for we can hardly believe that H. M. Plenipotentiary would listen to any proposals for a truce until after Nanking was in possession of the British. It is, we believe, according to the modern practice of war, not usual for belligerents to remain inactive while negotiations for peace are being carried on—on the contrary, to hasten these to a favorable and speedy issue, the armies during that time, more perhaps than at any other, exert themselves to obtain some signal advantage over their respective adversaries, by which the final conclusion of peace may be as advantageous as possible to one or the other. We cannot therefore believe that the British force would again stop short of striking a great blow, such as the occupation of the city of Nanking, merely because Eleopon the Imperial Commissioner had signified to Sir Henry Pottinger his desire of communicating with the Emperor; this would be a repetition of the manner in which the war was carried on under the orders of Capt. Elliot, and is likely to be no more successful. The object of the Chinese, who we believe to be no more willing now to make concessions than heretofore, is by delay and by apparent willingness to treat, to weaken the strength of their enemy, to whose enormous expenses every day of useless procrastination adds not a small item.

We confess we are very uneasy at this report, the correctness of which we heard that some Chinese, usually well informed, denied, and anxiously wait for authentic accounts from the force, which are now no later than of the 26th June, when it was about leaving the Woosung river to ascend the Yangtsekiang.

From an extract from the Peking Gazette, we have copied from the *Friend of China*, it will be seen that the Emperor orders the Hoppo to enforce from the Hongmerchants the sums of money he has been in the habit of lending them. We, not any one else

here, have ever heard of the Hoppo habitually or even occasionally lending money to the Hongmerchants, although they may now and then be slow in paying the imports and export duties. We therefore suppose that this imperial order must have reference to the 4 millions of dollars which the provincial government is understood to have paid of the Canton ransom money, and which at the time of payment they reported to the Emperor as an advance made to the Hongmerchants. If indeed this sum is redemanded from them they will have to make large profits on their trade to fill the gap.

The Emperor, to judge from an Extract from the Peking Gazette is very much enraged at the cowardly conduct of his officers and soldiers, and while he disgraces the former, he condemns to death all the latter that have fled or may still fly from before their enemies. The immense numbers of the guilty must necessarily render this threat of no effect, and may not therefore cause better conduct for the future. Indeed the Chinese are so badly armed and disciplined, that however great their numbers, they cannot stand against European troops, and the demonstration of any great degree of valour would only draw down upon them certain destruction. The Chinese moreover, if not the words, well know the truth of the axiom of Hudibras.

"That he who fights and runs away,
"May live to fight another day.

We have once or twice had occasion to observe that the injudicious puffing of the new settlement of Hongkong, in which our cotemporary the *Friend of China* is too much in the habit of indulging, was likely to mislead the public as to the real merits and present circumstances of that place, and we now find that we were but too well justified, as we are informed that people, allured by the bright pictures set before their eyes of the prosperity of Hongkong, have left their business elsewhere, to seek their fortune on that barren island, from which many will have to return woefully disappointed. It is very true that a large expenditure of the government drew towards Hongkong a great number of Chinese artisans and traders; roads were constructed, and houses and godowns built both on public and private account; the demands of a large fleet had to be supplied, and it was expected that the sanction of the British Government for the permanent occupation of the Island would not long be withheld. There was therefore at one time an appearance of prosperity, caused by this great expenditure; and this was very likely to mislead people who did not enquire into the causes of such success; now experience has taught us that the money hitherto expended has been without returns; there is no trade at Hongkong worth speaking of, and the uncertainty of its retention by the British government has made people more cautious, and no new buildings are now begun. Canton, being open to the foreign trade, it will continue to be centered there, and since the Expedition has sailed for the northward we understand that many of the shopkeepers have left Hongkong, and others are leaving daily. We assure our readers that we have no ill will to that settlement; on the contrary, we wish it all reasonable success, but we think it to be our duty to the public, to state the real circumstances, that it may not be led away by too highly colored accounts. The readers of the *Friend of China* will have seen that paper recommend the rearing of the South American Camels, that Hongkong may supply China with Camblers; the growth and manufacture of Sugar and Ginger there are recommended; extract of Sarsaparilla from Hongkong is to supplant that from Mexico in the London market; Manila Segars are to be manufactured on the Island; and last of all the place is to be made a centre for the whalefishery, in support of which last speculation, our cotemporary informs us that he has heard from an old resident (?) that he has actually seen a spermatic whale at no great distance from the island. These and other speculations, which may proceed from a too sanguine temper, although on the spot they may be harmless, from people being well informed of the circumstances and capabilities of the place, are calculated to do much mischief abroad to others who have not the same means of information, and who are therefore inclined to trust what is, apparently, in so serious manner put forward in a print which seems to have the sanction of the Hongkong Government.

The object of the petition which a fortnight since we stated to have been addressed to the Viceroy of Canton by American and British merchants, praying for the admission of foreigners' wives to Canton has met with a peremptory refusal, and a reprimand to the Hong merchants for having presented it.

London, 17th March, 1842.

WILLIAM LESLIE, Esq.

Secretary to the committee for the testimonial to Captains Smith and Warren, R. N.

SIR.—We have now to inform you that the instructions contained in your letter to us of the 30th December 1840. have been complied with, as far as regards Capt. Warren, to whom we had the gratification of presenting a handsome service of plate value four hundred guineas on the 10th inst., as you will observe by the copy of our letter to him upon the occasion, which we annex. With the exception of the Centre piece, the different articles supplied by Messrs Rundell and Bridge, were chosen by Capt. Warren, and as tastes differ so much in these matters, we propose that Capt. Smith should have the same opportunity of selecting such things as he may fancy, a course which we hope your committee will approve. We beg to hand you the account which has been rendered to us by Messrs Rundell and Bridge, and Capt. West, of the Anna Maria, has undertaken the care of a tintube to your address, which contains a drawing of the Centre piece, which we think, it will be satisfactory to you to have.

We are sir,

Your very obedient servants,

W. JARDINE.

W. WALLACE.

London, 10th March, 1842.

Captain William Warren R. N. & C. B. & C. & C.

Dear Sir.—We some time since informed you that Mr. Robert Inglis and ourselves, had been deputed by the British residents in China to purchase for, and present to you, a service of plate which they had voted in testimony of their esteem, and the grateful remembrance they preserved of your general attention to their interests, while commanding H. M. Ship *Hyacinth* in China waters, during the trying and eventful season of 1839-40.

We have now the pleasure of intimating to you that the plate in question is completed, and you will perhaps oblige us by saying to what address you wish it to be sent, and when it may suit your convenience to receive it, that we may direct Messrs Rundell and Bridge accordingly.

We feel much pleased that our friends in China have employed us in this matter, since it affords us the opportunity of adding our own good wishes to theirs, that you may be blessed with a long course of health and prosperity.

We regret to add that in consequence of his severe illness, Mr. Inglis has been unable to cooperate with us.

We remain,

Dear Sir, your very sincere friends,

(Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE

WILLIAM WALLACE.

*This Service of Plate was presented to
Commander William Warren R. N.
of H. M. S. Hyacinth
by a numerous body of the British merchants in China
as a mark of their Esteem
and in testimony of their high sense
of the zeal and ability displayed by him
while employed upon the Station
as the sole conductor of
Captain Henry Smith C. B.
during the eventful season of 1839-40.*

*This Service of Plate was presented to
Captain Henry Smith R. N. C. B.
of H. M. S. Druid,
by a numerous body of the British merchants in China
as a mark of their Esteem
and in testimony of their high sense
of the energy ability and judgment
displayed by him in the performance
of the arduous duties devolving upon him
as Senior Officer
thoroughout a period of danger and peculiar difficulty
during the eventful season 1839-40.*

From the Friend of China, Aug. 4

THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF CANTON.—The Hopppo, Comptroller of the Canton Customs represents to the Court that the Provincial Treasurer has been in the habit for several years of loaning out the public funds on interest to the Hong merchants, but that there is such tardiness in refunding that the arrears become matter of pressing importance. The Emperor in accordance with the Hopppo's suggestions, issues his stern commands, to the Governor and Lieut. Governor ordering them to have the necessary collection immediately made.

MILITARY REVIEW.—The Emperor has recently summoned to the Capital, three large divisions of the troops from Teentsin, and in person conducted

a grand review of the whole. With the condition and various evolutions of the force, His Majesty expresses himself highly pleased, promotes the Officers and causes money to be distributed among the soldiers.

THE REVENUE.—The usual revenues derived from salt, lands, and merchandise, in the Province of Keangnan have this year proved greatly deficient, on reaching Peking. The Emperor orders the Governor of the Province forthwith to send up the lacking amount, and disgraces the Chief Collector of the taxes.

ARREST OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN CHE-KEANG.—The Emperor is aroused to highest indignation, at the loss of the various positions in Che-keang and attributes all to the timidity and cowardice of the Commander-in-chief, Yu-poo-yun, who is represented as the first to flee from the scene of action. His Majesty, therefore, issues his stern commands for the immediate arrest of the said high officer, ordering him to be put in chains and brought to the Capital by an official escort, without delay. His Majesty also, in the same document, orders all the officers and troops, who fled before the barbarians, to be forthwith put to death. For the fulfilment of this latter command, it will surely be very difficult to find executioners, tens of thousands having fled before the British arms.

FALL OF CHAPPOO AND DINGRAO OF YIH KING AND COLLEAGUES.—On the 15th day of the 4th moon (24th May 1842) the imperial commands were received as follows: Yih King and colleagues have sent up a memorial regarding the insurrectionary proceedings of the rebellious barbarians and the loss of Chappoo.

The rebels having retired from Ningpoo, hastily collected their ships together, and set sail for Chappoo which they attacked and laid waste. These general officers, Yih King and others, had not previously arranged the proper business of preparation and defence, and consequently Chappoo was lost. Let therefore, Yih King, Wan wei, Tih e sun, and Lew yun o, be delivered over to the board of punishment, that deliberations may be held for awarding them punishment of extreme rigor.—*Respect this.*

From the Canton Register, Aug. 9.

Peking Gazette, 4th moon, 17th day, (26th May)

The following imperial edict has been received. Yihking and his colleagues have reported concerning the eminent danger of the provincial city of the province of Chekeang, (Hanchowfoo) and the city of Keahing; and on reading the report, my grief and indignation are extreme. According to the report Chappoo is already lost; and the barbarians are approaching the provincial capital; the domain of the city is very extensive; and the rebellious barbarians have built small vessels which enter everywhere among the shallows. The two been districts of Pinghoo and Haeshang, in the Foo department of Keahing, are in the most eminent danger. One thousand men have been sent from the provinces of Shenae and Kansuh, and are ordered to maintain those places; when the troops arrive from the provinces of Honan and Kwangse, they will be detained for the defence of those districts; and so forth.

This important and pressing despatch has been brought at the rate of 600 le a day. Now the said general and his colleagues have consulted and determined that one of their number shall remain to keep Tsoukeang, while all the rest of the troops should be sent to protect the other place. The said great minister and his colleagues must turn their thoughts—dismiss their fears—to ensure peace, and so tranquillize the people's minds; and they should sternly and strictly order the officers and soldiers to exert their utmost strength in defending the country. As to the adjutant general, Ahakeimo, who has been wounded, how is he at present? Let a clear examination be made into all these matters, and a duly prepared report sent up. *Respect this.*

On the 17th day of the 6th moon (July 24) a despatch arrived in Canton from the privy council, which when opened by the general, was found to contain the following imperial edict.

An individual has reported that the rebellious barbarians have usurped possession of the dependency of the been district of Kwangtung, Heang-keang (Hongkong)—the "fragrant streams," and have built houses &c. with intention of retaining constant possession—why has not this affair been clearly looked into and taken care of?

An imperial edict of the 16th of the 5th moon (June 4th) confers various honours on some of the hong merchants and others; we will translate it for our next number.

By J. S., Ed. C. R.

On Board the *Maira*,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1842.

Division Orders issued by Major General G. Burrell, c. n. Commanding at Hongkong.

No. 1.—In conformity to Instructions received from His Excellency, the Lieutenant General Commanding, Lieut. Col. Taylor will assume the command of the Forces in Hongkong, in place of Major General Burrell, removed by promotion, taking effect to-morrow, 1st August. All reports in future to be made to the Lieut. Colonel.

2.—In resigning the Command of the Troops, Major General Burrell begs to express to them his thanks for their general good conduct, he regrets that sickness to a considerable extent has prevailed during the last month, but most sincerely hopes those in Hospital will speedily recover. To all he wishes honour, health, and happiness, and strongly recommends them to avoid exposure to the sun, and a pernicious spirit called Shamsoo, which has already proved destructive to many.

(By order) Signed J. P. MITFORD,
Major of Brigade.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.
H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72. capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

" Blonde, 42. Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, k. c. b., commander in chief; capt. T. Bourleir, c. n.
" Thalia, 44, capt. Hope
" Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
" Calliope, 28, " A. L. Kuper,
" North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Herald, 26, " J. Nias, c. n.
" Dido, 20, " the honble H. Keppell.
" Pelican, 18, " Napier.
" Modeste, 18, comr. Watson.
" Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
" Columbine, 16, " Morhead.
" Childers, 16, " Halsted.
" Clio, 16, " E. Troubridge.
" Wanderer, 16, " Freemantle.
" Algerine, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.
" Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

Surveying ships,
" Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
" Lady Bentinck, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,
" Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
" Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
" Sapphire, " Cole.
" Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
" Rattlesnake,
" Alligator,

STEAMERS.
" H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Sesostris, comr. Ormsby,
" Auckland, " Ethersey, I. N.
" Tenasserim, " Wall, I. N.
" Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
" Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
" Medusa, " Hewett, I. N.
" Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
" Proserpine, comr. Hough, R. N.
" Memnon, " Powell.
" H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.
" Driver, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.
H.M.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. n. senior commanding officer.

" Pylades, 18, comr. Lindal, (absent.)
" Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

" Blenheim, 74. Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, c. n., capt. sir T. Herbert, k. c. b.
" Vindictive, 50, capt. Nicholas, c. n.
" Nimrod, 18, comr. Glasse.
" Wolverine, 16, capt. Johnson.
" Cruiser, 16, comr. Pearse.
" Hazard, 16, " Bell.
" Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
" Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
" H.C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Rose,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
July.
30 (B.) *Hope*, Crawford, Singapore.
August,
1, (B.) *Judith Allan*, Hayes, London.

2. " *Dumfries*, Thompson, do.
2. (Sp) *Relampago*, —, Manila.
3. H.M. Hospital Ship *Minden*, capt. M. Quin, last
4. (P.) *Esperanza*, Sena, Goa [from Singapore.
6. (B.) *Diadem*, Harland, Bally.
7. " *Trinidad*, Brown, Bombay and Singapore.
7. " *Greenlaw*, Morrice, Madras and do.
8. " *Cadet*, Curling, do. do.
8. " *Helen Stewart*, Brown, Colombo.
9. " *Claudine*, Norris, London.
9. " *Mermaid*, Gill, Calcutta and Singapore.
10. " *Harriet Scott*, Beynow, Bombay & do.
10. " *Salem*, Milford, do. do.
10. " *Litherland*, Freeman, Liverpool.
10. " *Frances Burn*, Edington, Colombo.

PASSENGERS Per
Mermaid, Mr. and Mrs. F. Langer and family; and five Italian priests

SAILED
July.
31. (B.) *Hope*, Barrett, Chusan.
31. " *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, do.

August.
3. H. M. B. *Wanderer*, Capt. Fremantle, do.
3. (B.) *Caroline*, Hughes, do.
7. " *Bombay*, Farley, London.
8. " *Black Swan*, Hart, Manila.
8. " *Harmony*, Smith, do.
8. (Sp.) *Relampago*, —, do.
8. (B.) *Prima Donna*, Kell, Singapore.
9. " *Guess*, McKellar, Chusan.
9. " *Vestal*, Young, Bombay.
9. " *Dumfries*, Thompson, Chusan.
9. " *Judith Allan*, Hayes, do.
12. " *Champion*, —, Sing. & Calcutta.
12. " *Cleopatra*, Earley, London.

UNDER DESPATCH
For London.—*Welcome*.
For Bombay.—*Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* on the 20th.
For Sing & Cal.—*Hope*, on the 25th of this month.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England.—*Dorset Devon, Elizabeth, Pink, Mary Ann Edie, Claudine, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Matilda Geo. Wallis, Lord Lowther, Adelaide, John Bibby, Zenobia, Athena, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Ursula, Bella Marina, John O'Gaunt, Will of the Wisp, Liverpool*.
From Bombay.—*Drongan, Island Queen, Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Hy Davidson, Hebrides, Kirkman Finlay, Theis, St. Lawrence, Wm Sharples, Wm Hyde, John Moor, Helena, Bombay Castle, Prince Regent*.
From Calcutta.—*Dido, Clown, Intrepid, Victory, Cowasjee Family, Framjee Cowasjee, Mor. Coringa Packet, Bengal Packet, Ariel, Weroff, Madura, Mary Anne, Hero, Pelorus*.
From Singapore.—*Candien, Sarah Belford*.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 4th June, SINGAPORE, 28th July.
UNITED STATES, May 18, MANILA,
CALCUTTA, 7th July, AMOY,
BOMBAY, 10th July, CHUSAN, 6th July.
JAVA, 10th July.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arno,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arrow,	—	Genre,	—
Arethusa,	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
Agneda,	—	—	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Andromache,	—	Butcher,	Turner & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Asiatie,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	—
Br. Sovereign,	493	Cow,	—
Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
*Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Cadet,	—	Curling,	Macvicar and Co.
*China,	524	Robertson	Russell and Co.
Cacique,	—	Mow,	C. Fearon.
*Chebar,	—	Harrison,	Lindsay and Co.
Claudine,	—	Norris,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Catherine,	—	Brown,	—
*Charles Forbes	990	Wills, [ger	—
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	—
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.

Diadem,	—	Harlan,	—	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	—	Dent and Co.
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	—	Lindsay and Co.
*England,	1488	Bookely,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarras,	—	Baker,	—	—
Edinburgh,	—	Paterson,	—	—
Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	—	Macvicar and Co.
Fr. Huth,	—	Toby,	—	Turner and Co.
Pr. Spright,	—	Winn,	—	—
*Fortescue,	259	Hall,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co
Forten,	294	Baddeley,	—	—
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	—	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	—	—
Grecian,	—	Watt,	—	Lindsay and Co.
*Gulnare,	—	wilonghby	—	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	—	—
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	—	—
Hongkong,	—	Whetten,	—	—
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	—	G. Nye jr.
Hope,	—	Crawford,	—	Macvicar & Co.
Hope,	—	Cockbain,	—	—
Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	—	—
*Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	—	Dent and Co.
Hicks,	—	Hicks,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co
Harriet Scott,	—	Beynow,	—	—
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	—	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	—	Dent and Co.
James Ewing,	—	Maitland,	—	Jardine M. and Co.
Jno. Brightman	—	Vinall,	—	W. H. Harton,
Louisa,	—	Forgan	—	Dent and Co.
*Lowjee Family	—	Avres,	—	—
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	—	—
*Larkins,	—	Hibbert,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	—	—
Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	—	Turner and Co.
Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	—	Lindsay & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	—	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Maia,	—	Sproule,	—	D. & M. Rustomjee Co
*M.S. Elphinston	—	—	—	Dent and Co.
Mermaid,	644	Gill,	—	A. A. de Mello.
Manly,	—	Hart,	—	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	—	W. Scott.
Nerva,	—	Melville,	—	Macvicar & Co.
Orator,	—	Serry,	—	Jardine M. and Co.
Peruvian,	304	Pithkethly	—	W. & T. Gemmell & Co
Potentate,	—	Ramsay,	—	—
Pandora,	298	Cuthay,	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Queen Victoria	715	Black,	—	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
*Queen Victoria	—	Connor,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	—	—
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	—	A. & D. Fardonjee,
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	—	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	—	Hughesdon Brothers.
Semiramis,	365	Cairne,	—	Jamieson, How & Co.
Shepherd,	—	Bowditch,	—	Jardine Matheson & Co
Salem,	—	Milford,	—	—
Syria,	—	Strongan,	—	—
Tartar,	—	Luce,	—	—
Trinidad,	—	Brown,	—	—
Ternate,	—	Mann,	—	Fergusson L. & Co.
Winchester,	—	macdonald	—	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	—	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	—	Macvicar & Co.
*Wm. Pirrie,	552	McDonnal	—	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

AMERICAN.
U. S. S. Constellation, Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston, Commander Long.
Forum, — Murdock, Russell and Co.
Helena, — Benjamin,
Levant, — Faulk, J. D. Sword & Co.
*Ann MacKim, — Vasmer, W. A. Lawrence.
Congress, — Hay,
*Cincinnati, — Wilson, Wetmore & Co.
Probus, — Sumner,
Grafton, — Gardner, I. M. Bull.
Robert Fulton, — McMichael, Morris Meredith.
Lowell, — Peirce, W. P. Pierce.
Panther, — Martin, J. M. Bull.
Charleston, — Harlow, Olyphant and Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At HONGKONG, after about a week's illness, the Rev. THEODORE JOSEF, procurator of the mission of the propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic mission at Hongkong.
DEATH.—At St. Andrews, Fifeshire, N. B., on March 10 Capt. ROBERT WALLACE, late Commander of the Clipper *Cowasjee Family*, one of the oldest commanders out of the port of Calcutta.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 47.] Macao, Saturday, 20th August, 1842.

[No. 359.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public, that he will put up to the hammer, and sell by Public Auction, on his premises, this day, Saturday, the 20th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, two pleasure boats, arms and ammunition, and the following vessels, with all their masts, yards, rigging, sails, boats, &c. &c.—As they now lie at Anchor in the Tyga; viz:—

The Bark "TERNATE."

she has lately returned from Calcutta, where she was thoroughly repaired at great exp-ese, and is now in excellent order. This craft is particularly recommended to the notice of those who may require a vessel for despatch;

The Bark "MAHAMOODIE,"

was built in Bombay, in 1833; is in remarkably good order; and, as she is so well known in China, it is presumed, no further description is required;

The Brig "WILLIAM,"

is highly deserving the attention of any person in want of a good and fast sailing vessel for the opium trade.

The tonnage of the Barque "TERNATE," is 271 $\frac{5}{8}$; the "MAHAMOODIE," 236 $\frac{3}{4}$; and the Brig "WILLIAM," 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons or thereabouts.

At the same time will be sold, the fast sailing schooners

The "FORESTER," and the "WEASEL,"

After which, in separate lots, will be put up for sale,

THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION of the

"TERNATE":—2 long six pounders, with carriages, complete;—2 twelve pounder carronades complete, and a quantity of round shot and grape;—2 twelve pounder gunnades, complete, and a quantity of round shot and grape;—2 eighteen pounder do. complete, and do. do.;—36 muskets with bayonets;—21 pistols;—16 cutlasses;—9 boarding pikes;—7 powder horns;—2 magazines, with about 100 lbs. of powder cartridges.

"MAHAMOODIE":—2 twelve pounder carronades, with carriages complete;—2 twelve pounder do. do.;—2 twelve pounder medium guns, new, and complete;—2 six pounder medium do., with do. do.;—12 muskets;—12 pistols;—12 new and 5 old boarding pikes;—130 canisters for 12 pounders;—98 do. for 6 do.;—110 round musket cartridges;—90 do. pistol do.;—85 rounds for 12 pounders, in 2 lb. cartridges for service; 60 do. for 6 do. in 1 lb. do.

"WILLIAM":—2 twenty two pounder brass carronades, with carriages, complete;—2 eleven pounder brass do., with do. do.;—2 six pounder iron do., with do. do.;—13 muskets with bayonets;—11 carbines;—12 boarding pikes;—3 magazines, and 2 powder horns;—200 shot of sizes, round and grape.

Inventory of stores appertaining to the above vessels are printed in and circulation.

For conditions of the sale, see handbills.

Macao, 19th August 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MR. WILLIAM WARDROB SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late MR. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and MR. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842.

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MR. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our Establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and MR. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a Partner from the same date.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Capt JOSEPH L. TURNER, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment of said debts to the subscriber who is authorised to receive and give acquittances for the same.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Consular Agent of the U. S. America.

Macao, 22d July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MR. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and MR. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of J MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Mation, 6th Aug., 1841.

• F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUES, or to C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buvoes &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double seawalls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine new clipper built Ship Hope, Capt. CRAWFORD, will sail for the above ports on the 25th inst., and is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE British Bark PORTESQUE, Capt. HALL, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 12th August, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Snip "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," Capt. VIALI, will be despatched for the above ports about the 25th instant. For freight or passage apply to

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

W. H. HARTON.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMONCITO" burthen 200 Tons, Capt. RAMON G. GONZALES. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship CHINA, Capt ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

Macao 21st July, 1842.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt J CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Cant'n.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, capt'n BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWRIE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HELO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. Pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "GITANA," 250 Tons burthen, built at Pangassianing in the year 1840, of the best materials, new coppered only in February this year, and just, bern rigged with first rate cordage—she is now lying in the Inner Harbour of Macao. For further particulars apply to her owner either on board or on shore.

J. SALADO.

Macao, 30th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM FRERIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONALD, Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA" and other LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the Store of the undersigned, *first N. E. house Praga Grande.*
STATIONARY, &c.—Laid and wove Note, Letter, Foolscap, and Copying Paper; Swan and Hambro' Quills; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without Lock and Key; Wallets, with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Water; Bills of Exchange, loose and bound; Office Tape; Steel Letter Holders; "answered" "unanswered" "Private," and plain; Bird Duplex Inkstands; medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing Ink; Playing Cards, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Solar Hanging Lamps; Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Candles; spare Siamumbra and other shades; Lamp cottons; Chimnies; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Huckaback Towels; Napkins; Breakfast, and Dinner services; *Chab's* and *Branah's* patent Detector Disk, Drawer, cupboard, and Pad Locks; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces and Garters; Mevis cotton and woolen half Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves, of sizes and colors; gentlemen's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribband; patent Portable Water closets; Lucifer Matches; Bath Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe; Riding summerest saddle; Bridles, Girths, Martingals, and Whips; 4, 6, 8, and 12 tone Musical Boxes; short shot Belts; Table covers; Counterpanes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Paste; Pate au Dinble; Potted mutton; Ham; Bacon; Pine, Berkeley, and Dutch cheeses; Jam; Jellies; Marmalade; Bottled Prunes;—Syrups.

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose; Jessamin; Marehall; Bouquet; Rezeda; Extract of Flowers; Sweetbrier; Rondeletia; Geranium; citronella rosae; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Bears Grease; Tooth Powder; sponge; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Boxes; Marrow, otto of Roses, and Rezeda Pomade; Balsam of roses; Essence of Tyre; Maccassar and Prince's Kussia oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau de cologne.

Refined Liqueurs.—Essence of Peppermint.
WINES AND LIQUORS.—Superior Brandy, in one and three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale berry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira; Lisbon Wine; Hock; Buccella; Sauterne; Malhusy Madeira; and, Beer and Porter.

MEDICINES.—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, flint, &c.; and may be had retail or whole sale, Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's.
SHERRY in bottle and HHDS.
PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each,
CLARET in do. 6 do.
CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.
apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

Just arrived from London.

ENAMELLED Boots and enamelled Dress Pumps, Ladies enamelled SLIPPERS, STOUT and LIGHT Walking Shoes, 1 Ladies Case fitted with BRUSHES, COLLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., LAVENDER WATER and Extract of MILEFLEUR, PENKNIVES, RAZORS and Razor STROPS, Princes Mixture SNUFF, a COPYING MACHINE complete, RACING SADDLES and BRIDLES complete, Plated Race Spurs, 2 suits of prime HORSE CLOTHES with Hood &c. complete, 1 handsome French GUITAR, Boy's and Girl's riding HATS, Ladies silk BONNETS trimmed & Children's do. do. French & German MERINO black, Fancy Silk Socks, white LINEN of superior quality Genuine, Soaps, &c. &c. For sale by B. dos REMEDIOS Praga Manduco the fourth house passed Dr. Freitas's Dispensary.
Macao, 29th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praga de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UNBELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queens Road, AMERICAN PINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. do. COIR ROPE. CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA." apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. **DALLAS and Co.**

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa.
Cases of BASSES BEER,
La ROSE CLARET,
OILMAN'S STORES,
SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,
Provision Rice,
TABLE RICE,
GRAIN,
COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.
1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKEY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SANSAPARILLA, Spermacetti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to
Macao, 2nd July, 1842 **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—
Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Favine Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.
Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and HHds. PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PAEL ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular."
TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.
CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.
SELTZER WATER new.
OILMAN'S STORES late imports.
BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to **DENT & Co.**
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. L. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.
MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior.
COGNAC BRANDY.
SELTZERWATER and HOCK.
HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.
RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.
Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 60 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
FRANCE.**

APPALLING RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.—The most frightful railway accident that ever happened has just occurred in France. Sunday, the 15th May, was fixed for the celebration of the king's fête at Versailles, with a display of waterworks and fireworks. The waterworks were over at half past five, and there was a rush to the railway trains which just then departed for Paris. That which went by the road along the left bank of the Seine was very long and heavily crowded, and it was dragged by two engines. Between Bellevue and Mendon the axle of the foremost engine broke; and it stopped, the fire and grease-boxes fell to the ground. The second engine passed over the first, crushing the conductor and the stokers; and, being also overthrown, it poured its fire on to that which had fallen from the first engine. Three carriages were dragged upon the ruins of the engines, and broke in all directions. Newly-painted, the carriages caught fire; and the passengers had been locked in! The breaking of parts of the carriages enabled some of the passengers to escape, but about forty were kept fast, and those who survived the first shock perished in the flames, from which the bystanders could not release them. The people in the fourth and the succeeding carriages were severely, and many of them fatally hurt; but they escaped the awful fate of those in the three first. Assistance was immediately sent for, and as quickly as possible the prefect of police galloped to the place with twenty medical men. At this time the scene resembled a field of battle: some of those locked up in the carriages perished shrieking for water; the frantic bystanders, and those who were not rendered incapable by hurts or terror, were busied in extricating the dead, the dying, and the mutilated; amputations were performed on the spot; and wounds were dressed; in the mean time people were borne from the field on litters and hastily procured substitutes, to the Royal Chateau at Mendon, to private houses, and to a steam-boat on the Seine, in order to be taken to Paris. By a late account, which seems carefully compiled, in the *Moniteur Parisien*, the number of dead up to that time is stated at fifty-two or fifty-three, and the number of wounded, previously reckoned at a hundred and fifty, at no more than forty. The removal of the burnt bodies was a task of the most painful kind: in some cases the bodies appear to have been so calcined and fused, as it were, together, that they could not be removed separately; and in the first lump of destroyed humanity the only portion that could be distinguished was the foot of a female. As soon as possible, troops were brought to the place, to aid and keep order; priests came to administer consolation to the dying; several Government officials gave directions and undertook responsibility; and, in short, all seems to have been done, after the catastrophe, that humanity or propriety could dictate.

Several incidents are cited which show the terrible nature of the calamity. The Academy of Sciences appointed a Committee to inquire whether or not Admiral d'Urville, the circumnavigator, was among the victims: he was found among the dead, so mutilated that he was only to be recognized by M. Dumoustier, who knew his skull from having taken phenological casts of it! The Admiral's wife and son, a lad, died with him. A family of eleven persons were altogether missing. A young lady, who was in a carriage with an uncle and some other relations, was thrown out, whether by the accident or by her friends she did not know; all her relatives perished. One man was deprived of memory by fright. Some of the escapes were remarkable. Mr Henry Bulwer had tried to obtain a seat, but found every place full. The Duke de Montpensier, the King's youngest son, went by the train to a short distance from Versailles, and then got out. A son of the Duc Decazes was in the train, but was placed in one of the last carriages. Mr Chambolles, a Deputy and chief editor of the *Siècle*, was on the point of entering the train with three sons, when a friend offered to take them home in his private carriage. A country merchant succeeded in breaking out of one of the carriages, and in dragging out his wife and daughter; and finally, though severely wounded himself, in saving eight other persons. Mr George, an Englishman, the engineer in charge of the second engine, perished of suffocation, in his efforts to save the passengers locked up in the carriages.

One of the most afflicting results of the accident is the case of Mr Brice, a merchant from Nantes. He has lost both his legs and both his arms, and remains a mere trunk with the head upon it. In the endeavours to draw him out of the fire, the hook of the pole which was used caught him by the mouth, which was dreadfully lacerated. Nevertheless, he has recovered his senses and his speech, and is able to give a relation of the horrors he has undergone. He was accompanied by the nephew of Mr Sicard, a merchant of the Rue Thibautode, and a traveller of the house, who had arrived only three days before from Nîmes, both of whom were by his side, but perished in the flames.

Two stokers, at first stupefied by the smoke, and then calcined by the fire, remained for a considerable time after they had expired standing at their post, grasping the tools they had been using. An old soldier, taken alive from the fire, with an arm broken, a deep wound in his side, and his head bleeding from a cut, refused all aid exclaiming, "Never mind me; I shall do well enough, I am in no pain, but go and save my son and my brother, who are in that wagon," pointing at the same time with his mutilated arm. A young woman snatched alive from the middle of the flames, cried out for her husband, describing his dress the colour of his coat, and adding that he wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. At the same time he lay burnt to death at her feet, and a humane bystander recognising him by her description, threw his handkerchief over the remains to save her from the horror of the sight. Mr Guillard, a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, succeeded in getting through the window of the door of the carriage in which he was, and was able to run about fifty paces from the scene of the disaster, and then dropped down dead.

An eye-witness has communicated the following details:—"At half-past five I took my place in a first-class train for Paris. Just as we were on the point of starting, one of the stokers passed, and said with a laugh, 'We have three engines—there are no stoppages—we shall go on famously.' We did go on quickly, for in less than ten minutes we were half-way on the road. The train from Paris passed. I had but just turned round, when I felt a violent shock. Two others followed, then stopped. First there was a dead silence, then the most dreadful cries. Still I thought the danger passed, as nothing moved, but it was only after I had with much trouble succeeded in forcing my way out of the window that I found the dreadful position we were in. The engines, the coal carriage, and the four or five first wagons were in an immense heap of ruins, under which more than 100 passengers lay buried. Some succeeded in disengaging themselves from the ruins, and ran about in agony. But soon the spectacle became still more terrific; this heap became a furnace. The burning coal, excited by the violence of the wind, had spread itself to the mass of overturned carriages, in which the passengers were burning. I there saw a lady above the whole; she was caught by the middle between some fragments of wagons, which had carried her five yards above the ground. Her arms were free, and she threw them about in her agony, calling for assistance. We made a thousand efforts to reach her, but the burning furnace on all sides separated us from her, and not one drop of water to extinguish it. The flames reached her; when, seeing that there was no hope, she seemed to resign herself. I saw her raise her eyes to heaven, then cover them with her hands, and remain immovable, suffering herself to be burnt without uttering a single cry. Her dress and black scarf burnt slowly; her veil and straw bonnet were soon consumed. The unfortunate woman seemed about thirty."

ROLL CALL ABOVE.—When Marshall Soult was told successively of the deaths of Human, Heymes, Moncey Clausel, Aguado, &c. he exclaimed, "On fait l'appel à haut!" It is roll-call above. And death has indeed been busy with the veterans of war, statesmanship, and letters.

The French papers state that the corvette *Coguette*, lying at Brest, was about to be put under orders for the China seas, and, it was believed, would go in company with the *Belle Poule*, commanded by Prince de Joinville, with despatches and presents from the French Court to the Emperor of China.

From the Bombay Times.

THE DISASTERS IN AFGHANISTAN. CURIOUS PARALLELS.

Our dreadful disaster in Afghanistan resembles in different degrees two severe defeats (both which were subsequently revenged, if not repaired) sustained by the Romans in the very acme of their power. One was that of Quintilius Varus in Germany. "Hic" (Varus), says the historian, "postea Germanico exercitui prefectus, dum fœderibus super iis plus satis confidit, et a belli cogitatione se convertit, repente ab Arminio circumventus cum tribus legionibus obtruncatur." His death is lamented by Horace (l. i, car. 24) and the exclamation of Augustus, even in his dreams, will occur to the classical reader, "Vare, redde legiones." The bones of the slaughtered troops were found in a subsequent expedition of their countrymen, bleached by the rain and sunshine of forty years, as recorded by Tacitus.

But the other calamity so strongly resembles that

which England has just sustained in all its circumstances, that we are induced to recommend it to general attention. It is the defeat of Crassus in Parthia. The events are similar, they spring from the same causes, and occurred in or near the very same spot; for the Parthian empire, if it deserve that name under Surenas, must have been nearly identical with Cabool. It is impossible to gather here afresh all the particulars as recorded in Dion Cassius, Appian, and Plutarch's Life of Crassus; we shall copy them from *Hooker's Roman History*. The very index of the chapter in the work of this voluminous compiler might be literally adopted by the future historian of the British disaster. It is in these words:—"Crassus makes war upon the Parthians. The enterprise unjust; the war unfortunate."—Vol. 9. ch. vii.

"The first news from abroad, after the inauguration of the Consul, was of the ill success of Crassus's hostile expedition into the Parthian territories—a war commenced without any order or explicit permission from the Senate, and to which the insatiable avarice of the Roman General was the sole motive. The Republic had, first by Syria, and afterwards by Pompey, made leagues of peace and amity with the Parthians, and had never complained of any infraction of them; so that this people, having no reason to apprehend an invasion, had made no preparations against it. Crassus therefore, beginning his march soon after his arrival in the east, passed the Euphrates, over a bridge of boats, without opposition, overran a great part of Mesopotamia, and possessed himself of several towns, which, being most of them Grecian colonies, averse to the Parthian government, readily submitted to him.

"As soon as the season of the year permitted, Crassus, strengthened by a thousand Gallic horse, which his son Publius brought him from Cæsar's army, drew all his forces together, in order to prosecute the war against the Parthians, who had now got ready a very great army for their defence. But, before they entered upon action, ambassadors were sent from Orodes, the Parthian King, to the Roman General, to ask for what reason he made war upon him. Crassus answered with haughtiness, that he would declare his reason when he should come to Seleucia. The King, on the return of his ambassadors, finding war to be unavoidable, divided his army into two parts, marched in person with one of them towards the borders of Armenia, and sent the other, under the command of Surenas, the most illustrious of all his nobles, and a most accomplished general, into Mesopotamia; who, immediately after his arrival there, re-took some of those places of which Crassus had possessed himself the year before. The garrisons that escaped to the Roman camp filled it with a terrible report of the number, power, and strength of the enemy, which cast a damp upon the whole army, and sank the courage not only of the common soldiers, but of the General officers.

"While Crassus was considering on this advice (some given him by Cassius), there came to him a crafty Arabian, who diverted him entirely from following it. He was the head of an Arabian tribe (such as the Greeks called Phylarchs, and the present Arabs, Sheiks), and having formerly served under Pompey, was well known to many in the Roman army, and looked on as their friend; for which reason he had been made choice of and sent by Surenas to act this part. He is by different authors called by different names; but, whatever his name was, he effectually dissuaded Crassus from following the good advice given him by Cassius. He told the Roman General that the Parthians durst not stand before him; that he had nothing to do for the gaining an absolute victory over them but to march on; and he offered himself for a guide to conduct him the shortest way to the enemy. Crassus, deceived by the fair words, and fooled by the flattery, of this man, accepted of his offer, and so was led by him into the open plains of Mesopotamia; and although Cassius and others suspected the guide of treachery, and therefore pressed Crassus to follow him no longer, but to retreat to the mountains, where he might best be able to baffle the power of the Parthian horse, yet he still continued in his delusion, till at length the traitor, having brought him into a sandy desert, where the Parthians might have all the advantage in a battle, rode off to Surenas and acquainted him with what he had done, adding, that now was the time to attack the Romans, who were come to deliver themselves into his hands. Nor was it very long before Crassus perceived his error. While he was making forced marches, fearing nothing but that the enemy should escape him, his scout came back full speed to inform him that the Parthians were advancing in prodigious numbers, in good order, and with much confidence.

"In this extremity young Crassus, who manifested throughout the engagement an heroic bravery, had recourse to this Gallic cavalry as his last resource, and so well managed as with these to force the Parthian pikemen to a close fight; but the match was very unequal.

"They at length resolved to rejoin if possible the main body of the army. Carrying with them young Crassus, grievously wounded in many places, they made to a small sandy hill not far from them.

"The young General, disdaining to desert his troops and attempt a precipitate flight, to which some advised him, and being deprived by a wound of the use of his own hand, commanded his armour-bearer to run

him through. Most of the nobles who had accompanied him killed themselves. The rest were all slain by the enemy, except about 500, who fell alive into their hands. The Parthians cut off the head of young Crassus, and, taking it with them, marched to attack the Proconsul.

"The Parthians, though apprized of Crassus's retreat, waited for day, according to their custom. Then entering the Roman camp, they massacred the sick and wounded, to the amount of about 4,000 men. Many of the Roman soldiers they likewise overtook and slaughtered in the plain; particularly four cohorts which had lost their way in the dark. Out of these, only 20 men escaped. It is said that the invincible courage with which they defended themselves struck their assailants with such admiration, that they voluntarily opened to them a free passage to Carræ.

"Surenas being told, as he approached that city, of a rumour which prevailed that Crassus and the principal men of the Romans had all made their escape, began to fear the loss of what he esteemed the chief fruit of his victory. To know the truth, he ordered one of his people who could speak Latin to go near the walls, and in his name invite Crassus and Cassius to a conference with him. This messenger was attended by some Arabians, who having formerly served in the Roman army, knew the persons of both. Cassius appeared upon the walls, and was told that Surenas consented to make peace with the Romans on the condition of their evacuating Mesopotamia. The proposal, as affairs then stood, appeared to the Roman Quæstor far from being disadvantageous; he promised, therefore, to report it to the General. The Parthian, having thus learnt what he wanted to know, laughed at the credulity of the Romans; and the next day, while he was preparing to attack the place, gave them to understand that, if they would obtain leave to retire in safety, they must deliver up to him Crassus and Cassius. No thought remained now but of running away in the dark; and it was necessary to keep this resolution concealed till the moment of execution. Crassus, once more fatally deceived, imparted the secret to a traitor, named Andromachus, and even took the same traitor for his guide. Andromachus sent advice to Surenas of what was intended; and, in order to complete the destruction of the Roman army, contrived to lead them, by ways so indirect such windings and turnings, that they gained but little ground in a long march; and at length he brought them into a place full of ditches and enclosures. Many began now to suspect treachery, and would follow him no further. Cassius, with 500 horse, returning to Carræ, provided himself there with some Arabian guides who faithfully conducted him and his followers into Syria.

"Surenas, perceiving the ardour of his own soldiers to abate, apprehending that, if the Romans should spin out the battle till night, they might then gain the mountains and be safe for the future from his attacks, had again recourse to his wonted craft. He suffered some prisoners to escape, before whom the Parthians, discouraging with one another, had designedly said, that their King was far from intending an implacable war with the Romans, and would be glad to regain their friendship by treating Crassus with generosity. That this stratagem might more easily take effect, he ceased hostilities, and, attended by his principal officers, advanced in pacific guise toward the hill, having his bow unbent, and holding out his hand as a friend to Crassus, whom he invited to a treaty of accommodation. The King, he said, having much against his will, made the Romans sensible of his power, and of the bravery of his troops, is now disposed to give them proofs of his clemency and goodness, by suffering them to retire in safety. Crassus, who saw no reason for so sudden a change, was not deceived; his soldiers were, and notwithstanding all he could say to persuade them to have patience till night, when they might make a retreat to the mountains, they sedulously, and with threats compelled him to accept of Surenas's invitation.

"Certain heralds from Surenas, having accosted him with profound respect, desired him, in the Greek language, to send somebody before to see that the Parthian General and his retinue were without arms. Crassus answered, that if he had retained the least concern for his life, he would never have put himself into their hands. However, to learn what appearance things had, he sent forward two men, who were to bring him word. These were instantly seized by Surenas's order, who then, attended by his principal officers, coming up to him, with an air of astonishment, said, How! what an indecent sight is this! a Roman General on foot, and we on horseback! 'No error committed on either side,' answered Crassus, 'each follows the custom of his country.' 'From this moment,' said the Parthian, 'there is a league of amity between the King my master and the Roman people; but it must be put in writing; for you Romans are very apt to forget your engagements and covenants. Let us go, therefore, and finish the treaty on the banks of the Euphrates.' Crassus hereupon ordered a horse to be brought him. 'There is no need,' said Surenas, 'the King makes you a present of one; and immediately a horse with rich trappings was led to him, and he was forcibly put into the saddle; some of Surenas's attendants, switching the horse to hasten him forward. The

Romans now saw plainly that the purpose of the Parthian was to take Crassus alive. Octavius therefore seized the bridle of the horse and stopt him. Petronius and their other officers surrounded their General, putting themselves in a posture to defend him. A tumult and scuffle ensued. Octavius killed one of the Parthian ground and was himself killed by a stroke of a lance run into his back. Crassus himself fell dead quickly after; But whether he was despatched by the hand on an enemy or of a friend who would preserve him from the disgrace of becoming a prisoner, is uncertain.

"Sarena by fair words, notwithstanding the experience which the Romans had of his perfidy, decoyed many of those who had remained on the hill to surrender themselves prisoners. The most courageous waited for the night to attempt a retreat; but of these few escaped, the rest being intercepted by the Arabs, who scourd the country with that intent. In the several actions and disasters of this war the Romans are said to have lost 20,000 men killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. It was one of the greatest blows that Rome had ever received from a foreign enemy, and for which she was ever after meditating revenge."

From the Bombay Times, 9th July.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SHAH SOOJAH'S ARMY.

We have reprinted entire, under our Bengal head, the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough dissolving the Contingent Force of the Shah Soojah;—that most costly and delusive of pageants, by which we endeavoured to cheat ourselves and the world into the belief that the exiled Sovereign of Afghanistan entered his country at the head of his own troops, and surrounded by his own subjects; troops which we enlisted, paid, and appointed; and which were no more his, save in name, than so many regiments of the Company's regular army. The folly of ever exiling this force into existence was well ridiculed by Colonel Dennie, in a way indeed never forgotten or forgiven him; destroying as it did, the efficiency of so much of the service as required to be drawn upon for officers to drill raw levies which could not be made available when the first campaign was at an end, to obtain the name of the Shah's Contingent!

CANDAHAR.—Letters have been received from Candahar to the 12th, and Quetta to the 16th, but they contain no news beyond the intimation that the 13th N. I., with the convoy, had reached Killa Abdoolah in safety, and without the slightest opposition. The detachment from Candahar had met them, as agreed upon, on the higher side of the Kojuck Pass, and taken charge of the camels and treasure meant for General Nott. Stores are rapidly collecting for the use of the Candahar force.

The following is an extract of our latest Candahar letter containing any news of note:—

"Candahar, June 9th, 1842.—This morning we marched out of the Town, and have joined Colonel Wymer's Force encamped under the walls. We leave this to-morrow morning; we are provisioned for eighteen days. The Force consists of Leslie's Troop Horse Artillery, Blood's 9 pr. battery (both making 9 Guns); Detachments Skinner's and Christie's Horse; the 16th and 9th Bengal N. I. 3rd Light Cavalry, and Light Battalion Bombay N. I. There must be about 1000 Cavalry and 2000 Infantry. There are also some Sappers and Miners. It is supposed we are to destroy a number of Forts belonging to the chiefs fighting against us, withdraw the garrison at Ghirisk; and then return. After that our stay at Candahar will, I believe, not be long, as I think there will not be any of this Force here on the 31st July.

"We all go in high spirits, anticipating that our excursion will be a very pleasant one. I am glad that General Nott has mixed up Bengal and Bombay Troops together.

JELLALABAD.—The subjoined letter contains intelligence only a single day later than that given in our last from General Pollock's camp; but in it will be found statements worthy of a careful perusal. It is no wonder that writers at a distance from the scene of action should disagree with each other in their opinions as to the measures about to be pursued by General Pollock, when those in camp are so widely at variance with each other as the writer whose communication we subjoin, and the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*. We have the fullest reliance in the views of our own correspondent, and much respect at the same time for the honesty and general accuracy of that of our contemporary; though we think his ideas as to the possibility of an advance on Cabool inadmissible;

Jellalabad, Snandy, June 12, 1842.

"Every one in Camp will have it that by the end of the present week the Force will be on the move—that is, part of it towards Peshawur; and that we will all have left this by to-day fortnight: it is even said that Pollock has received his instructions, but that he will not mention what they are for fear of its becoming generally known that we are to retreat: this however I do not believe: but I must say I credit the report that we are to return, and as far as I can see, the sooner we are out of the country the better as Government, notwithstanding their grand notifications, either have not the means or cannot keep us supplied with what is requisite, viz. Carriage. The few Camels (some 350) last dispatched from Ferozepore have all disappeared some where near the Attock, and left the officer (Lieut. Trower) with the entrenching Tools he was escorting up, in that neighbourhood without the means of moving: this shows that if Camels were even procurable to the number required, no inducement will make the Surwans come to this country. It is now exactly a month since the General's letter asking for final instructions went off to Lord Ellenborough, and the reply might have been here two days ago. If we are to return at once I hope the order will arrive to-morrow or next day, as the moon will be favorable for marching at night in about 8 days' time, and it would be a great thing to be able to take advantage of it to get through the Khybur.—not that there is any chance of our being forced to fight our way back, as I believe there is not a living soul to be seen the whole way except our own detachments, who are already placed at Dhakha, Lundekhana, and Allee Masjid with abundance of supplies. It is now known to be quite true that the Barukzy party have got the upperhand at Cabool, and that Mahomed Ukhbar has succeeded in getting a footing in the Hala Hissar. Some 400 of Futeh Jung's Hindoostanes are said to be still holding out in the upper part of it: they must however have given in long ere this, as the Gateways &c. are all in the possession of Sirdara friendly to Mahomed Ukhbar. The Prisoners have been taken to some place two marches beyond Cabool, but no certain information regarding them has, that I know of, been received for some time, and I am afraid that we have now less chance than ever of getting hold of them. Nothing I believe will induce the Chiefs to give them up as long as we are in the country, and it is only to be hoped that when they find we are fairly off, and money is all they can expect, that a round sum may be accepted for them, but I doubt if that will even succeed without the restoration of the Dost. We have now got a delightful change in the weather—no dust, and the temperature in our houses quite pleasant. The Sikh Force are encamped on the Peshawur side of Jellalabad about 4 a mile from us: they have 4 Regiments of Infantry, 6 Guns, and some Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Golab Sing: we hear they have some more Regiments on the way up; and it is currently believed that Jellalabad is to be made over to them when we leave"

LETTER POSTAGE.

No. 988 of 1842.

To the Post Master, Macao.

Sir,—I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to recover from the editor of the Canton Register (rupees 129 a) twelve rupees and nine annas being ship postage due on 195 newspapers dispatched by him per "Eleanor," which sailed from your port on the 26th April last, and remit the amount to this office at your earliest convenience. The newspapers will be forwarded by the next overland mail to England.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. ESCOMBE,

Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office,
28th June, 1842.

Government Agency Office,

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose you a letter, which I have received from the Acting Post Master General of Bombay, requesting I will recover from you the sum of (rupees 129 a) twelve rupees and nine annas, being the ship postage due on 195 newspapers.

I beg you will have the goodness either to pay the amount to the bearer, or remit it to this office at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN RICKETT,

Government Agent.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

SUBSCRIBERS IN CHINA TO THE AFFGHAN RELIEF FUND.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart	Rupees 500
Major George Alexander Malcolm, 3d drag.	200
Richard Wooman, esq.	100
Capt. J. Ramsay, Eng. N. I. D. A. C. G.	100
J. R. Morrison, e-q. Chinese Sec & Interpreter 200	
A. R. Johnston, dpty. govr. of Hongkong.	200
W. Leslie, esq., (paid in Calcutta, 4th July)	200
D. L. Burn, esq.	100
Thomas D. Neave, esq.	25
Charles Board, esq.	20
Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, esq.	50
John Leathley, esq.	20
William Lane, esq.	10
John Smith, esq.	10
Nasserwanjee Dorabjee M. esq.	10
Manackjee Nanabhoy, esq.	10
C. Fearon, esq.	50
J. Holliday, esq.	25
W. Blenkin, esq.	25
John Middleton, esq.	25
Henry Pybus, esq.	25
J. F. Edger, esq.	25
John Slade, esq.	10

*London Monthly Overland Mail Bombay Courier
Extraordinary, May 6, 1842.*

MAILS TO CHINA.—The uncertain conveyance of letters from the principal ports of India to China, induced the East India and China association in Feb. last—a time when the merchants connected with the Chinese trade were very uneasy respecting their property—to address a letter to the treasury, requesting that mails might be taken to China by her majesty's ships. They had frequently been in the habit of sending their letters by the merchants' ships direct to China, but these means had likewise proved uncertain, and therefore they sought the additional assistance of the navy. To its application, the association has just received the following answer, of which it is desirable the merchants at the ports of Glasgow and Liverpool should be aware that they may avail themselves of the opportunities offered:—

"Treasury Chambers, April 12th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 15th of February last, requesting that mails may be sent to China by her majesty's ships, I am commanded by the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury to acquaint you that my lords have requested the lords of admiralty to inform the postmaster-general when any such opportunities offer.

"I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

"The East Indian and China Association Cowper's Court, Cornhill."

It should be observed that the long interval which has elapsed between the date of the application and the above reply has occasioned some surprise, as the matter was so very simple that there seemed scarcely a reason why an answer could not have been given at once.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 20th Aug. 1842.

The *Harlequin* from Calcutta arrived early in the week, with dates, it is said, to the 7th July; we have not however received by her any later papers than we had before been in possession of. We have had during the week no other arrivals of any interest from the western part of the world.

No accounts yet from the North! our latest being still of the 26th June from the Yangtsekiang or about seven weeks old. Something of importance must have been done in all this time, and we may hope that a seramboot will soon arrive with the intelligence. We can hardly credit the report which comes from Canton that a truce to last for 30 days

has been agreed on to wait for the Emperor's reply to Elepoo's despatches, for that would be acting over again the farce of 1840 and 41. Yet, it cannot be denied that the conduct of this expedition is one of the most difficult, and that there may be good reasons for arresting for a while the military progress of the expedition. Hitherto the Chinese have opposed but passive resistance to the attacks of the English, and the towns taken from them and afterwards again abandoned, seem to have made no impression whatever. It is impossible to say how far they may carry this indifference—and it is at same time impracticable to garrison those towns that may be taken, and they of course as soon as the English leave them, revert again under Chinese rule. The empire is of such immense extent, and its different provinces apparently so independent of each other, that a blow dealt in one is hardly, if at all, felt in the other; and so indifferent seem the Chinese about their countrymen at a distance, that beyond a vague suspicion that their nation is very populous, and that the Emperor's dominions are without bounds, they care not to know. The knowledge of a Chinese rarely extends beyond the town or village he dwells in, to all beyond he is generally insensible. This indifference of the people towards each other, will enable the general government to prolong its passive resistance much longer than could reasonably have been supposed, for although those who actually have suffered from the attacks of the English, may murmur, and accuse the weakness of their government as the cause of their misfortune, their complaints, unseconded by the mass of the people are not likely much to influence the Emperor's councils. We should think that H. M. Plenipotentiary was fully aware of this disposition of the people, and the uselessness of taking their towns to be restored again; and that before resorting to more active and effectual warfare, he has once more tried what negotiation may effect. The force is in a favorable position, threatening the second city of the Empire, and commanding the mouths of the great canal, so as to be able effectually to block up that highroad of China, by which a great part of the revenue of the Empire is conveyed to the Capital. Should negotiation again fail, we suppose Nanking will immediately be taken possession of, although it seems to us this should have been the first step, and then the only way remaining of compelling the Emperor to a peace would be the occupation of a province by the army and of the English taking its civil government into their own hands. This would, we believe, very soon sufficiently rouse the jealousy of the Imperial government to render it anxious, on almost any terms, to get rid of the hateful strangers. The extent of the Empire, and its distance from England and India, whence on that account no very large invading armies can be sent, seem to render a contraction of the theatre of the war altogether necessary, and the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangnan are a field extensive enough for the operations of the landforce now there.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.—After having written the above we hear of the arrival of the *Amelia Thompson* and *Herald* transports from Chusan, bringing dates, the latter it is said, to the 6th August. We have seen no letters later than the 29th July, at which time no authentic accounts from the expedition, later than the 26th June, had been received. There were however among the Chinese reports that Nanking had been taken by the English, and ransomed for an enormous sum; so large indeed was the sum reported by the Chinese, that on that account chiefly the writers of the letters we allude to, would not admit of its truth. It was at same time said that negotiations for peace had been entered into between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Government. We leave to our readers to judge of the probability of the truth of such reports; they disagree considerably with those we have lately heard from Canton, and are almost too favorable to believe them to be true. From Chusan we hear that about 900 men of H. M. 49th and 55th Regiments were there left in garrison, but that British way had not been extended beyond the town and suburbs. Kidnapping was again the order of the day, and four or five privateers had been carried off by the Chinese. On one occasion a party of five Chinese were just about bagging a sepooy, when they were discovered, and two of them taken, who, upon the fullest evidence, were convicted of the crime, and hung; an example which, if it had been resorted to at an earlier period,

would have prevented the kidnapping of many on the island of Chusan and at Ningpo and elsewhere. We hear, that from the injudicious use of unripe fruit, sickness was not unfrequent at Chusan.

HONGKONG.—We regret to learn that either the climate or too liberal potatoes of Samshoo are causing the deaths of many of the soldiers of whom no less than 47 were buried last month. Surely, if the use of Samshoo is so dangerous, effective means to prevent access to it might be adopted. We hope that as the Commander of the garrison no longer lives on board ship, the condition of the soldiers and their health will have the attentive consideration of the present authorities.

It is said that the two Hong merchants, Howqua's son and Samqua, have been ordered to return to Canton forthwith by the Emperor, as their presence could be of no use. In consequence messengers have been despatched to recall them from their journey to Nanking.

It is reported that the Lieut. Governor as well as some other officers of the Canton local Government have been degraded, continuing however in their offices, to afford them opportunity of retrieving their character. We have not heard what may be the cause of their punishment.

There is at present, we are told, only H. M. S. *Blenheim* in the port of Hongkong, the other ships having been ordered to anchorages in the neighbourhood.

There has been very bad weather in the Palawan passage as far north as Manila, and some vessels we are sorry to hear have been lost in consequence.

The *Ann*, Macalpine, which left here with a cargo of teas for London on the 27th May, struck upon a coral reef (not laid down in the Chart) to the westward of the port of Samboangan in the Basilan Straits. (The Island of Santa Cruz bearing E. N. E. about 5 miles) on the evening of the 15th June, and remained on it till the next morning when she was got off, and carried into Samboangan, where it was found impossible to repair any injuries she might have received, and the Spanish governor refused her assistance to get to Manila, where it might be done. The Captain however fortunately obtained assistance from two British ships he met with, and, we are told, in their company made the best of his way to Soerabaya where she has safely arrived, and will be repaired. After striking, the vessel made 12½ inches water per hour.

The following is extract from a letter from Manila from which it will be seen that intelligence had there been received of the loss of a vessel supposed to be the *Christina*, Birkett, which left here for Bombay on the 8th June, with a large quantity of Treasure. Other letters from Manila mention that only four lascars of all the crew were saved. The next arrival from Manila will no doubt bring full particulars.

Manila, 2d August, 1842.

"Information has been brought to Manila of the loss of an English vessel, which the Spaniards call the "*Christina*" on the Palawan Coast. The vessel was a total wreck and it is said the Captain, first Officer, and some Passengers were lost in trying to make the shore. A part of the Crews has been saved, and are on their way to Manila. There are some Lascars amongst them, which makes us conclude the vessel to have been the "*Christina*" from China to Bombay."

"There is also a report of another English vessel having been lost in the Straits of S. Bernardino, but this wants confirmation. We have had three weeks of a continued gale from South West, in which the Isabel Segunda has been driven on shore and it is feared irreparably damaged."

We have copied from the "Register" a list of subscribers in China to the Caubul relief fund.

We regret to see so scanty a list, but suppose it has not yet made its round everywhere, and that many desirous of contributing have not seen the subscription list. We would recommend to the parties charged with the collection that the list be more generally circulated.

We perceive that the Postmaster of Bombay has commissioned the Postmaster in China to recover from the Editor of the *Canton Register* the sum of Rs. 12.9, amount of postage incurred on 195 newspapers sent to Bombay to be forwarded overland. With the reasons, why our cotemporary refuses to pay this sum, we have not at present anything to do, but as he supposes that he has been singled out, no similar demand having been made on us, we may state that we do not forward the papers to our subscribers in England via Bombay, but always direct, with the exception of one only to the under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that we presume to be privileged. It certainly were much to be wished that Newspapers should be free of the ship-postage at least at Bombay, to ensure for them a speedy passage to England; under the present arrangement it is impossible to send them by that route, except the Post-office here, were, as is the case in Singapore and Hongkong empowered to receive pre-payment for such papers or letters, an arrangement which it is very desirable should be made.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last the guild of Carpenters in Macao, had a procession in honor of their tutelary deity called Loh-pan (which may be also translated "an old board"), and although we have witnessed many similar festivities in China, we never saw one that was so well got up in all its parts. Generally the vestments of those officiating on such occasions, such as banner-bearers and others, although dressed in silk and embroidery, the dresses are borrowed for the occasion, and having seen much service are rather the worse for wear; moreover, they are put upon the poorest ragamuffins that can be found, whose unclad dirty lower extremities make a sad contrast with the finery on their shoulders. In the procession we are speaking of, this was differently managed. The standard, and banner-bearers, men at arms etc., were all journeymen carpenters, each dressed in new party colored silk and embroidered crape, in clean stockings and handsome embroidered shoes, whilst the master carpenters attended the procession in dresses of ceremony with mandarin caps, and strutted their part of the performance to perfection. The banners and canopies were of the most splendid description, crape and velvet embroidered with silk and gold, of very great size, and many of them displayed for the first time. After a long succession of these banners and canopies intersected by men at arms, bearing all sorts of Chinese weapons, fashioned however of less offending metal than iron, and by many bands of music, of which all the musicians were dressed in white robes of ceremony, followed several children and youths, splendidly dressed, on horseback; then came three platforms on each of which were a boy and a girl, to represent we believe genii, very beautifully dressed, and pretty looking; and the procession was concluded by an enormous dragon, perhaps 150 feet long, so contrived that the bearers who walked under it were covered by its ample folds, and the animal seemed in its serpentine movements to glide unaided through the streets, whilst its monstrous jaws high above the heads of the spectators, opening and shutting, seemed to threaten destruction to all beholders; and to avert its seeming rage, a warrior with a large mace in his hands, kept retreating before it, threatening to strike it. Whenever the procession passed any Chinese public office it was welcomed by the firing of guns and crackers, and the salute fired in its honor from the Chinese shipping in the inner harbour was almost deafening. But the Chinese seem to be fond of all sorts of noises that are discordant to the nicer European ear, and the whole native population had on this occasion come into the streets to see the sight, whilst everywhere the windows were filled with female spectators. We hope that this short sketch of this religious ceremony will not prove uninteresting to our readers, particularly those at a distance, as illustrative of the customs of this singular people.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINHAE, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

„ Blonde, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.

„ Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.

„ Endymion, 44, „ the honble F. W. Grey.

„ Calliope, 28, „ A. L. Kuper,

„ North Star, 26, „ Sir J. E. Home, Bart.

„ Herald, 26, „ J. Nias, C. B.

„ Dido, 20, „ the hon'ble H. Keppell.

„ Pelican, 18, „ Napier.

„ Modeste, 18, comr. Watson.

„ Harlequin, 18, „ the honble F. Hastings.

„ Columbine, 16, „ Morhead.

„ Childers, 16, „ Halsted.

„ Clio, 16, „ E. Troubridge.

„ Wanderer, 16, „ Freemantle.

„ Algerine, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.

„ Royalist, 10, „ Chetwood.

„ Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

„ Starling, 6, comr. Kellott.

„ Lady Bentinck, „ Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.

Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.

Sapphire, „ Cole.

Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.

Rattlesnake,

Alligator,

STEAMERS,

H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,

„ Sesostris, comr. Ormsby,

„ Auckland, „ Ethersey, I. N.

„ Tenasserim, „ Wall, I. N.

„ Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.

„ Pluto, „ Tudor, R. N.

„ Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.

„ Medusa, „ Hewett, I. N.

„ Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.

„ Proserpine, comr. Hough, R. N.

„ Memnon, „ Powell.

H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.

„ Driver, „ Farmer.

AT AMOY.

H.M.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.

„ Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)

„ Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

„ Blenheim, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.

„ Vindictive, 50, capt. Nicholas, C. C.

„ Nimrod, 18, comr. Glasse.

„ Wolverine, 16, capt. Johnson.

„ Cruiser, 16, comr. Peatse.

„ Hazard, 16, „ Bell.

„ Serpent, 16, „ Nevill.

„ Young Hebe, 4, „ Wood.

H. C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Rose,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

August, 15, (Sp.) *Consuelo*, Blanco, Manila.

—, (B.) *Felicity*, McDonald, Bombay.

16, „ *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Bombay.

17, „ *Madura*, Mylne, Calcutta and Singapore.

17, (B.) *Amelia Thomson*, —, Chusan.

17, „ *Herald*, —, do.

August, SAILED

15, (B.) *Cleopatra*, Farly, London.

16, (A.) *Cincinnati*, Wilson, New York.

17, „ *Robert Fulton*, McMichael, Philadelphia.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—*We'come*.

For Bombay.—*Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*.

For Sing. & Cal.—*Hope*, on the 25th of this month.

For Sing. & Bombay.—*Queen Victoria*, will be despatched on the 22nd.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Dovecot*, Devon, *Elizabeth*, Pink, *Mary Ann*, Edie, *Claudine*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*, Jackson, *Bolivar*, *Matilda*, *Geo. Wallis*, Lord Lowther, *Adelaide*, John Bibby, *Zenobia*, *Athenian*, Parrock Hall, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*, *Ursula*, *Bella*, *Marina*, John O'Gaunt, *Will o' the Wisp*, *Liverpool*.

From Bombay,—*Drongan*, *Island Queen*, *Asia*, *Diana*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Hy Davidson*, *Hebrides*, *Kirkman*, *Finlay*, *Thetis*, *St. Lawrence*, *Wm Sharples*, *Wm. Hyde*, *John Moor*, *Helena*, *Bombay Castle*, *Prince Regent*.

From Calcutta,—*Dido*, *Clown*, *Intrepid*, *Victory*, *Cowarjee Family*, *Framjee Cowarjee*, *Morr. Coringa Packet*, *Bengal Packet*, *Ariel*, *Weraff*, *Mary Anne*, *Hero*, *Pelorus*.

From Singapore,—*Camdien*, *Sarah Bedford*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th June, SINGAPORE, 2d August.

UNITED STATES, May 18, MANILA, 2d August.

CALCUTTA, 7th July, AMOY,

BOMBAY, 10th July, CHUSAN, 6th August,

JAVA, 10th July.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Arno,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arrow,	—	Geare,	—
Aretbusa,	—	Christians,	C. Fearon.
Agueda,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Andromache,	—	Butchard,	Turner & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Batcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Asiatic,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	—
Br. Sovereign,	493	Cow,	—
Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
*Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Cadet,	—	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.
*China,	524	Robertson	Russell and Co.
Cacique,	—	Mow,	C. Fearon.
*Chebar,	—	Harrison,	Lindsay and Co.
Claudine,	—	Norris,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Catherine,	—	Brown,	—
*Charles Forbes,	990	Wills, [ger	—
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	—
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	—
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.

*England,	—	Bokely,	Lindsay and Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Edinburgh,	—	Paterson,	—
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
*Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Fr. Spaight,	—	Winn,	—
*Fortescue,	259	Hall,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Forteen,	294	Baddeley,	—
Felicity,	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
*Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	—
Grecian,	—	Watt,	Lindsay and Co.
*Gulnare,	—	wilonghy	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	—
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	—
Hongkong,	—	Whetten,	—
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hope,	—	Crawford,	Macvicar & Co.
Hope,	—	Cockbain,	—
*Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	—
*Hindustan,	708	Bowea,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Hickes,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Harriott Scott,	—	Beynow,	—
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Deut and Co.
James Ewing,	—	Maitland,	Jardine M. and Co.
Jno. Brightman	—	Viall,	W. H. Harton,
Louisa,	—	Forgan	Dent and Co.
*Lowjee Family	—	Avres,	—
*Larkins,	—	Hibbert,	Jardine M. & Co.
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	—
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Mahamoodie,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Maia,	—	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustonjee Co
M.S. Elphinston	—	—	Dent and Co.
Mermaid,	644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Madura,	—	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
Nerva,	—	Melville,	—
Orator,	—	Serry,	Jardine M. and Co.
Peruvian,	304	Pitkethly	W. & T. Gemmell & Co
*Potentate,	—	Ramsay,	—
Pandora,	298	Cothay,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	—
*Queen Victoria	715	Black,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
*Queen Victoria	—	Connor,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Rosa,	—	Metcalfe,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Semiramis,	365	Cairne,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Shepherd,	—	Bowdich,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Salem,	—	Milford,	—
Syria,	—	Stronnyan,	—
Tartar,	—	Luce,	—
Trinidad,	—	Brown,	—
Ternate,	—	Mann,	Fergusson L. & Co.
Winchester,	—	macdonald	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
*Wm. Pirrie,	532	McDonnal	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Commander Long.
Forum,	Murdock, Russell and Co.
Helena,	Benjamin,
Levant,	Faulk,
*Ann MacKim,	Vasmer,
Congress,	Hay,
Probus,	Sumner,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Lowell,	Peirce,
Panther,	Martin,
Charleston,	Harlow,
	Olyphant and Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Macao on the 18th instant, PESTONJEE COWASJEE SETNA, Esq., aged 52 years and much regretted by his numerous friends and relatives.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 48.] Macao, Saturday, 27th August, 1842.

[No. 360.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the old Shop Campo de Sm. Francisco.

F. J. MARCAL,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On this day Saturday the 27th instant.

At 11 o'clock A. M.

A quantity of Europe Hemmen Rope of various sizes from 4 inch down to 1/4 inch; Europe Nails in kegs; Sperm Candles in boxes; Oil Cloths for covering Piano fortes; Ditto Table covers; Silk Umbrellas; a quantity of Printed Quiltings, Gentlemen's Dressing Coats; Ladies' Bonnets and Shoes; Patent safety tin boxes with Padlocks and Keys; a few double and single barrelled Guns; some Soda and Seidlitz Powders; and various other articles.

TERMS—CASH. 7:2.

Macao, 23rd August, 1842.

ON TUESDAY THE 30th INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on his premises, a quantity of LACQUERED WARE and 85 whole chests of YOUNG HYSON TEA, more or less damaged. Also, THE EFFECTS and WEARING APPAREL of the late Capt. TURNER, of the "Angloina." Particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Malmain, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pianang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our Establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a Partner from the same date.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Capt. JOSEPH L. TURNER, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment of said debts to the subscriber who is authorised to receive and give acquittances for the same.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Consular Agent of the U. S. America.

Macao, 22d July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N: DUUS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or ground floor of the Granite Godowns Godowns, No. 46 Queens Road, Houwan, at low rates, with the conveniences of Piers, Buys &c.—situated at a distance above high water mark with double sea-walls rendering them quite safe during the typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton.

For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq. —Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE. —Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new British Barque "AGNEDA" A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine new clipper built Ship Hope, Capt. CRAWFORD, will sail for the above ports on the 25th inst., and is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," Capt. VIAL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 25th instant. For freight or passage apply to

Macao, 5th August, 1842

W. H. HARTON.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMONCITO" burthen 200 Tons, Capt. RAMON G. GONZALES. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 4th August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE Ship CHINA, Capt ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

Macao 21st July, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt J CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, —Canton,

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao,

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWRIE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. DENT & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HRO" or MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. Pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," of about 700 Tons burthen, Captain BLACK, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have an early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL Commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four abrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to

Macao, Aug. 27, 1842. Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th August, 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to

Macao, 25th July, 1842. JOHN SMITH.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality. Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in bottle and HDMS.

PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each,

CLARET in do. 6 do. do.

CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.

apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Just arrived from London.

ENAMELLED BOOTS and enamel Dress PUMPS, Ladies enamel SLIPPERS, STOUT and LIGHT Walking SHOES, 1 Ladies CASE fitted with BRUSHES, CULIERY, PERFUMERY, &c., LAVENDER WATER and Extract of MILEFLEUR, PEN-KNIVES, RAZORS and RAZOR STROPS, Princes Mixture SNUFF, a COPYING MACHINE complete, RACING SADDLES and BRIDLES complete, Plated Race SPURS, 2 suits of prime HORSE CLOTHES with Hood &c. complete, 1 handsome French GUITAR, Boy's and Girl's riding HATS, Ladies silk BONNETS trimmed & Children's do. do. French & German MERINO black, Fancy Silk SOCKS, white LINEN of superior quality Gentile, SOAPS, &c. &c.—For sale by B. de RENEDES Praya, Manduco the fourth house passed Dr. Freitas's Dispensary.

Macao, 29th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 15th July, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 QUEEN'S ROAD, AMERICAN FINE SPARS, PROVISIONS, SHERRY WINE in Wood and Glass, BRANDY, do. COIR ROPE. CANVAS, PAINTS and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hhds per "Anna Eliza." apply to Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Tyne. Cases of Basses BEER, La Rose CLARET, OILMAN'S STORES, SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles, Provision RICE, TABLE RICE, GRAIN, COIR ROPE.—Apply on board. 1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old MONONGAHELA WHISKEY, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SARSAPARILLA, Spermaceti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHIRWING TOBACCO.—Apply to Macao, 2nd July, 1842. JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodwins of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIRN GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Pavence Porcelain Dinner SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Muslipatam SNUG in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hhds. Seltzer WATER new. OILMAN'S STORES late imports. BEER in tierces; PORK in barrels. Coals 420 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, Seltzer water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORRAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few Spars for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 30th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks; from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 3 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARA, do superior. COGNAC BRANDY. Seltzerwater and Hook. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to JOAO BARRETTO. Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—SHERRY in Butts and Hhds., PORT and SHERRY in bottle ex "Sappho" and Allsopp's fine PAEL ALE in Hhds. ex "John O'Gaunt" & "Regular." TURNER & Co.

Macao, 20th January, 1842.

Overland Mail

OF 4TH JUNE.

MEETINGS.

MEETING OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TARIFF.

A special general court was held at the East India House on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed alterations in the English tariff, so far as they might affect the produce and manufactures of the East Indies, and also, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament on the subject, Sir J. L. Lushington took the chair.

Mr. M. Martin rose to address the court. In the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, the whole tariff was discussed. In that debate notice had been taken of America, France, Russia, and Prussia; but not one word had been said about India. He considered the tariff as a great and enlightened chance, one likely to prove a spring of renewed vigour to the commerce of the country, and it was therefore with great regret that he dissented, as far as India was concerned, from several items of that tariff. Russia was the first country that comes into competition with India; and yet Russia excludes nearly all our manufactures, while India admits them all at a nominal duty of 3 per cent. He explained the course and balance of trade between England and Russia for several years past; and, proceeding to particular articles, said that tallow imported from British India fetched as high a price as that of Russia. He saw no reason to suppose that the hope expressed by Sir Robert Peel of Russia and the United States allowing their system to be realised since at the close of the present year a new tariff, on the same principles as the present, came into operation. Sweden and Norway acted on the same principle as Russia, and he contended that India ought not to be placed on the same footing as these countries. He went through the principal articles of Indian produce, particularly the newly rising product of sugar, and hoped the court would watch carefully the alterations in the duties on this article, so that India might not be deprived of the benefit of the commerce in this article. He thought the success of the motion of which Mr. Labouchere here had given notice, would be a check to the production of sugar in India. Wool had of late years become an increasing export from India; and, considering the large quantity imported by England, there was the greatest inducement to encourage the growth of Indian wool. The exportation of skins and hides and castor oil had also greatly increased. Linseed was also an indigenous product of India, and it was a remarkable fact, that cattle on the plains of Yorkshire were now fed on linseed grown in India. In 1834, it was not exported from India at all; but now a house in London had invested a large sum in the trade, the Indian tallow being equal in quality to the best imported from Russia. The importance of this branch of commerce was apparent, when it was remembered that England paid Russia two millions yearly in gold and silver for this article. During the last ten years there had been an increased importation of hemp from India; but the effect of the tariff would be to prevent any further increase. By lessening the duty on timber imported from the Baltic, great injury must in like manner be sustained by the task trade of India. With respect to the article of pepper, which was the product of India in an especial manner, the consumption at present of that article was about 1½ oz. to each individual; that if the overment could be induced to lessen the amount of duty on it, the consumption would be greatly increased—whilst there was only a duty of 15 per cent, on spices, which were used as articles of luxury, on pepper, which was a necessary of life, the duty was at an enormously high rate. It was now imported under the same restriction as the pepper of foreign countries. Tobacco was an article with which India was capable of supplying all Europe. The first tariff proposed a slight degree of justice in this article to India, by taking off a portion of the duty to the amount of 3d per pound, the duty on Indian tobacco having been reduced from 3s to 2s 9d per pound, and the duty on foreign-grown tobacco retained at 3s. per pound. But that small protection was subsequently taken off, and the import of Indian tobacco was now as much restricted as that of foreign-grown. Rice was another article with respect to which India was not fairly treated; inasmuch as the relative duties imposed on it, and on the slave-grown rice of America enabled the latter to compete with us in our markets with Indian rice in such a manner as to injure that branch of Indian trade very much. He would next briefly advert to an article of consumption which had not been hitherto imported into this country from India—he meant wheat. There was at the present moment a large quantity of Indian wheat being landed at Liverpool from Calcutta. It was the first time that a cargo of wheat had been introduced into this country from India, and he felt convinced that if the trade in this article were encouraged by imposing only a nominal duty of 1s. per qr. upon it, there

would be sufficiently large quantities imported to render England independent of a supply from foreign countries. It was of consequence for them to consider whether they should make a stand to have these articles restored to a more favourable position, and whether they should not request the government to do away with the second and third tariffs, as far as India was concerned, and have recourse again to the first tariff. He now came to the manufactures of India; this country had, for a long time, pursued towards the manufactures of India a most unjust course. Some concession had certainly been made in the articles of cotton and silk manufacture imported into England from India, they were to be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent., and sell from 20 to 5 per cent.; but did England make any difference between the manufactures of India and the manufactures of France? None whatever; the manufactures of India and France were placed exactly on the same footing. Surely the government ought to have acted on a feeling of reciprocity, and have admitted these articles into England at the same rate of duty as that at which those of England were admitted into India, viz., 3 per cent. Nothing could restore India from the state of financial embarrassment under which she now laboured, but a more extensive system of commerce; and he trusted that Parliament would now render all the aid in its power towards the accomplishment of this object. He begged to conclude by moving the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this court, the territories under the government of the East India Company ought to be treated as integral portions of the British empire; and that as a revision of the English tariff is now taking place, this court, in fulfilment of its duty to their fellow-subjects in British India, do again petition both Houses of Parliament, praying for a complete reciprocity of trade between India and England, which, if fully and fairly established, will confer mutual and extensive benefits on both countries, and materially contribute to the security and permanence of the British power and influence in the Eastern hemisphere."

At the request of the Chairman a series of letters, addressed by the Board of Directors to the government, pressing the same points, were read. The Chairman hoped that, after hearing that correspondence, the court would think that the Court of Directors had not been inattentive to the interests of India in respect to the important matters brought under the consideration of the court by the hon. member, Mr. M. Martin.

Mr. Lyall said that he had an interview with the Earl of Ripon, upon whom he had strongly urged the claims of India to further advantages on the alteration of the tariff, and laid before him the letter from the Secretary of the Assam Company. But his lordship, having consulted Sir Robert Peel on the subject, said that no further alteration of the tariff could be made at present.

After a prolonged conversation, Mr. M. Martin withdrew his motion for a petition, and a resolution to the following effect was agreed to:—"That this court desires to record its entire concurrence in the representations, which, as appeared from the documents just read, had been made by the Board of Directors to her Majesty's government, respecting the duties on articles the produce of countries directly or indirectly under the government of the East India Company, and expresses its hope that the statements and correspondence will receive due consideration."

It was further resolved that the chairman be requested to communicate a copy of the resolution to the Board of Control and the Prime Minister.

Mr. Salomons gave notice that, on the next court day, he would move a resolution to the effect:—"That an application be made to the Board of Control for such papers and documents relating to the affairs of Afghanistan as may enable the court to decide on the propriety of appealing to her Majesty's government to relieve the treasury of India from the charges of the Afghan intervention, and that the expenses of that war be borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom."

AN IRISH PEER AND HIS LADY.

The following extraordinary case came before the Prerogative Court, at Dublin, on Tuesday:—Sir Henry Meredith had appeared for the promovent, to ask an order *ad interim* alimony, pending the cause for a divorce, which had been instituted by his client Ellen Butler, otherwise Burke, commonly called Lady Galmoy, of Garrendenny Castle, in the Queen's county. The promovent's libel alleged that she was married to Garrett Butler, commonly called Lord Galmoy, on the 20th of December, 1840, by a clergyman of the Established Church, named the Reverend J. Maguire, at Cullenswood, in the county of Dublin, which was consummated immediately afterwards; facts admitted by his lordship in his reply. The property of Lord Galmoy had been 1,000l. a year when this suit was instituted, certainly a small sum for a peer of the realm, but quite enough for the purposes of his ill-used lady. He alleges, however, that it is now only 400l. a year; but this was owing to his own acts, having lately settled 200l. a year on his mother, and disposed of further sums to discharge incumbrances. He has also a house and stock of the value of 1000l., and he (Sir Henry) did not think he was asking too much for his wife—a peeress—when he named 200l. a year. Dr. Radcliffe—Does he deny the marriage? Sir Henry Meredith—No, my Lord, he ad-

mits it; and that they lived together as man and wife for some time after. Dr. Radcliffe—What grounds does he offer for refusing the allowance asked for? Sir Henry—He says that having purchased her for the sum of 51, and having considered her, even at that amount, a dear bargain, he does not think her worth her support (Laughter.) It would be better, to hear his own reply. Sir Henry then called upon the registrar to read the impugnant's first article, which admitted the marriage, and thus proceeded:—"Said promoment was first introduced to this respondent by her mother (one Mary Power), as and for and in the character of a prostitute, to whom this respondent gave the sum of 51. for said promoment, and also the sum of 21. to the said Power for the introduction, and said promoment did live with this respondent as a prostitute for some time after, and up to the time of the marriage." Mr. J. Radcliffe, for the impugnant, said that the lady herself did not claim to be a peeres in the title to this cause, nor did she require much money to keep her in the company to which she was accustomed. According to her own showing, she danced jigs with her own servants to the playing of a piper, and had no objection to drink whisky. (Laughter.) Sir H. Meredith—But did not Lord Galmoy elevate her to the peerage? (Laughter.) Mr. J. Radcliffe—She does not pretend to be a peeres. She describes herself as "Ellen Burke, commonly called Lady Galmoy," and he was of opinion that the less alimony such a lady received the better for her own constitution. Dr. Radcliffe—What would you give her? You must give her something. Mr. J. Radcliffe—His income is only 400l. a year. I suppose a fifth part would be quite sufficient for her wants. They were only lately married, and lived but a short time together. Court—think the eighth part of his income, 50l., ought to satisfy the lady.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE "GEORGIA" INDIAMAN.

On Saturday the intelligence of the loss by fire of the ship "Georgia" of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to London, was received at Lloyd's, attended, we regret to say, with the loss of five lives. The ship was between eight hundred and nine hundred tons burden, was valued at 7,000l., being fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. She had a rich cargo on board, consisting of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable property, which perished with the vessel; a loss in total of nearly 20,000l. The unfortunate event occurred on the morning of the 1st of last month, whilst of her passage to England from Calcutta, which place she left in the early part of February. From the accounts brought by the ship "Thomas Sparks," from China, it appears that, early on the morning mentioned, the "watch" on deck, when the vessel was in latitude 30° south and longitude 36° east, off Madagascar, having discovered a strong smell of burning about the ship aroused the commander, Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the crew. When the main hatches were taken off, the burning was found to proceed from the cargo, and orders were given to remove a portion of it, so as to get at the fire. The crew, however, had not proceeded far, before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat, that they were forced to desist. Captain Mitchell then had the hatches replaced, and blocked up every aperture in the ship, in the hope of stifling the fire. But this proved unavailing; for in about two hours the flames broke through the cabin windows, and from the hatchway over the fore-castle, to the dismay of all on board. Captain Mitchell, perceiving that the destruction of the vessel was now inevitable, directed the crew to prepare to leave the ship. At about eight o'clock the chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the burning vessel in the jolly boat; and they were directly followed by Captain Mitchell and the rest of the ship's crew, four in number, in the small boat. At this critical period a vessel was observed at a distance bearing towards the ill-fated ship, and the chief mate turned to make known the joyful intelligence to Captain Mitchell and the rest of the crew, when he was horror-struck on finding that the boat had foundered, and that none of them were to be seen. The ship "Thomas Sparks," came up alongside soon afterwards, and took the chief officer and the rest of the "Georgia's" crew on board, and they remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down. The "Georgia" and cargo are reported to be insured to the extent 91 25,000l.

THE ARMY.

The report that Mr. Johnson, of the 88th regiment, had been killed in a duel at Palermo, is contradicted on that officer's own authority.

On Saturday a detachment of the Royal Sappers and Miners embarked from her Majesty's Royal Arsenal for Canada, to fill up the vacancies in the different companies on that station.

NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE ARMY.

The formation of the recently organised two-battalion regiments has given rise to the following regulations, which have just been promulgated by Lord Hill's direction, for the information of the commanding officers of those corps, and of the army at large:—The establishment of the regiment is to be as follows, viz.—1 colonel,

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 14 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 1 sergeant-major, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 armourer-sergeant, 1 schoolmaster-sergeant, 1 hospital-sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 12 colour-sergeants, 48 sergeants, 60 corporals, 1 drum-major, 24 drummers and fifers, 1,140 privates. The strength of the two battalions is to consist of 540 rank and file each, and that of the depot of 120 rank and file; making a total of 1,200 rank and file. The present depot is to be completed by volunteers, formed into six service companies of equal numbers, and to be denominated the "reserve battalion." The present service companies are to constitute the first battalion. Four non-commissioned officers of each class are to be appointed to every company in the first instance; the appointment of remaining twelve sergeants and twelve corporals is not to take place until the regiment has received the whole of its augmentation, and has been consolidated abroad. This arrangement will enable the commanding officer to make a more advantageous and impartial selection than could be effected, while the two battalions remain separated. In considering this point, however, the recommendations of commanding officers in regard to the appointment of non-commissioned officers from the volunteers from other corps, are not to be lost sight of, but to take precedence of all other recommendations. No flank companies are to be attached to the reserve battalion. The band is to remain with the first battalion; the reserve battalion is not to have a band. The lieutenant-colonel is to be posted to the first battalion, and to be assisted by the junior major; but he (the lieutenant-colonel) is to have the general superintendence of the entire regiment, and to be responsible for its discipline and efficiency when both battalions are together. The senior major is to have the immediate command of the reserve battalion, with which the whole of the present depot staff will continue to serve, with the addition of an acting quartermaster. In the absence of the senior major, the second major is to assume the command of the reserve battalion. When both battalions are stationed in the same garrison, there is to be but one mess; but provision is to be made for the mess accommodation of each distinct battalion, in the event of its separation. With this view, the reserve battalion is to carry with it the whole of the present depot mess establishment. No additional expense is to be incurred by the officers of the reserve battalion on account of mess equipment. When the two battalions are separated, the mess plate and utensils are to be divided, according to the regulations of the present depot system. The depot is to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one second lieutenant, six sergeants, six corporals, two drummers or bagpipers, and 114 privates. The whole of the records and attestations are to be left in charge of the officer in command of the depot; but copies of these documents are to be sent abroad, as has heretofore been the practice, with the service companies of regiments proceeding on foreign service.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

BOMBAY TIME.—Wherever Englishmen congregated together in numbers, one of the first essentials to happiness seems to be a Newspaper. The multitudes which reach us from the shores of New Holland surprise us not more by their abundance than by the excellency of their appearance, so far as printing and paper is concerned and the temperate, judicious and manly style in which the subjects of which they treat are discussed. Here, however, we have a large and hourly increasing population. The quarters which surprise us most as furnishing field for newspaper speculation, are the settlements in the Straits and China Seas. We have now four Journals in the Straits—the *Free Press* and *Straits Messenger*; both published at Singapore; the *Penang Gazette* and *Malacca Register* at the places designed by their titles respectively. At Macao we have the *Canton Register* and *Canton Press* and at Hongkong the *Friend of China*. How these six manage to subsist themselves, we know not; we can only say, that one and all of them are respectably, and more than one ably, written; and that they have the good taste and good sense to devote themselves to the affairs of the localities to which they belong, and thus become valuable vehicles of original information to friends at a distance. The *Friend of China* and *Straits Messenger*, are both of them new and both of them very promising journals. The former appears to be the medium of publication for official intelligence in place of the *Hongkong Gazette*, and thus enjoys the patronage of men of authority. Its Editor is Mr. White, formerly Alderman of London, and very recently arrived in China. We thought that the *Register* and *Press* had already more than filled the field of Chinese journalism. Of the *Straits Messenger* we know nothing further than from the paper itself, which comes in a very unquestionable form, with strong claims on public confidence. The *Penang Gazette* again is changed in every thing but name: it has got a new Editor, and apparently a new printer, and appears in more than double its former size. We are glad to welcome our new contemporaries, and hail them as additional ministers

* Ceased to be published in February last for want of an Editor, former one having retired.—Ed. S. M.

to the knowledge of mankind. We would not forget the merits of our former friends the *Canton Press* and *Canton Register* already mentioned, and the *Singapore Free Press*—to which we have so often been indebted. May they all find ample room and verge enough for profitable exertion in the field of their respective labours!

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th Aug. 1842.

We have had during the week arrivals both from Calcutta and Singapore; from the former the *Mor* on the 23rd, but her letters have by an accident proceeded in her to Hongkong, and with few exceptions not yet reached; we have been assured that this slow delivery was altogether against the wishes of her consignees; by the *Island Queen*, arrived on the 24th, we have received on the evening of the 25th Bombay papers to the 16th July, but they contain no intelligence of interest. We have also been kindly favored with the loan of a "Friend of India" of 14th and 21st July (our own papers being still on their travels) brought per *Mor*, but find in them very little of interest. News from Jellalabad to the 14th June had been received, and it was now generally supposed that the army would at all events remain in Afghanistan until October; but whether a forward move upon Cabul was to be made, remained unknown. Meanwhile detachments had been despatched from Jellalabad into the surrounding country to destroy the enemy's strongholds, and had been successful in several instances, and likewise sent large quantities of provisions of all kinds into the camp. New intrigues between Persia and Shah Kamran at Herat are said to have been discovered, having for object the assisting the latter with a large body of men against the English. On Sir John McNeil at Teheran receiving this intelligence, he demanded explanation from the Persian minister for foreign affairs, but obtained only unsatisfactory or evasive answers.

Patna Opium was by the last advices from Calcutta quoted at 1010 Rupees per chest.

FALL OF NANKING.—Although no authentic accounts have yet been received from the seat of war, it is mentioned in letters from Canton of date of 24th August, that certain intelligence has there been received of Nanking having been taken by the British force on the 23rd of July. The few particulars attending the capture of this important city, which have been kindly communicated to us, are, that on the taking a great many lives were lost, that the Viceroy and other great officers of state escaped in good time, opening for their flight one of the gates only of the city, while the others remained shut, and that the rush of the inhabitants to escape by flight was so great, that many hundreds were trampled to death. These are all the particulars that have as yet come to our knowledge. The fall of the second city of the empire seems to have made a great impression even upon the apathetic Chinese at Canton, who seem to be much distressed at this, to them, unexpected blow; and to have created there a much greater sensation than any previous event of the war. This news has cast a gloom over the provincial city, where business, for the time, was at a complete stand.

We hope that a steamer, to convey this important intelligence, will be despatched from the seat of war, and that we may soon be enabled to publish a more authentic and detailed account. That this new success of the British arms, who are said also to have taken several towns on their way to Nanking, and to have taken and fortified the Golden Island, near the junction of the great canal with the Yangtze Kiang, must cause a sensation much greater at Peking than at Canton, we have no doubt, particularly as combined with it is the blockade of the canal by which the supplies for the capital from the southern and central provinces were sent; and although it is said that Peking is always provisioned for about three years, we are inclined much to doubt this report, on account of the immense sum required for a sufficiency of provisions for so long a period to nourish at least two millions of her inhabitants. If any such stores exist, they are probably destined only for the support of the Imperial household and troops. But the most important question now is—what will, on receipt of this intelligence, be the line of conduct pursued by the government at Peking? Will they persevere in their silence?—continue obstinately bent on not making the first advances towards a settlement? Will the Emperor still launch

his harmless thunders, and threats of extermination against the barbarians? or will he at length see the folly of his obstinacy which already has entailed such manifold evils upon the blackhaired race, and threatening, if persevered in, to involve them in others and greater? We hope the latter may be the result of the occupation of Nanking, but confess that we consider this hope unsupported by probability—for hitherto the Court has not shown the slightest symptoms of a wish for accommodation. If it should persist in its contemptuous silence, the possession of Nanking will, we fear, not be of great use, and not hasten an ultimate settlement of differences between the two nations. The season is too late for the British force to move to the Peiho and take the capital of China, and unless the Emperor be driven from his capital, we fear his pride and vanity will not be sufficiently humbled to consent to treat the hitherto despised barbarians as equals. Should therefore, as we fear will turn out to be the case, no negotiations, sincere on the part of the Chinese, be entered into, consequent on the fall of Nanking, the only way to enforce a treaty of peace, although perhaps after the lapse of some years only, would be to occupy the whole of the province of Kiangnan; organize a British government, driving every mandarin out of the country, and keeping forcible possession of it, until the court of Peking was brought to its senses. That the possession of the richest and most central province of the Empire, by an enemy, would seriously inconvenience and embarrass the government of Peking admits of no doubt, and may prove the only means of coercing it into a concession of demands made by Great Britain. But this may possibly be a work of time, and may require still further accessions to the strength of the English army, which we believe, not counting marines or sailors, does in all not exceed 14000 bayonets, from which garrisons at Chinhae, Tinghae, Amoy, and Hongkong must be deducted; whilst the two provinces of Kiangnan and Chekiang are equal in extent to about one half of France, containing, it is said, more than double the number of inhabitants of that country. The task of organizing a government in such extent of country, with comparatively so small a force, seems of the utmost difficulty, the more so as the Chinese have hitherto discovered the utmost reluctance to obey foreign rulers, as is exemplified by the little success experienced in the small island of Chusan, of which the English up to the present moment possess nothing beyond the walls of Tinghae and their own cantonments.

By letters from the Yang tze kiang of 8th July, we learn that the British force left Woosung on the 7th, on its way up towards Nanking. An eyewitness writes it was a splendid sight to see this enormous fleet, consisting in all of about 100 sail, without counting steamers, sail up that magnificent river. The *Plover* (late *Bentick*), *Royalist* and *Starling*, surveying vessels, which, accompanied by several steamers, had surveyed the river as far as Nanking, had returned only the day previous, and we believe reported the river navigable for the largest ships up to Nanking.

H. M. S. *Druid* and the *Puppy*, both from China, were seen off Singapore on the 6th of August by the *Marquis of Hastings*.

By vessels just come from the East coast, we learn that a junk with a large quantity of gunpowder on board, lately arrived at Chimmo from Singapore, and that several Captains of Opium vessels there, as soon as they became aware of the fact, informed Capt. Chads, in command of the naval station at Amoy, of it, who immediately despatched H. M. B. *Serpent*, on whose arrival the junk was seized, and with assistance of the boats from the English trading vessels, was towed on shore close to Chimmo, set on fire, and blown up. At the same time, we know not whether to protect the party towing the junk, or for what other cause, a fire was opened upon the town of Chimmo from the *Serpent*, by which several hundred Chinese are said to have lost their lives. This event has naturally for a time destroyed the trading station at Chimmo. At same time we are informed, that Capt. Chads has made known to the commanders of vessels trading on the coast, that saltpetre is to be considered as ammunition of war, and that any vessel found to have it on board for sale would be liable to seizure.

We are sorry to learn that sickness prevails to a great degree on the island of Kolongsoo, near Amoy, amongst the garrison, and that out of 400 of the 18th Royal Irish there are 117 sick, mostly with brain fever, we suppose brought on by the too liberal use of that dangerous spirit, Samshoo.

Of the crew of the *Ann*, shipwrecked some months ago on Formosa, we hear that the lascars and other natives detained as prisoners by the Chinese at a place called (we believe) Tai wan, are allowed personal liberty so far as to be able to walk about, whilst the white men are closely kept in prison. We wonder why nothing is done by the British authorities to reclaim these unfortunate men.

We see with much regret, and, we confess, with greater astonishment, that the Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* in his number of 4th August has permitted a communication, signed S. H., to be published in his paper, and were it not for the editorial praise he bestows thereon, we would fain hope that he allowed its insertion from inadvertence, ignorant of its very offensive and mischievous contents. The writer of that communication professes to give an account of society and manners in Manila, and not content with libelling the whole people in the grossest manner, unblushingly tells us, that he thrust himself upon the kind and unsuspecting hospitality of a family in Manila; and then relates for the amusement (!) of his readers the offensive particulars of his host's personal ailments; the defective economy of his table; ridicules the obesity and mental inanity of the ladies, who he tells us after dinner retired to their siesta, with "sweaty haste," and favors the reader with other disgusting particulars of their persons, which for truth and decency's sake ought never to have been written, much less printed. The consequence of publishing such libels, will be, we fear, animosity between the people of Manila and the foreigners there, unless the latter disclaim any share in such sentiments; and we sincerely hope, since S. H. has left Manila, none other can be found there capable of the unpardonable indiscretion of that anonymous writer.

From the *Canton Register*, 23rd August.

TRANSLATION.

From the *Canton Gazette*.

On the 17th day of the 4th moon (May 26), the imperial edict was received.

Yikking and his colleagues have reported on the disorderly conduct of the rebellious barbarians, and that the city of *Chapoo* is lost.

The rebellious barbarians, having retired from *Ningpo*, again collected their ships and suddenly advanced on *Chapoo*, attacked and destroyed the city. The said general had not been able, previously to prepare means of defence, and the consequence was, that *Chapoo* was lost. I order that *Yikking*, *Wanwei*, *Tih Eshun*, and *Lew Yang*, all to be delivered over to the board of civil offices, for severe and increased punishment. Respect this.

By an other edict dated the 21st of the 4th moon, (May 30) these three officers, as a mark of special favour, though degraded, are retained in office.

Under date 12th day, of the 5th moon (June 20) a million of taels is ordered to be sent to the province of Kwangsoo, on account of the momentous state of affairs in that province.

5th moon, 21st day, (June 29.)

The Manchow officers, *Sueshangho*, and his suite, are ordered to proceed immediately to *Tenstin*, and there consult with *Nukne-king-gih*.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINHAIE, &c.
H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

" <i>Blonde</i> ,	42,	Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.
" <i>Thalia</i> ,	44,	capt. Hope
" <i>Endymion</i> ,	44,	" the honble F. W. Grey.
" <i>Calliope</i> ,	28,	" A. L. Kuper.
" <i>North Star</i> ,	26,	" Sir J. C. B. Home, Bart.
" <i>Herald</i> ,	26,	" J. Nias, C. B.
" <i>Dido</i> ,	20,	" the honble H. Keppell.
" <i>Pelican</i> ,	18,	" Napier.
" <i>Modeste</i> ,	18,	comr. Watson.
" <i>Harlequin</i> ,	18,	" the honble F. Hastings.
" <i>Columbine</i> ,	16,	" Morshead.
" <i>Childers</i> ,	16,	" Halsted.
" <i>Clio</i> ,	16,	" E. Troubridge.
" <i>Wanderer</i> ,	16,	" Freemantle.
" <i>Algerine</i> ,	10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.	
" <i>Royalist</i> ,	10,	" Chetwood.
" <i>Hospital ship Minden</i> ,	capt. Quin.	

SURVEYING SHIPS.

" <i>Starling</i> ,	6,	comr. Kellett.
" <i>Plover</i> ,	6,	" Collinson.
" <i>Belleisle</i> ,		capt. Kingcomb.
" <i>Apollo</i> ,		comr. C. Frederick.
" <i>Sapphire</i> ,		" Cole.
" <i>Jupiter</i> ,		mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
" <i>Rattlesnake</i> ,		
" <i>Alligator</i> ,		

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen,	mr. comp.	W. Warden,
" <i>Sesostria</i> ,	comr.	Ormsby,
" <i>Auckland</i> ,	"	Ethersey, I. N.
" <i>Tenasserim</i> ,	"	Wall, I. N.
" <i>Nemesis</i> ,	lieut.	W. H. Hall, R. N.
" <i>Pluto</i> ,	"	Tudor, R. N.
" <i>Atialne</i> ,	comr.	Roberts, I. N.
" <i>Medusa</i> ,	"	Hewett, I. N.
" <i>Phlegathon</i> ,	lieut.	McCleverty, R. N.
" <i>Proserpine</i> ,	comr.	Hough, A. A.
" <i>Memnon</i> ,	"	Powell.
H. M. Vixen,	comr.	H. Bayes.
" <i>Driver</i> ,	"	Farmer.

AT AMOY

H. M. S. <i>Cambrian</i> ,	36,	capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.
" <i>Pylades</i> ,	18,	comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" <i>Chameleon</i> ,	10,	lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

" <i>Blenheim</i> ,	74,	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.
" <i>Vindictive</i> ,	50,	capt. Nicholas, C. C.
" <i>Nimrod</i> ,	18,	comr. Glasse.
" <i>Wolverine</i> ,	16,	capt. Johnson.
" <i>Cruizer</i> ,	16,	comr. Pearse.
" <i>Hazard</i> ,	16,	" Bell.
" <i>Serpent</i> ,	16,	" Nevill.
" <i>Young Hebe</i> ,	4,	Wood.
H. C. <i>St. Hooghly</i> ,		mr. comr. Rose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August. ARRIVED

12, (B.) *Mary Ann*, Edie, New Castle.

11, " *Intrepid*, Stewart, Calcutta & Singapore.

18, " *Herald*, Parker, Chusan.

18, " *Amelia Thompson*, ———, Chusan

20, " *Anna Watson*, Sayers, do.

20 (Sp.) *Rafaela*, Patino, Manila.

22, (A.) *Delhi*, Cole, Boston, 28th April.

23, (B.) *Comatieu*, Clucas, Singapore.

23, " *Mor*, Methuen, Calcutta & Singapore.

24, " *Island Queen*, Balls, Bombay & Sing.

25, (P.) *Marquis of Hastings*, Silva, Bombay & Sing.

August. SAILED

21, (B.) *Fortescue*, Hall, Chusan.

22, " *Herald*, Parker, Manila.

22, (Sp.) *Relampago*, Lopez, do.

24, (B.) *England*, Bookely, Bombay.

24, " *Catharina*, Brown, Manila.

24, " *Peruvian*, Pitkethly, Liverpool.

27, " *Jams. Jeejeebhoy*, Carnegie, Bombay.

27, " *Queen Victoria*, Connor, do.

27, " *Harlequin*, ———, Sing & Calcutta.

UNDER IMMEDIATE DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Anonymous*, *Mor*

For Manila.—*Ramonto* on Monday the 29th.

For Calcutta.—*John Brightman*, *Hope*.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—*Welcome*.

For Sing. & Cal.—*Hope*, on the 25th of this month.

For Sing. & Bombay.—*Queen Victoria*, will be despatched on the 22nd.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Dwecot*, *Depon*, *Elizabeth*, *Pink*, *Mary Ann*, *Edie*, *Claudine*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*, *Jackson*, *Bolivar*, *Matilda*, *Geo. Wallis*, *Lord Lowther*, *Adelaide*, *John Bibby*, *Zembla*, *Athman*, *Parrock*, *Hall*, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*, *Ursula*, *Billa*, *Marina*, *John O'Guant*, *Will o' the Wisp*, *Liverpool*.

From Bombay,—*Drongan*, *Asia*, *Diana*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Hy Davidson*, *Hobbes*, *Kirkman*, *Finlay*, *Thetis*, *St. Lawrence*, *Wm. Sharples*, *Wm. Hyde*, *John Moor*, *Helena*, *Bombay Castle*, *Prince Regent*.

From Calcutta,—*Dido*, *Claun*, *Intrepid*, *Victory*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Franjee Cowasjee*, *Coringa Packet*, *Bengal Packet*, *Ariel*, *Weruff*, *Mary Anne*, *Hero*, *Pelorus*.

From Singapore,—*Sarah Belford*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th June,	SINGAPORE, 6th August.
UNITED STATES, May 18,	MANILA, 2d August.
CALCUTTA, 23d July,	AMOY, 20th August.
BOMBAY, 16th July,	CHUSAN, 6th August.
JAVA, 10th July,	

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 49.] Macao, Saturday, 3rd September, 1842.

[No. 361.]

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842. Macao, August 29, 1842. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of RUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late MR. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims on the Estate of the late Capt. JOSEPH L. TURNER, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment of said debts to the subscriber who is authorised to receive and give acquittances for the same.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Consular Agent of the U. S. America.

Macao, 22d July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th. Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART. **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.** China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. **W. W. DALE.**

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. De MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841

F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUNS, or to **C. FEARON, —Macao.**

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq. —Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE. —Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE new British Barque "AGNEDA" A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.** Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fine new clipper built Ship HOPE, Capt. CRAWFORD, will sail for the above ports on the 25th inst., and is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE Ship CHINA, Capt. ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

Macao 21st July, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. J. CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, —Canton,

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Macao,

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWEE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. **DENT & Co.**

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO or MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) **P. Pro. DIROM & Co.**

W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 Tons, N. M. McDONNELL commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to Mr. J. M. Bull, Canton or

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

WANTED.—About 1,000 lbs. of assorted TYPES including Title Letters; a PRINTING PRESS, and other materials sufficient to fit-up a small PRINTING establishment. Apply to

Mr. MARCAL.

Macao, 29th August, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE TIME PIECE: One 8-day TRAVELLING CLOCK, by James McCabe, No. 1729, jewelled in several holes, with enamelled silver dial, strikes the hours, and shows the days of the week, and month, encased in a very handsome and neat gilt metal frame, and thick glass sides; attached in a morocco case, with glass front. The Watch keeps remarkably correct time. Price £350. Apply to

Macao, 2d Sept. 1842.

JOHN SMITH.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms, Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 25th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in bottle and HDHS, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

Just arrived from London

ENAMELLED Boots and enamelled Dress PUMPS, Ladies enamelled SLIPPERS, STOUT and LIGHT Walking SHOES, 1 Ladies Case fitted with BRUSHES, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c., LAVENDER WATER and Extract of MILEFLEUR, PENKNIVES, RAZORS and Razor STROPS, Princes Mixture SNUFF, a COPYING MACHINE complete, RACING SADDLES and BRIDLE complete, Plated Race SPURS, 2 suits of prime Horse CLOTHES with HOOD &c complete, 1 handsome French GUITAR, Boy's and Girl's riding HATS, Ladies silk BONNETS trimmed & Children's do. do. French & German MERINO black, Fancy Silk Socks, white LINEN of superior quality Genuine, SOAPS, &c. &c.—For sale by B. dos REINDEIOS Praya Manduco the fourth house passed Dr. Freitas's Dispensary.

Macao, 29th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira, apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Fair BROWN ALE in Hums per "Anna Eliza." apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

DALLAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Tyne. Cases of HANES BEES, LA ROSE CLARET, OILMAN'S STONES, SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles, PROVISION RICE, TABLE RICE, GRAIN, COIR ROPE.—Apply on board. 1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old MONOCHLEA WHISKY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SARSAPARILLA, Spermatic CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to

Macao, 2nd July, 1842. **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to
Macao, Aug. 27, 1842. Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodwins of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIRR GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Pavence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Muslipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hhds. Seltzer Water new. OILMAN'S STORES late imports. BEER in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, Seltzer water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of Harris & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co.'s DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4A superior. COGNAC BRANDY. Seltzerwater and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEER. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to JOAO BARRETTO. Macao, 28th October, 1841.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three „..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the India Gazette, 15th July.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Secret Department, 6th July, 1842.—No 938.—The honorable the president in council is pleased to direct the publication of the following copy of a notification by order of the right honorable the governor-general, together with copies of the despatches dated respectively the 21st and 29th May 1842, from major-general Nott, commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde, and enclosures mentioned therein.

Notification.—Secret Department, Allahabad, 27th June, 1842.—The right honorable the governor-general of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatches from major-general Nott, commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde, and enclosures mentioned therein.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

From major-general W. NOTT,
Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.
Secy to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General Head-Quarters.
Candahar, 21st May, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward to you a despatch from major-general England, No. 254, of the 29th ult., detailing an affair with the enemy in Fischeu.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General,
Comdg. Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.
No. 243.

From major-general R. ENGLAND,
To the assistant adjutant-general, Candahar.
Head-Quarters, Scinde Field Force,
Camp at Lora River, 29th April, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the major-general commanding the troops in

Bengal artillery.

3d I cavry, Pooma horse H.M. 41st regt I battn. 25th regiment N. I.

2. The three columns of attack were led by major Simmons, H. M. 41st regiment; captain Woodburn, 25th Bombay N. I., and major Cochran, H. M. 41st; the latter being accompanied by a wing of the 25th Bombay N. I., under captain Teasdale, commanding that corps.

3. The reserve was in the hands of major Browne, commanding H. M. 41st regiment.

4. Nothing could be more successful than the combinations, and the insurgents, after a short resistance, fled into the rugged mountains in their rear, leaving their standards, and being closely and gallantly pursued by the 3rd light cavalry under captain Delamain.

5. The practice of captain Leslie's horse artillery battery was, as usual, most effective, and the conduct of the troops excellent.

6. I beg to annex a list of the casualties which have occurred in this affair.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. ENGLAND, Major-General,
Commanding Scinde Field Force.

SCINDE FIELD FORCE.
Return of casualties in action with the enemy near Hykulzie this day.

Camp near Hykulzie, 29th April, 1842.
H. M. 41st regiment, 2 privates wounded; 3rd light cavalry, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 3 privates and 7 horses wounded, 1 horse missing; light battalion, 2 privates wounded; general staff, 1 captain wounded.

Lieut. W. Ashburner, 3rd cavalry, severely wounded. Captain Deere, A. D. C., slightly wounded.

Remarks.—Rank and File.
Severely..... 4
Slightly..... 4

(Signed) R. ENGLAND, Major-General,
Comdg. Scinde Field Force.

From major-general W. NOTT,
Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General, Head Quarter.
Candahar, 29th May, 1842.

Sir,—Aktar Khan, chief of Zamindawar, having assembled three thousand men, crossed the Helmund and joined the rebel force under prince Suftur Jung and Atta Mahomed, on the right bank of the Urghundab, taking advantage of the absence of brigadier Wymer, who had been detached into the Ghilzie province with a large portion of my force, and nearly the whole of my cavalry. The enemy under an impression that we had not a sufficient number of men to hold the city, and at the same time to attack them in the field, took possession of some steep rocky hills within a mile of the city walls. I instantly moved out with the troops noted in the accompanying field return, leaving major-general England, K. B., in command of the city. The Ghazees had about 1,000 in position, and 2,000 men guarding the Babawullee pass and roads leading to their camp. Our troops carried all their positions in gallant style and drove them in confusion and with great loss, across the Urghandab river.

I was ably assisted by Brigadier Stacy and every officer present.

Major Rawlinson, political agent, with his accustomed zeal was in the field and gallantly led a small body of Persian and Afghan Horse to the charge.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. NOTT, Major-General,
Commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.
No. 44.

From rear admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B.,
Naval Commander in Chief, China.
To the right honorable the earl of AUCKLAND G. C. B. &c. &c.

Cornwallis, at Chusan, March 25, 1842.

My Lord,—I do myself the honor of transmitting the copies of three despatches which I have addressed to the secretary of the admiralty, reporting the late operations of the combined forces in this quarter; and I trust I may be allowed to offer my congratulations to your lordship on the success which has attended them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.
No. 42.

From Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Cornwallis, at Chusan, 11th March, 1842.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of letters from captain Bouchier, C. B. commanding the squadron within the Yang Keang river, and commanders

Watson and Moorshead; reporting the severe repulse of the Chinese in attacks made simultaneously on the positions of the combined forces at Chin-hae, and Ningpo, yesterday morning.

Several fire rafts were dropped down the river on the shipping, at both points; but by the vigilance and exertions of the officers and men of the squadron, named in the margin, they were towed on shore and consumed without doing any mischief; and in the course of the day commander Moorshead, with the boats of the *Columbine*, and the honorable company's steam vessel *Queen*, completed their discomfiture afloat, by the entire destruction of numerous fire junks and boats prepared in the North West branch of the river.

The whole of this service was so well performed that I have great pleasure in bringing under their lordships' notice the conduct of captain Bouchier, commanders Goldsmith, Watson, Moorshead, and Ormsby and Mr. Warden of the *Queen*, together with every officer and man under their command on the occasion.

The Chinese have suffered most severely in their attacks on the positions of her majesty's land forces, by whom they were put to flight and pursued with such rapidity that not less than 500 were killed, while 3 men only were slightly wounded on the side of the combined forces.

(Sgd.) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Fort William, Secret Department—the 6th July, 1842—No. 934.—The following despatch from his excellency rear admiral Sir William Parker to the address of the secretary of the admiralty under date the 25th April last, is published by direction of the right hon'ble the governor general, for general information.

By order of the honorable the president in council,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 43.
From rear admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B.,
Naval commander in chief, China,
To the Secretary of the Admiralty, LONDON.

Modeste, at Ningpo, 14th March, 1842.

Sir,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, and myself, having received intimation that the Chinese were assembling a body of troops under an active Mandarin on the island of Taisan, (one of the Chusan group) and that several of them, disguised as peasants, had been actually landed at Chusan for the purpose of kidnapping any of our unarmed men who might straggle from their quarters; the general and myself deemed it advisable to visit with a strong detachment of troops and marines, in the hope of capturing or excelling them, and as we had also several important arrangements to make in our respective departments with a view to future operations, we returned to Chusan on the 4th instant.

Taisan, which is about 26 miles in circumference, lies about 6 miles to the northward of Chusan; but as little was known respecting this island, and very few of our people having ever landed on it, I despatched commander Collinson on the 6th instant with a boat of the *Bentick*, in the *Nemesia*, steam vessel, to circumnavigate it, and ascertain, as far as might be practicable, the best position for stationing the small vessels of the squadron round it, to intercept the Chinese soldiers if they attempted to escape by sea when our men should be disembarked.

By the enclosed extract from commander Collinson's report, their lordship will perceive that after the letter, 8th March, 1842, their going round the island, he was induced, on the morning of the 8th, to enter a creek in the South end of it, to examine its capability for disembarking troops; when he was opposed by a body of about 500 men, who opened a fire on him from the shore and also from several boats in the creek, and having directed Lieutenant Hall to land his men from the *Nemesia*, which was effected with his accustomed spirit and activity, the Chinese were gallantly charged by these officers at the head of their men, and immediately gave way with the loss of about 30 or 40 killed. Most of their boats (altogether 30 in number) as well as some houses which had been occupied by the troops, were then set on fire, and commander Collinson rejoined me at sunset at the Chusan anchorage.

As I was apprehensive that the whole of the Chinese force at Taisan might endeavour, after this check, to leave the island, I directed commander Collinson to re-

At CHINHAR.

Blonde, Capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.

Hyacinth, Comdr. G. Goldsmith.

At NINGPO.

Modeste, Comdr. K. B. Watson.

Columbine, Comdr. W. H. A. Moorshead.

H. E. I. Co.'s Steam Vessels

Sesostris, Acting Commander H.A. Ormsby.

Queen, Mr W. Warden Master, in Command.

The whole of this service was so well performed that I have great pleasure in bringing under their lordships' notice the conduct of captain Bouchier, commanders Goldsmith, Watson, Moorshead, and Ormsby and Mr. Warden of the *Queen*, together with every officer and man under their command on the occasion.

The Chinese have suffered most severely in their attacks on the positions of her majesty's land forces, by whom they were put to flight and pursued with such rapidity that not less than 500 were killed, while 3 men only were slightly wounded on the side of the combined forces.

(Sgd.) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Fort William, Secret Department—the 6th July, 1842—No. 934.—The following despatch from his excellency rear admiral Sir William Parker to the address of the secretary of the admiralty under date the 25th April last, is published by direction of the right hon'ble the governor general, for general information.

By order of the honorable the president in council,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 43.
From rear admiral Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B.,
Naval commander in chief, China,
To the Secretary of the Admiralty, LONDON.

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Sir,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, and myself, having received intimation that the Chinese were assembling a body of troops under an active Mandarin on the island of Taisan, (one of the Chusan group) and that several of them, disguised as peasants, had been actually landed at Chusan for the purpose of kidnapping any of our unarmed men who might straggle from their quarters; the general and myself deemed it advisable to visit with a strong detachment of troops and marines, in the hope of capturing or excelling them, and as we had also several important arrangements to make in our respective departments with a view to future operations, we returned to Chusan on the 4th instant.

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Several fire rafts were dropped down the river on the shipping, at both points; but by the vigilance and exertions of the officers and men of the squadron, named in the margin, they were towed on shore and consumed without doing any mischief; and in the course of the day commander Moorshead, with the boats of the *Columbine*, and the honorable company's steam vessel *Queen*, completed their discomfiture afloat, by the entire destruction of numerous fire junks and boats prepared in the North West branch of the river.

The whole of this service was so well performed that I have great pleasure in bringing under their lordships' notice the conduct of captain Bouchier, commanders Goldsmith, Watson, Moorshead, and Ormsby and Mr. Warden of the *Queen*, together with every officer and man under their command on the occasion.

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turn, as expeditiously as possible, in the *Bentinck*, and resume a position off the creek, the *Nemesis* following, as soon as her coals were replenished, to assist in cutting off their retreat; but it appears that after his departure in the latter vessel on the 8th, the Chinese succeeded in extinguishing the flames which had been kindled in their boats, and the whole of the troops, to the amount of 500, effected their escape in them to Chapoo, at the Northern entrance of the Hong-chow-foo estuary.

Intelligence of the defeat of the Chinese in their attacks on our positions, at Ningpo and Chinhae, on the morning of the 10th instant, reached us by the *Phlegethon* at Chusan, in the course of the day. Sir

Pelican. Hugh Gough, therefore, returned early on the 11th to the Yangsze Keang river, from
Clio. Chusan, and, after a fruitless examination of Taisan isl and on that day with the seamen and marines of the *Cornwallis*, and the sloops and brig named in the margin, I rejoined him yesterday at Ningpo.

Although we were disappointed in our hopes of cutting off the force lately stationed at Taisan, I flatter myself our visit will have the effect of securing Chusan from any further attempt from that quarter at present. We did not find any arms on the island, but two government stations, which had been held by the Mandarins, were completely destroyed. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral

No 44.

From Rear Admiral Sir W. PARKER, K C B,
Naval Commander in chief, China.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Modeste at Ningpo, 19th March, 1842.

Sir,—My letter No. 42, of the 11th instant, will apprise their lordships of the complete discomfiture of the Chinese, on shore and afloat, in their attacks on our positions at Chinhae and Ningpo, on the 10th instant.

Retrograde movements in various directions were the immediate result; and feeling it of importance not to lose a moment in following up the advantage of these severe repulses, Sir Hugh Gough and myself determined to make a rapid movement on their encampment at Tskee, in the hope of bringing them to action, before they retired on Pickwan, about forty miles higher up the river, at which point, we had reason to believe they were concentrating their army.

In anticipation of this advance, capt. Richards, with three boats and the whole of the marines attached to the *Cornwallis* accompanied me in the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* to Ningpo, where we arrived (after our examination of the island of Taisan) on the afternoon of the 12th; and being joined by the small-arm men and marines of the squadron within the river, the whole amounting to 410 men, were placed

List of officers under the command of captain Bourchier, No. 1. chief, of the *Blonde*, assisted by capt. Richards of my flag ship, and the several officers specified in the subjoined list.

At 8 A. M. on the 15th, his excellency Sir Hugh Gough, and about 850 troops, in addition to the naval brigade, were embarked from Ningpo in the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon* and *Queen*, steam vessels, making altogether a force of about 1260 men, with which we proceeded up the river, and before we reached the point of debarkation at a village four miles from Tskee, we had the satisfaction of seeing a large force of the Chinese, still in their encampments, on the hills to the north of the city.

The combined forces were all landed and in full march for Tskee by two o'clock, the *Phlegethon* having been previously despatched up the river with the armed barges of the *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, to intercept and harass the retreat of the Chinese by water as much as possible.

As our reconnaissance of Tskee in December had made us familiar with the route, and no obstacles were offered to our advance, we reached the suburbs on the south side of it at half past 3; and on the troop ascending a small hill, two guns, and a few straggling shots from gimjals and matchlocks, were opened on us from the ramparts, and also from a body of matchlock men on a height opposite us; but, on the advance of a detachment of the 18th regiment, and the discharge of a few rounds from two small field pieces by the Madras artillery, they disappeared, and about four o'clock the city walls were escaladed by the seamen and marines, and a party of sappers, without resistance.

Advancing along the ramparts this division rejoined the main body with the general, through the east gate, and proceeded outside the walls to the north-east angle of the city, from which point we had an excellent view of the Chinese forces opposed to us, consisting of five or six thousand men strongly posted in fortified encampments on the two high hills of Segoan in front, and on our left. The assault of the latter was assigned to the naval brigade; and that more immediately in front, to the 49th regiment.

As it was the General's wish that they should be attacked at nearly as possible at the same time, and the Naval Brigade being the most advanced in the line, it was necessary, while the 49th moved forward, to make a lodgment under some houses of our left, situated at a short distance from the foot of the hill which our men were to assail; and in passing to this point across paddy fields, they were unavoidably exposed to a galling fire from both the positions of the Chinese. On reaching it some musquetry was opened on them by part of the

Royal Marines, and several three-pounder rockets were discharged with excellent precision, by lieutenant Fitzjames, and Mr Charles K. Jackson, mate of the *Cornwallis*, while the men were reforming.

The 49th regiment were soon observed approaching the hill on our right, when orders for the assault were immediately given, and the leading company of the marines under lieutenants Elliot and Hamby of that corps, promptly and gallantly pushed forwards with a small band of seamen about 5 o'clock.

As they emerged from the building, the fire of the Chinese was very severe. Captains Bourchier and Richards, with admirable spirit, sprang to the head of their men, and having rapidly crossed a small intervening paddy field, led them up the hill, which was disputed from its base to the crest; and several instances of personal conflict occurred. The ascent was steep and difficult, but steadily and gallantly persevered in, under an unceasing fire, until the summit was attained, and our opponents flying in every direction.

Commander Watson, of the *Modeste*, who had been stationed in the rear of the storming party, succeeded by great efforts, in reaching a forward position with some of his men, before the hill was carried; and the main body of seamen and marines, as they advanced in support, perceiving its fate, pressed round the sides, and inflicted a severe loss on the fugitive soldiers, the pursuit being continued until sunset, when our advanced party was halted on a bridge about two miles beyond the city.

During these operations the hills on our right were simultaneously carried in admirable style by our gallant general and his brave troops; the rout of the Chinese at every point was thus complete, and I must not omit to notice the good services of the *Phlegethon* and the little party landed from her in a branch of the river.

Lieut. McCleverty to Rear on the flank of the Admiral Sir Wm. Parker No 2 fugitives, as reported in lieutenant McCleverty's enclosed letter No 2; and she was closely followed to the judicious position by the *Nemesis* after the troops were disembarked.

From the best accounts we have been able to collect, the Chinese cannot have lost less than 800 to 1,000 men slain, independently of great numbers carried off wounded. Among the former were several mandarins, supposed to have held important positions in the army. Many prisoners also fell into our hands, and some interesting papers relative to the present position of their affairs; and from accounts previously received, and the amount of sycee silver afterwards found on the bodies of the dead, there is no doubt that a considerable sum had been paid to them as an encouragement to resist her majesty's forces, and that the troops we encountered were composed of the elite of their army.

It is with pain I have to transmit a list of 3 killed and 15 wounded in the naval brigade; and amongst the latter many are severely hurt. I am not in possession of the casualties which have been sustained by the troops; but I hope none were killed, though several I fear, are severely wounded.

It is impossible for me to extol too highly the animating example set by captains Bourchier and Richards, commander Watson, and every officer and man who was fortunate enough

List of officers who were in advance of the assault of the hill. No. 4.

cordial thanks are also justly due to the gallantry and exertions displayed by captain Uniaske, and all the officers and men of the royal marines, and to every individual of her majesty's squadron, and the Indian, navy attached to naval brigade, whose conduct was as exemplary for steadiness in their quarters as in the field.

I have no less pleasure in noticing the gallantry of captain Whittingham. Aid-de camp to Sir Hugh Gough, who, having brought a message from his excellency at the moment of the assault, very handsomely ascended the hill, and remained with our people, until it was carried, as did lieut. Barrow of the Madras artillery, (commissary of ordnance), who having mingled with them as a volunteer, was conspicuous for his intrepidity, and broke his sword in cutting down a Chinese soldier who opposed him. Mr. Hodgson mate of the *Cornwallis*, was also wounded in parrying the thrust of a spear, when bravely advancing amongst the foremost on the hill.

Our people were quartered during the night in the captured camps, and north part of the city, where a considerable quantity of arms and a large store of

rice was on the following morning discovered and destroyed; and as a very strong fortified encampment was known to be formed off some mountains about six or seven miles to the north west of Tskee, comprising the post of the main road to Yu-yao and Pickwan, every exertion was made by sir Hugh Gough and myself to get our wounded embarked, and attack it as expeditiously as possible.

At 1 P. M. on the 16th, the whole of the combined forces marched on it for that purpose; but on ascending the lofty heights, it was found entirely evacuated; nothing therefore remained, but to destroy the works, arms, and large quantities of provisions, which the Chinese had not time to remove; and when this was effectually accomplished, we returned to Tskee, and on the morning of the 17th re-embarked the whole force, and arrived at Ningpo at 5 P. M. We flatter ourselves that the success which has attended this movement will have a very beneficial effect on our future operations; and their lordships may be assured that no opportunity will be lost by the general and myself, in prosecuting, with our best energies, any measure which is likely to advance the object of her majesty's government, and bring our contest with the Chinese to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral

No. 1.

A list of Officers belonging to her Majesty's ships and vessels and those of the Indian Navy, employed on shore at Tskee, under the command of Captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B. of her Majesty's ship *Blonde*, between the 15th and 16th March, 1842.

Her Majesty's ship *Blonde*.—Captain Thomas Bourchier C.B.; lieuts Charles Starmer and S. B. Holling; messrs George Walker, mate, Alex. Anderson, do. J. F. C. Hamilton, do. and John O. Johnson, do.; 1st lieut. C. C. Hewitt, royal marines, and 2d do. F. J. Polkinghorne, do.

Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*.—Captain Peter Richards; lieut. James Fitzjames; messrs George H. Hodgson, mate, Nicholas Vansittart, do. Charles K. Jackson, do. Hugh H. Mouk, assistant surgeon, Henry D. P. Cunningham, secy's clerk, William Bowden, volunteer, 1st class, D'Arcy Preston do.

Royal Marines.—Capts James Uniaske, commanding Francis S. Hamilton; 1st lieuts. George Elliot, W. S. L. Atcherly, Henry Tompson, F. J. White, and A. J. B. Hainby.

Her Majesty's Sloop *Modeste*.—Commander R. B. Watson; lieut. H. A. R. Pearce; messrs P. A. Halkett, mate; Henry A. Crofton, do.; and Henry S. Wilmott, assistant surgeon.

Her Majesty's sloop *Columbine*.—Lieut. Philip A. Helman; messrs William S. Miller, mate, John T. Veitch, assistant surgeon, and Robert Shedden, midshipman.

Honble Co's Steam ship *Segostris*.—Lieut. James Rennie; messrs Arthur Smith, midshipman, and Henry Broughton, do.

Flag Lieutenant.—Lieut. Charles E. Tennant, senior lieut. on the station.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

No. 2.

From Lieut. JAMES MCCLEVERTY, R.N.
Commanding H. C. Steam Vessel *Phlegethon*.
To Rear Admiral Sir Wm PARKER, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c. March 6th, 1842.

Sir,—In pursuance of your orders of this day, to proceed in the vessel under my command, accompanied by the barges of H. M. ship *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, and to get as near as possible on the flank of the Chinese army, assembled on the heights above Tskee, I directed my course up the river towards Yu Y-yo; but finding I was getting further from the enemy's camp, I turned into the breach that leads to the eastward. On getting up about two miles and turning a very sharp bend of the river, I suddenly came on five gun boats moored close to a large mandarin house, who immediately opened their fire on us, which we returned with grape and canister, and quickly driving their crews from them, I sent boats of this ship under the command of acting lieutenant Herbert Ryves, Mr. Goodridge, 2nd, and Mr. Coverley, 3rd officers, the boats of her majesty's ships *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, commanded by Nicholas Vansittart, and J. F. C. Hamilton mates, to destroy them; which service they effectually performed, and also the large mandarin house, which was a magazine of powder, arms and military stores, all of which they set fire to and blew up. The gun boats consisted on five large flat bottomed boats armed with an eighteen-pounder carronade, mounted on ship carriage. They also discovered 14 boats fitted as a fire raft, which they destroyed. After perform-

ing this service we again proceeded from the camp, off which place we arrived within gunshot at 5 p.m. and immediately opened on them with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards on their retreating close to the *Phlegethon* before the combined force. I accepted the services of the crews of the boats of the *Cornwallis*. Blonde and this ship, who gallantly volunteered to intercept them; they were commanded by the same officers as before, accompanied by doctor Playfair, surgeon, and Mr. Edmund Ommanney, purser of this ship, as volunteers. At 7 p.m. they returned, having pursued the enemy in various directions and destroying a number of them. In the execution of these duties I beg leave to express my satisfaction of the conduct of every person whom I had the honor to command, particularly of Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Hamilton with their boats' crews, for the prompt and gallant manner with which they volunteered to perform any service that I thought necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES McCLEVERTY,
Lieut. R. N. Commanding.

No. 4.

Names of the Officers who were with the advanced party in the assault of the encamped hill of Segoon near Tuckee, on the 15th March, 1842.

Captain T. Bouchier,	H M's S. Blonde.
" P. Richards,	" Cornwallis
Commander R. B. Watson,	" Modeste.
Lieut. Chas. E. Tenant. (Flag Lt.)	" Cornwallis
First Lieut. Geo. Elliot. R. N.	" Ditto.
" A. J. B. Hamby do.	" Ditto.
Mr. G. H. Hodgson, Mate,	" Ditto.
" Hy. D. P. Cunningham, (S.C.)	" Ditto.
" Wm. Bowden, Vol. 1st class,	" Ditto.

Lieutenant Jas. Fitzjames and Mr. Charles Keats Jackson Mate, of the *Cornwallis*, were ordered to cover the advance with rockets, and afterwards mounted the hill on the right before the enemy had quitted that part of it.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

No. 5.

A return of killed and wounded belonging to her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in action with the enemy on shore at Tuckee, on the 15th March 1842.

Ships.	Names.	Rank of Station.	No.	Names.	Rank of Station.	No.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
<i>Cornwallis</i> .	George Elliot	1st Lieut. R. N.	1	George Elliot	1st Lieut. R. N.	1	Slightly.	
	A. J. B. Hamby	1st do.	2	A. J. B. Hamby	1st do.	2	Slightly.	
	Geo. H. Hodgson	Mate.	3	Geo. H. Hodgson	Mate.	3	Slightly.	
	C. Keats Jackson	Seaman, Gunner	4	C. Keats Jackson	Seaman, Gunner	4	Dangerously.	
	Philip Stead	Private, R. M.	5	Philip Stead	Private, R. M.	5	Severely.	
	Jno. Bloomfield	Do.	6	Jno. Bloomfield	Do.	6	Do.	
	Samuel Willcock	Do.	7	Samuel Willcock	Do.	7	Do.	
	Jno. Hissett	Do.	8	Jno. Hissett	Do.	8	Do.	
	Wm. Pepperell	Do.	9	Wm. Pepperell	Do.	9	Do.	
	Daniel Leary	Do.	10	Daniel Leary	Do.	10	Do.	
<i>Blonde</i> .	James Doel	Do.	11	James Doel	Do.	11	Do.	
	Wm. Thomas	Do.	12	Wm. Thomas	Do.	12	Do.	
	Joseph White	Do.	13	Joseph White	Do.	13	Do.	
	John Adams	Do.	14	John Adams	Do.	14	Do.	
	Total.		15	Total.		15		
<i>Hyacinth</i> .	Robert Harvey	Private R. M.	16	Robert Harvey	Private R. M.	16	Do.	
	Chas. Anderson	A. B.	17	Chas. Anderson	A. B.	17	Do.	
	Total.		18	Total.		18		
<i>Columbine</i> .	Peter Ferguson	Sergeant R. M.	19	Peter Ferguson	Sergeant R. M.	19	Do.	
	Total.		20	Total.		20		

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.
(true copies) T. H. MADDOCK.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Gen.
(true copies,) G. A. BUSHBY.
Offg. Secy. Govt. India.
By order of the honorable the president in council,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. Govt. India.

(Copy.)

No. 77. "Cornwallis," at Chusan, 25th April, 1842.
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Sir,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that an abortive attempt was made, by the Chinese to set fire to her majesty's ships and transports in the Harbor of Tinghae and the adjacent anchorage at Chusan, on the night of the 14th instant.

About 10 p.m.—I received intimation from captain Dennis, the military magistrate of Tinghae, (which he had just obtained from his scouts) that Fire Rafts, formed of very large boats, prepared with powder and other combustible materials, well assorted for the purpose, were supposed to be on their way from "Sing-Kong," a small Harbor, about 3 leagues to the North-west of this position.

An hour had scarcely elapsed when several Fire Rafts were discovered in flames on the opposite or eastern side of the Harbor, and drifting towards the Shipping, while others approached between the Islands of Macclesfield and Trumball on the south side, where the "Nemesis," Steam Vessel, had been for some days undergoing repair—others attempted to enter the anchorage occupied by the Ships of War to the Northward of Tea Island and some even to the southward of that Island, in which latter direction the "Jupiter" was moored.

The Boats of the Ships of War named "Cornwallis," in the margin and of the Transports in "Hyacinth," the Harbor, were all on the alert, and by the active exertions of the Officers and men of all ranks, the whole of the Fire Boats, amounting to between 50 and 60, which were for the most part chained together in small numbers of from 3 to 5, were grappled with, and towed clear of the ships without difficulty, or doing the slightest injury.

"Nemesis." While this was passing, Lieut. Wise "Phlegethon," of the "Cornwallis," proceeded with a small division of Boats in search of the Steam Vessels. Fire Boats expected on the West side of "Sing Kong," and succeeded in discovering them to the number of thirty, anchored off a beach outside Bell Island, waiting for the turn of tide to advance on the Ships of War, these were also completely destroyed, and on the following morning, the "Nemesis" and "Phlegethon" were despatched to scour the adjacent Islands, and by the activity of Lieutenant Hall, thirteen more Boats with combustible materials, were destroyed, making a total of not less than a hundred.

Lieutenant McCleverty's exertions were equally praiseworthy, but nothing suspicious was met with in the direction he was sent.

I have had great reason to be pleased with the vigilance and zeal of the officers and men of all ranks in her majesty's ships and Company's steamers, as well as the agents, masters and crews of transports on this occasion, and I have much pleasure in bringing their meritorious conduct under the notice of the lords commissioners of the admiralty and Indian government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Sd.) W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.
(true copy.)

(Sd.) G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.
(true copy.)

(Sd.) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. with the Gov. Genl.
(true copy.)

G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy to Govt. of India

AFFGHANISTAN.

From the Indian Gazette, 20th June.

We received by Friday's dawn another Candahar letter, but of no later date than those, which we have quoted from already. It gives the same intelligence, as we have already laid before the public—supplying the components of the force under Wymer, which had gone out on the 10th ultimo, in the Ghirek direction, with a strong hope of meeting the enemy. The 38th and 16th N. I. with some (Bombay) guns make up the detachment, and though not very strong in numbers they were quite confident of achieving another victory, if they had but the fortune to meet an enemy. There seems to be nothing said about a further advance—the impression was that Nott's force would return in September, and some reckon so confidently on this, that they have already begun to talk about their arrangements. Our correspondent comments upon the injustice, which has been done to the Candahar force; his remarks closely resemble those, which we offered yesterday, when commenting upon another letter. The neglect which Nott's division have experienced at the hands of the Governor-General, who has been so liberal of his laudations to Pollock's army, seems to have been acutely felt at Candahar.

Lord Ellenborough, we are sure, will not pass over without honors and without rewards, the gallant conduct of the regiments in Western Afghanistan, who have been, during seven months, constantly engaged with the enemy, and always with distinguished success. Let them have their medals—let them have the six months' batta, granted to the Jullalabad garrison. They have well deserved it. Let the Government, too, express their sense of the gallantry and good conduct of the force, in a proper tone of cordiality. We expect to see something more in orders than "the Governor General is pleased to direct the publication" of the accompanying despatches from General Nott. That is not the way to speak of such achievements.

Our letters, received on Friday, from General Pollock's force, mention, that a serious collision had occurred at Ali-Musjed between the men of the detachment of the 6th N. I. and Lieut. Corsar's Irregulars. The energetic conduct of Lieut. C. had availed to quell the disturbance, but it had been found necessary to send for reinforcements of the Regulars from Dukka. We annex the following particulars of the affair:—

"Dhakka, June 26.—"I subjoin some extracts from the Detachment Orders for the last three days. These are interesting only with regard to the occurrence which caused them to be issued. This was as follows:—

"On the 23rd a very serious collision took place at Ali Musjed, between the Afghan irregulars under Corsar of the 6th, and the five companies of the 6th under a Captain Agnew. Two expresses, one from the Captain, the other from the young Afghan commandant, reached Colonel Moseley at this place the day before yesterday.

"Of the cause and of the progress of this disagreement the accounts were somewhat differently given by these two officers; but of the ulterior facts, there is but one account and one opinion, that never mind how the row began, there were a good number of heads broken before it was ended. The Afghans had threatened to thrust every Hindu mother's son of them with beef up the throat; and the Hindus in return intimated their intention of sending to Peshawur for a herd of swine for the Moslem's very especial behoof. From words they went to blows, stones too were thrown, and many men on both sides were severely wounded. Some of the Afghans ran to the guns, one of which was loaded, and there appeared even from captain Agnew's representation, to be no doubt that nothing short of the degree of decision, temper, and energy, displayed by Lieut. Corsar, could have prevented his men from opening a fire upon the Regulars.

"Upon receipt of the two expresses under notice, Colonel Moseley issued the first of the orders which are enclosed; he at the same time, with praiseworthy despatch, sent off an express to captain Mackeson at Besh Boolak, enclosing both Agnew's and Corsar's letter, and detailing the arrangements he had made for the prevention of further disturbances at Alee Musjed.

"Mackeson himself arrived here yesterday, he having started from Besh Boolak immediately on the receipt of Moseley's letter, and last night at ten, the 64th marched for Alee Musjed. Mackeson, with his wonted zeal (which, like his frame, seems indefatigable) accompanied them, and he must thus have been four-and-twenty hours on horseback at a sitting:—a mere trifle this, since, for half of that time he was basking in the sun of the delightful season! He sent to the General all the contents of Moseley's despatch, immediately after perusal of it, (at Besh Boolak,) and in remains to be seen what arrangements General Pollock will adopt with regard to Alee Musjed. Some are of opinion that Thomas' Regt. of Juzalchees, who got on very well it seems, with the 6th, will be sent to take the place of Corsar's Irregulars. Others think that, the whole of the 64th will be made to remain there, and that Corsar's "Brigands" will be picketed at the foot of the hill of Alee Musjed. Nothing in its way could be more admirable than the prompt, silent and orderly manner in which the 64th got under arms last night. Though in the same camp with them, I positively did not know, (nor did the party of which I formed one,) that they were under arms until long after they had started,—when, on walking towards the tents of their officers to wish them good bye, and to enquire what detained them, I was told by a sentry that 'they must have got two kos on their way by this time.' Had it been any one of how many other corps that I could mention, the whole camp would have been disturbed by the noise of their preparation.

"No news from Besh Boolak, except that the destruction of the forts and the trees, is proceeding rapidly. captain Lawrence reached Alee Musjed yesterday, from Peshawur. The hostages that passed hence this morning (twelve in number,) are from almost all the hitherto non-conformist tribes, the Zukur Khel, the Samur Khel, and others."

A mofussil letter, received on Saturday, gives the following, which although there are later dates from Jullalabad, is interesting, as affording a detailed account of—and more cheering one—of the condition of General Pollock's force:—

"My latest letters from Jullalabad are of the 23rd ult. They do not appear to be, by any means, the miserable set of beings, that most of the newspaper writers make them out,—the climate seems pleasant enough, nights delightfully cool, and days by no means so very hot.

The troops are healthy. Since Pollock's arrival, there have not been above twenty casualties from disease in the four corps of Europeans. The men of the 60th N. I. have dug about three feet down under their paiks, and built low mud walls round. The good effect of this is apparent in the small number of the sick list not 20. Carriage seems still very deficient, but they have about 2,800 camels and 2,000 bullocks; 300 more of the former have reached Peshawar, and 1,000 were shortly expected from Ferizepoor. Fruit, such as grapes, peaches &c., and vegetables, selling cheap in the bazaars of Julialabad.

"A forward movement is positively intended, but I fancy the time has not yet been fixed on; indeed this must depend on the arrival of more baggage cattle. The objects in view in despatching the Brigade under Montezuma, were, I am told, the collection of revenue still due (to whom?) to demand the money left behind by Terris, about 36,000 rupees, and the recovery of a gun abandoned at Pesh Bolak. I believe the bit of ordinance, has been found. The place was of course abandoned by its inhabitants, and 1,000 head of cattle and a large quantity of grain are said to have fallen into our hands."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I was much pleased to read in your paper of this day some very judicious remarks on an article in the Singapore Free Press of the 4th inst., communicated by an individual owning the initials S. H. Being more or less acquainted with all the foreign residents at that settlement, I believe, I can disclaim on their behalf any participation in the sentiments expressed by that anonymous writer whom I can only conceive to be some disappointed bird of passage, being unable to believe any of my friends there to be capable of publishing the libel above alluded to.

It was my intention to have accepted the challenge of the Editor of the S. F. P., and to have refuted in detail the calumnies he has given to the public, but, on reconsideration, it did not appear worth the trouble to enter the lists; and I will content myself with denying, through the medium of your paper, the justness of the observations as applicable to respectable society in Manila. No one, for instance, at all conversant with Spanish manners and customs will suppose that the young ladies are in the habit of tapping on the elbows or poking in the side, the gentlemen of their acquaintance; this may have happened to Mr. S. H., but if so, I can only say his acquaintances must have been of a very doubtful character.

Tastes and habits differ in different nations; the far famed puchero may not please every palate; and individuals may be met with who like to mix sugar in their beer; some again may not consider a silver fork as indispensable for the due enjoyment of dinner; but surely, these trifles are not fit subjects to be held up to public ridicule. Had S. H. exposed the faulty colonial policy of Spain, and shown how the best interests of the colony are sacrificed by a perseverance in the old fashioned exclusive system, now generally condemned by moderne economists—had he shown the causes of commercial inactivity on an island equal in fertility and resources to any with which we are acquainted, he would have done well. Such are fair subjects for the animadversion of the traveller, but outraging hospitality by the exposure of domestic manners, and those put in an unfair point of view, can only engender a hostile feeling, which may tend to endanger the friendly intercourse at present existing between the Spaniards and foreigners in Manila, and which causes it to be at present considered as one of the most agreeable places of residence in the East.

Your's faithfully,
J. L.

Macao, August 27th, 1842.

P. S. By the way, can the traveller in question be the worthy who under the same initials wrote so luminous a letter on Sugar to the *Friend of China* July 14? the absurdity of which was so clearly shown in your paper of July 23. He may also have originated the suggestion to establish a manufactory of Cheroots rivaling those of Manila—see *Friend of China* July 21.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3rd Sept., 1842.

Except from the north, of which particulars below, and a Singapore paper of 11th August, we have had no later news than we were before in possession of; but we have, by the *Cowessee Family*, received files of Calcutta papers from which we have made

some extracts about affairs in Afghanistan, and have also copied a number of Sir William Parker's despatches, which we doubt not, will be read with interest. In Canton, by the last advices, everything continued quiet, and the contradiction of the report of the capture of Nanking had arrived there. The two Hong merchants, young Howqua and Samqua, when, according to orders, from Peking, on their return to Canton, have again received orders, said to be "second thoughts" of the Imperial Government, to proceed to Soochow in Chekeang Province, and are now again on their way to the north. We fear that the up shot of this mission will be nothing but a squeeze to the Hong merchants, or possibly something worse.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

It seems that the news we gave last week of the capture of Nanking, as come from Canton, was premature, and that the taking of that city will not have been accomplished so soon or so easily as the Chinese accounts led us to expect. The *Louisa* from Chusan 9th August arrived here two days since, and she brings the intelligence that a vessel from the expedition had just arrived, and the sum of the news she brought is contained in the following extract of a letter, which has been kindly given us, viz.

"Extract from Letter dated Chusan 9th August.
Colonel Stephens, } 49th Regt }
Lieut. Gebbin, } }
Colonel Dever, (?) } 18th Regt. } Killed.
Capt. Collinson, } }
Major Unisacke, } Marines }
179 men killed and wounded.
2 officers and 13 men of the Blonde killed. Boats taken and retaken thrice.

"The Artillery guns taken and recovered, 700 sick, numbers fell dead on landing by coupde soleil. 100,000 \$ ransom paid for one place. After Nankin, march to Hangchowfoo. The Modeste in the Grand Canal opposite the Porcelain Tower.

"*Sesunries* lost her rudder.—? *Nemesis*,—one transport on shore, not Expected to be got off."

Another letter mentions that Nanking up to the date of the last news from the expedition had not been taken, but that it was to be attacked on the 7th, so that every moment may now bring us the gratifying intelligence of its capture.

It is represented that there has been a great deal of fighting, which indeed must have been the case judging from the melancholy list of killed and wounded, among whom we regret to find the names of several highly distinguished officers. The Chinese must have displayed much greater courage than they have hitherto done; or may we not suppose that these casualties chiefly occurred from the English too much despising their enemy, and thus giving the latter opportunity of attacking small parties by overwhelming numbers? This probably was the case when the artillery and the boats of the *Blonde* were captured. Our information is however too void of particulars to account with certainty for the cause of these painful losses. The ardent rays of the sun in that flat and marshy country have also in too many instances proved fatal to the soldiers, sixteen of whom are said to have dropped down dead from a stroke of the sun.

Great as these losses are, yet we can see in these accounts nothing dispiriting. A soldier's life is one of danger, without which he never can grasp the palm of victory, and it could hardly be expected that the British armament would be suffered to approach the second city of the empire, along a river capable of defence, without any opposition, and it is perhaps surprising that the loss was not greater. During the attack on Canton, the defences of which seem by no means to have been equal to those on the approach to Nanking, there were indeed but a few despicable forts between the Bogue and the city, but the loss in killed and wounded was 127, out of a force of not above one fourth the strength of the present armament. We think it not unlikely that as to actual fighting, the most arduous part had been overcome at the time our last advices, and that Nanking, with an extent of wall of about 17 miles incircuit, will prove a comparatively easy conquest, and that there the soldiers will find the repose which by fighting and frequent exposure to the sun's rays they have so well deserved. The great canal is blockaded, and it was said that H. M. S. *Blonde* was anchored close to Nanking. After the capture of that city, a part of the force will move, it is said, on Hangchowfoo, we suppose it to be the intention of the Commander-in-chief to keep possession of the capitals of the two provinces of Chekeang and Kiangnan, which certainly seem to be the most important positions in central China, the occupation of

which and of the canal cannot fail considerably to distress the Peking government, which we hope, although we scarcely expect it, may thereby be brought to its senses and agree to any terms rather than longer to suffer the presence of the strangers in the heart of this hitherto secluded empire. We are impatiently waiting for more detailed and authentic accounts from the seat of war, which we think cannot fail to reach every moment, the wind being now easterly, and a direct passage from Chusan may at this season of the year generally be accomplished in less even than a week.

From Amoy we have accounts to the 28th of last month, and we regret to learn that sickness prevailed among the garrison of Kolongsoo to a frightful extent, although the crews of the ships were in perfect health. Of a garrison of 340 men of the Royal 15th, 176 were in Hospital, and most of the others likewise sickly, whilst only one of the officers remained in sufficient health to do duty. The disorder is said to be brainfever, and must be epidemic, since it has also attacked the officers, who, unlike the men, cannot be supposed to have brought it on by indulgence in Samshoo. Up to our last advices not more than 18 however had died. It is intended to send a number of invalids to sea on a cruise in one of the transports, for the benefit of their health.

LOSS OF THE CHRISTINA.—We stated a fortnight since that information of the loss of a vessel, supposed to be the Christina had been received; this has since been confirmed as will be seen from the following letter, we copy from the *Canton Register*.
Per "SINGULAR."

Manila, 11th August, 1842.

Messrs Turner & Co., Macao.

Dear Sirs,—The governor general has officially addressed me advising the total wreck of the British barque "Christina," capt. Birkett, and has desired me in the absence of any British consul to take such steps as are usual and may be expedient under such circumstances.

I therefore beg to transmit to you as agents for the ship in China, such information as I have been able to collect from testimony of William Morris, the second mate, and others belonging to the "Christina" who have arrived here.

They are as follow,—

Wm. Morris,	Second mate.
T. Rozario,	Steward.
Geo. Young,	Cook.
Ja. Swanson,	} Four apprentices.
Hy Beetham,	
Jno. Richardson,	
Saml. Daw,	

The serang, tindal, and five lascars, in all 14 souls, which are all it is greatly to be feared who have escaped a watery grave.

The "Christina" left Macao on the 8th June bound for Bombay.—On the 1st July at 1 1/2 midnight she struck on the west London shoal as nearly as can be estimated about lat. 8° 30' N., long. 112° E. It was the second mate's watch and at the time she struck the captain was on deck. They rebounded and got 2 fathom's water starboard, and 4 1/2 fathoms larboard side. Clewed up all the sails with the exception of the foretop sail, and furling them, but all their efforts to get her off were ineffectual, as she broke almost immediately in midships, and about 10 feet of her keel came up on the larboard side. They all took immediately to the boats, and could not save the log book, or anything else. The captain took to the gig, and with him Mr. Richardson, C. Gillet, a sailor, and 15 lascars, and with them a sextant and some provisions. William Morris, the second mate, had the other boat, and with him the people named above. Both boats left the ship together. Morris's boat was obliged to pull some distance as the sea was breaking over her, and the mast fell overboard almost immediately after they had quitted her. It was the last quarter of the moon, and they could see the captain's gig in the midst of the surf and heard them cry for assistance.

Morris approached as near as he could, but could not assist them in any way.

He rowed about till day break, but in the morning could see nothing of the captain's gig.

He tried to reach the vessel but found it impossible as the sea was breaking over her, and the foretop mast he saw go overboard.

Wind S. W. The last time he saw the captain was as he was getting into the gig after all the crew were in the boats, and he believes that the captain and all with him in his boat must have perished. They then bore away for the Philippines, and landed on Mindoro on the 9th July.

This is Mr. Morris's statement, corroborated by the crew.

The 7 lascars and steward proceed to morrow in the "Hiram" to Singapore, and I have by that opportunity given the foregoing particulars to the owner of the "Christina", Mr. T. Ward, of London, and to Dadabhoj, of Bombay, to whom the "Christina" was consigned.

The mate and all the apprentices are still here. I propose to have this statement drawn up, and certified before two British merchants, and when that is done, I shall send you, Mr. Ward, and Dadabhoj, to each a copy: meantime,

I remain, dear sir,

Your very faithfully,

ROBT. DIGGLES.
firm of STRACHAN & Co.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG MAVIS BY LIGHTNING.—A most dreadful accident occurred to the *Brig Mavis* on the evening of Wednesday last, by which her commander, Capt. Jones, and many of her crew lost their lives. We have been kindly favored with the following particulars. The *Mavis* was on her way from the West Coast with about 20,000 \$ in specie, but no cargo, and had brought the Grand Ladrone to bear East, when the severe squall which occurred on Wednesday night overtook her about 7 p. m. She was struck by lightning immediately abaft the mainmast, and instantly blew up, the electric fluid having passed through the magazine. The gunner, from whom this information is derived, was in the chains at the moment of this catastrophe, from whence he was thrown back into the vessel, her decks having been entirely torn up. On her going down, which she did immediately, he found himself in the water with about 15 lascars who had escaped, from having been out on the jib-boom at the time. One of the boats was luckily floating near them, and in her, comparatively uninjured, they reached the *British Sovereign* then standing to the Southward. The men reached here in the Chinese boat mentioned by Captain Cow of the *British Sovereign* in the following extract from his letter to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and a Chinese boat has since brought in four men who were found clinging to a spar. We do not remember ever before bearing of so sudden destruction of a vessel by lightning, and only by the proximity of land, and of another vessel being near, the survivors were saved to tell their disastrous tale.

Extract from a letter, from Captain Cow of the "British Sovereign" dated 1st September, Thursday morning.

Grand Ladrone bearing East. Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

"Gentlemen,—I regret to acquaint you that the schooner "Mavis" was destroyed by lightning last evening. A boat with sixteen men made towards me, which I was fortunate enough to pick up. I immediately anchored, with the hopes of saving more of the crew, but without success. Four of the men are badly burnt. I have arranged with the bearer, that he is to be paid \$30 for taking the men to Macao. I would have brought them in myself, but the wind being favorable for my proceeding, I have hired this fisherman.

The Gunner will give you all particulars of this most disastrous circumstance: the captain and mate must have been killed as they were aft."

From the Canton Register, 30th August.

TRANSLATIONS.

"Tan wan"—i. e. to pry and hear;—to find out by equiry.—News.

1.—On the 8th day of the 6th moon (July 15) the barbarian ships entered *Langshan* wolf's hill; on the 14th day the *foo* district of *Chikeang* was lost; and the name changed to *Sinchingfoo* (renovated and flourishing): on the 19th upwards of ninety salt junks were burnt at *Ching*.

2.—On the 9th of the 6th moon (July 16) *New*, the governor of Keangsoo, retired from *Wooeseth* through *Tungpa*, to hold *Keangning* (Nanking); on the 10th he sent his family back to the province of *Kansuh*. On the 11th, three barbarian ships arrived off the lower customhouse of *Nanking*, cruising about, and said they wanted, absolutely, possession of the city, on the 17th 18th or 19th day warning the inhabitants to evacuate it; if not, they would open their fire; early on the 19th two more barbarian ships arrived; and they they then destroyed

the lower customhouse, opening a tremendous cannonade; and the whole place was set on fire *New*, on that day, sent orders from his office about 2 p. m. to shut the gates of the city, but the inhabitants crowding together to escape from the city, the gates were blocked up, and an innumerable number were crushed to death.

3.—The family of a salt merchant, when removing from *Chinkeang* to *Leaouchow*, there to reside, numbering upwards of twenty persons, was attacked and one woman and her servant were seized and carried off by the devil's imps. Two red ships (unintelligible) plundered and carried off upwards of 30,000 taels of silver.

4.—The lady of *Ching*, the literary chancellor, on the 25th day of the 5th moon (July 6), returning to her home, when the family were off *Kwachow*, a barbarian ship fired a shot, and not a vestige of them was left.

5.—The respectable children of both sexes outside the city of *Ching*, have been entirely carried off by native banditti; and many rich houses in the city have been plundered: it is not known if the city is lost (if the English have possession of it.)

6.—The city of *Woochoo** was lost on the 21st (July 28).

7.—On the 16th (July 23), the inhabitants of the heen district of *King*, were oppressed and insulted by the magistrate, and he was killed by the native banditti, who broke open the granaries, and opened the prisons.

7.—*New*, on the 29th (July 27) retired to protect *Taeepingfoo*; it is also reported that *Taeepingfoo* has been taken by the native banditti, who are creating much confusion.

By J. S., Ed. C. R.
Macao, August 27th, 1842.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China, 25th August.

We have seen a document signed by the "People of Heangshan Heen," and which has been submitted to the Canton Authorities regarding the dwellers at Hongkong. They state that Hongkong is the head quarters of a formidable conclave of Pirates, and who are continually making attacks, and committing depredations, upon vessels engaged in peaceable and lawful trade. Their booty they take to Hongkong; and their system is now so well organized that they sell licences to traders, by showing which to any pirate, enables them to pass unmolested. Those, however, who can produce no licence from the head pirates are always robbed and maltreated; and the petitioners declare that they can hope for no rest until these marauders are put down. Hongkong is situated in Sin an heen, and Heangshan heen (district) joins Sin an on the south west. As the Hongkong Authorities have an efficient body of both foreign and native Police, we hope they will be able to ferret out this piratical depot if indeed it does really exist on the Island.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUBAN, CHINHAIE, & C.
H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

"Blonde, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.

"Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.
"Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
"Calliope, 28, " A. L. Kuper,
"North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
"Herald, 26, " J. Nias, C. B.
"Dido, 20, " the hon'ble H. Keppell.
"Pelican, 18, " Napier.
"Modeste, 18, comr. Watson.

"Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
"Columbine, 16, " Morhead.
"Childers, 16, " Halsted.
"Clio, 16, " E. Troubridge.
"Wanderer, 16, " Freemantle.
"Algerine, 10, lt. comg. W. H. Maitland.
"Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.
"Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

"Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
"Plover, 6, " Collinson.

Belleisle, capt. Kingcom.
Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire, " Cole.
Jupiter, mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Rattlesnake,
Alligator,

STEAMERS,

H. C. Queen, mr. comg. W. Warden,
"Sesostris, comr. Ormsby,

"Auckland, " Ethersey, I. N.
"Tenasserim, " Wall, I. N.
"Nemesia, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
"Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
"Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
"Medusa, " Hewett, I. N.
"Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
"Proserpine, comr. Hough, A. N.
"Memnon, " Powell.
H.M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.
"Driver, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer
"Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
"Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

"Blenheim, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.
"Vindictive, 50, capt. Nicholas, C. C.
"Nimrod, 18, comr. Glasse.
"Wolverine, 16, capt. Johnson.
"Cruizer, 16, comr. Pearce.
"Hazard, 16, " Bell.
"Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
"Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
H.C. St. Hooghly, mr. comg. Rose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August. ARRIVED

25. (B.) *Mary Anne*, Bolton, Bombay and Sing.
25. " *Bombay Castle*, Baxter do. do.
28. " *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Cal. and do.
29. " *Weeraf*, Hunt, do. do.
29. " *Bolton*, Robinson, Singapore.
29. " *Emma Eugenia*, Kettlewell, Batavia,
29. (Sp.) *Singular*, Aviles, Manila.
September,
1. (B.) *Thetis*, Cass, Bombay.
1. " *David Clarke*, Mills, Bombay.
1. (A.) *Valparaiso*, Lockwood, New York.

PASSENGERS Per

Cowasjee Family, Mr. Patrick Dudgeon.
Thetis, Doctor A. Anderson, Messrs W. F. Gray,
C. S. Compton, and F. Anderson,
Valparaiso, Mr. P. W. Snow, U. S. Consul, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgis and family, Messrs Thos. H. Perkins and Joseph Moses.
Emma Eugenia, Mr. and Mrs. Tiedeman.

August. SAILED

27. (B.) *James Ewing*, Maitland, Clyde.
29. " *Sovereign*, Cow, Bombay.
29. (Sp.) *Ramoncito* Gonzales, Manila.
31. (A.) *Helena*, Benjamin, New York.
September,

2. (B.) *Ternate*, Mann, Bombay.
The *Mör*. (in lieu of the *Anonyma*) to be despatched on the 5th for Bombay; on same day for Singapore and Calcutta, *Harriet Scott*, *Hope*, and *John Brightman*.

The *Brig* got on the rocks off the *Typa* yesterday, and it is feared will not be got off without considerable damage,

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Dovecot*, *Devon*, *Elizabeth*, *Pink*, *Mary Ann*, *Edie*, *Claudine*, *Claudius*, *Louisa*, *Jackson*, *Boltivar*, *Matilda*, *Geo. Wallis*, *Lord Lowther*, *Adelaide*, *Zenobia*, *Athenian*, *Parrock Hall*, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*, *Urula*, *Bella Marina*, *John O'Grunt*, *Will of the Wisp*, *Liverpool*.

From Bombay,—*Drongan*, *Asia*, *Diana*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Fly Davidson*, *Hebrides*, *Kirkman*, *Finlay*, *St. Lawrence*, *Wm Sharples*, *Wm. Hyde*, *John Moor*, *Helena*, *Prince Regent*.

From Calcutta,—*Dido*, *Clown*, *Factory*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Franjee Cowasjee*, *Coringa Packet*, *Bengal Packet*, *Ariel*, *Mary Anne*, *Hero*, *Pelorus*.

From Singapore,—*Sarah Bedford*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th June.	SINGAPORE, 15th August.
UNITED STATES, May 18.	MANILA, 11th August.
CALCUTTA, 23d July.	AMOY, 28th August.
BOMBAY, 16th July.	CHUSAN, 9th August.
JAVA, 16th August.	

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 50.] Macao, Saturday, 10th September, 1842.

[No. 362.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

EARLY this month JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, to the highest bidders, a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauce, Herring, and Anchovy Tasse, Salmon and Herring, in Jars, Cheeses, Capus Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies, Brandy Sherries, and a variety of other articles. Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

NOTICE.—In a few days will be exposed for sale, at the store of the undersigned:

a few HAND-OMELY framed ENGRAVINGS:—

RETURN from HAWKING, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after Edwin Landseer, JOHN KNOX, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after Wilkie, MAID of SARAGOSSA, CIRCIFICATION, by Martin, DUKE of WELLINGTON, in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, SHIPWRECK off ST. MICHAELS, Lewis' SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING and HER FATHER, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steam packet, and the COBSAIR'S ISLE

also, in sheets and cases, MAPS and CHARTS:

War in China, Burman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah, Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands.

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th September, 1842

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DEDGBOON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.

Macao, August 29, 1842. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATTERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of RUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinnang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.

China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office, F. HAWKINS, Lieut. Col. Marion, 6th Aug., 1841. Deputy Comm'ary General, E. E. Force.

STORAGE at HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842. C. V. GILLESPIE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE, —Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Barque ELVIRA, Capt. WALKER 320 Tons, per Register, now lying in the Typa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE new British Barque "AGNEDA" A. L. at Lloyds, W. JEFFERY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE Ship CHINA, Capt. ROBERTSON, has two thirds of her cargo ready, loading at Whampoa and has quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

Macao 21st July, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. J. CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. Apply to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, —Canton, JARDINE MATHESON & Co. —Macao.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWRIE FAMILY, captain AYRES, will leave Whampoa on 1st Sept. and Macao or Hongkong in the first week of October. For freight apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. DENT & Co.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO" or MALOWN, 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. Pro. DIROM & Co. W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality. Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERRINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in bottle and HIDS.

PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.

Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

FOR SALE.—JAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in HIDS per "Anna Eliza." apply to

DALLAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—On board the "Isabella ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa.

Cases of BARNES BEER, La ROSE CLARET, OILMAN'S STORES, SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles, Provision RICE, TABLE RICE, GRAIN, COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, Pale SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monmouth WHISKY, Champagne CIDER, STRAINA PANACEA, compound extract of SASSAPARILLA, Spermaceti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO. Apply to

Macao, 2nd July, 1842. JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Rifle and a few pairs double and four abreast Pistols, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to

Macao, Aug. 22, 1842. Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE—At the Gooddowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French **PINK GLASSES** of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed **LAMPS**, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new **Venice Porcelain DINNER SERVICES**, Cut Glass **TUMBLERS**, Wine and Beer **GLASSES**.

The best Musilipatam **SNUF** in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English **MILLINERY**.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.

CLARET 3 do. do.

SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.

SELTZER WATER new.

OILMANS STORES late imports.

BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior BARR'S PALE

ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine

flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London

bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER

water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TUR-

PENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila

and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and

a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds,

and Quarter casks, from the well known house of

KIRKS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE—CHALEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.

MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.

A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar,

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal

translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS.

price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF

THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged

for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-

vice, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING

at the Canton Press Office continue the same as

before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

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The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at

the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

BOMBAY.

From the Bombay Times, 25th June.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the fol-

lowing Report of a Meeting held at the Chamber of

Commerce yesterday afternoon, relative to the late Fires

in the Harbour. In the recommendations offered by the

Chamber we entirely concur, and hope that they may be

taken, as they deserve, into the serious consideration of

the Underwriters and Ship-Owners:—

Proceeding at a Special General Meeting of the

Chamber of Commerce, held on Friday the 24th

June, 1842, for the purpose of considering and

adopting Resolutions relative to the late Fires in

the Harbour—C. B. SKINNER, Esq. in the Chair.

The Circular convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. Skinner stated that the Members had been assembled to take into consideration the risk incurred to property afloat, by the recent Fires in the Harbour, and to devise such means as might seem practicable and expedient to diminish such risk in future. The Committee had been unwilling in the first instance, to come forward with recommendations of this nature because it seemed more strictly the province of the Underwriters and Ship Owners, who were not only the parties most deeply interested, but those who alone had the power of carrying out any effectual and permanent improvement. But believing that although, in its collective capacity, the Chamber could not effect the desired change, yet its suggestions would receive attention, and moreover that the course now adopted would serve as a clear demonstration of the sentiments entertained by the Members, it had been determined to submit to a General Meeting, a series of resolutions on the subject. It would be observed that the Committee had included a vote of thanks to the Superintendent I. N., the Master Attendant, and the Officers and Seamen of the Indian Navy, as well as to the Commanders and Officers of Merchant Ships who rendered assistance on the late occasions, for their exertions in subduing the flames, and preventing them from reaching other vessels. The Resolutions were then read, and on being put to the Meeting, were all carried. They were as follows:—

1. "That in order to prevent the temptation, presumed to exist, on the part of Lascars, to desert or otherwise endanger a ship on the eve of going to sea, it is highly expedient that the system of advancing wages for so long a period as at present obtains, be abandoned, and that a system analogous to that employed in England, of regular agreement with the men, be recommended for adoption, particularly as regards providing for their families, when absent, by means of monthly notes.

2. "That it is highly advisable that at least one efficient officer belonging to each ship be required to be constantly on board during the vessel's stay in harbour, and that Owners or Commanders be recommended to enforce strict examination into the state of the hold previous to closing the hatches every evening

3. "That the subjects embraced in the above resolutions are deserving the serious attention of Underwriters who have principally the power of correcting the evils of the existing system.

4. "That it is highly expedient that the regulation respecting the landing of Gunpowder from ships arriving in the harbour be strictly enforced under penalty.

5. "That it is advisable in the event of a fire occurring on board ship, that steps be taken to prevent the dispersion of the crew previous to their being examined individually as to the cause and origin of the fire.

6. "That with reference to the late fires in the harbour, the thanks of the Chamber are eminently due to Capt. Oliver, Supt. I. N.; Captain Ross, master attendant, and the several officers and seamen of the Indian Navy, and the Master attendant's department, assisting, for their unceasing exertions to get the fire under, and to prevent the flames from spreading among the numerous shipping.

7. "That thanks are also due to those Commanders and officers of Merchant Ships, who actively assisted on the same occasions.

8. "That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Government, and their attention particularly directed to the 4th and 5th resolutions; and that they be published in the Newspapers."

Bombay Times, 16th July.

We have been obligingly favored with the following letter from Kandahar, which, besides the actual news it contains relative to the destruction of Kelat-i-Ghilzie and the withdrawal of the garrison which we were only able to surmise in our last, and the movements on Girishk, has some particulars of previous doings which connect the whole of the late events, from the 19th May to the 7th ultimo, and fully confirm by the silence of the writer, our impression respecting the supposed victory obtained by Colonel Wymer, of which not one word is said, proving that such an event never took place. We learn also with some astonishment that not less than four hundred of the Ghuznee garrison are still in existence though in a state of slavery, but we are not in the least surprised at the feeling of disgust described as so prevalent among the native troops at no effort being made to rescue them. Is the enlightened Government of British India to be taught common humanity by its native army?—

Kandahar: 7th June, 1842.

"A dawk is about to leave for the provinces, so I hasten to give you an account of what we have been about, premising that we are all quite well here. We have only this morning returned from the fort of Kelhat-i-Ghilzie, for which place we left Kandahar on the 18th May, with the 40th Queen's, the 2nd, 16th and 38th Bengal Native Infantry (they are in for every thing), Blood's 9 pounders, Leslie's Troop of Horse Artillery, nearly all the Bombay Cavalry, Haldane's and a part of Christie's Horse, the whole under command of Colonel Wymer. We were ordered off without loss of time,

though only just returned from the Kojuck, in consequence of the reports that Kelhat-i-Ghilzie was closely invested and required immediate relief. On arriving at Teer-andaz on the 23rd we learnt that the Ghilzies, hearing of our advance, had determined to anticipate us and attacked the place on the day of the 21st. They were driven back with great loss. They placed about 60 scaling ladders round the walls, and a few of them succeeded in reaching the parapet, but were forthwith bayonneted; 106 bodies were buried under the fort walls, and subsequent information enables me to state that some 500 were killed on the spot or have since died of their wounds; and on our arrival we found every thing quiet, and not an enemy near the place. When we first started it was currently reported, that we were to proceed to Ghuznee with the view of co-operating with General Pollock, but on reaching Kelhat working parties were employed all day, as long as we remained there in destroying the fortifications. This accomplished, the garrison joined our Camp, and we began to entertain surmises very different to our previous ones, though every thing as to our further movements was kept a profound secret, until the last instant when we commenced our retrograde movement.

The moment we left all the Ghilzies commenced sacrificing sheep in token of their joy at getting rid of us. We heard that during our absence Suftur Jung with about 6000 followers made an attempt (29th May) on our Cantonments, and that Nott went out with H. M. 41st, our 42d and 43d, some guns and the Cavalry that he had. The enemy took possession of the neighbouring hills which were stormed and carried by our people with but little loss on our side, but very great to the enemy. Young Mainwaring of the 42d was wounded but not badly, and Chamberlain, the pride of his Regiment, who commanded two Regiments of Christie's was wounded in the thigh, but slightly. He had a horse killed under him, and despatched six of the enemy with his own hand. He has the courage of a lion. The widow of Abram Khan Dooranee, who was blown from a gun early last winter, boldly led on a body of horse in person! You can imagine how powerful must have been her desire to be revenged; she was not wounded I am happy to say. There is no means of ascertaining the actual number of killed, but it is said to have been 300. Sixty horses were found dead on the ground.

No sooner had we reached our ground this morning than an order was issued for the 10th and 38th Native Infantry, (Bengal), the Bombay Light Infantry Battalion Blood's Leslies and I believe Cowper's Horse Artillery, with Christis's horse, to be prepared to march on the 10th; we go to Girishk to bring off that fine fellow Balwant Singh and his band of a 100 men, who have held the fort for nearly a year though frequently placed in danger by the attacks of the enemy. There are some few forts to be destroyed, and as we have orders for 15 days supply from the commissariat stores, and eighty rounds of ammunition per man, we expect to have a fight before we return. Major Clarkson with Macan's and Macdonnell's corps, Turner's horse Artillery and a couple of Regiments of Christie's started three or four days ago towards the Kojuck pass to bring up 3 or 4,000 camels from Quetta for us. Salloo Khan, who has been induced to come over to us again and has behaved well in sending up 3 or 4 dawks, has been besieged at Killa Abdoolah by Mahomed Zadig the chief of Pesteen, and Clarkson's move, it is hoped, will have the effect of relieving him. It is impossible to say what we are to do eventually, but a retreat seems determined on; if so I pray we may make a better one than our poor comrades at Kabul did. Our rear guard will have *hot* work. There is a great feeling of disgust and disappointment here at our not going to Ghuznee to bring away the 400 Sepoys of the 27th who are in slavery there. Our Sepoys were most anxious to go on this errand. A Sepoy of Craizti's corps who was with Woodburn, escaped to Ghuznee, and thence to Kelat-i-Ghilzie, has given an account of all the proceedings"—*Ibid.*

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, Allahabad 15th June, 1842.
The right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to publish for general information, the following despatch dated 19th March, from Lieut General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Commanding the Expeditionary Force in China.

By order of the Right Honorable the Gov. General.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.
From Lieut Genl Sir HUGH GOUGH, G. C. B.,
Comm. Expy. Land Force China.
To the Right Hon. the Earl of AUCKLAND, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—I have the gratification to inform your Lordship of the total discomfiture, and precipitate retreat of that portion of commissioner Yih-King's force, which had been sent forward to exterminate us, and I feel most thankful to say, with wonderfully small loss on our part.

My letter of the 11th will have informed your Lordship of the attacks on this city, and Chinbae, on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. I deemed it

right promptly to follow up these successful repulses, taking the attacking columns in detail, and understanding that General Yupoovva was advancing from Fung-hwa with from 6 to 7,000 men, I moved out to meet him on the 13th, with 600 men of the 18th and 49th Regiments, and Madras Artillery, with 2 guns and 50 sappers, flanked by the Sesostris steamer, which moved up the river parallel with our route, having on board three companies of the 26th, and a small body of seamen and marines. Until I reached the village Litsou, about 7 miles from hence, where I understood the enemy had been posted on the 12th, I could obtain no satisfactory information of his movements; but I had the mortification to find on my arrival, that the Chinese had retreated over the hills the preceding night, apparently moving on Shan Hing.

Having thus got rid of this column, although not in the way I could have wished, and being joined by Sir William Parker, who on his arrival from Ta Shan, with the zeal for which he is so famous, at once followed me up the river with the two small steamers, bringing with him 250 marines and a party of seamen, I determined upon moving on Tskeer, where I was informed, that the Chinese were in considerable force under Generals Twan Yung, Yang and Co-o. It was reported that they had two entrenched camps on the Szean hills, about half a mile north of Tskeer; that several guns had been placed on the walls, and at the gateways, and large stores of provisions laid up for the army in the city, and that 7 miles north-east of these encampments, another force from 5 to 6,000 men, under Commissioner Wun, with the military chest, was posted in a fortified camp in the hills at the Changki pass.

The necessary arrangements having been made with Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, the troops named in the margin were all embarked by 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, on board the steamers

Madras Artillery with 4 eight-pound guns, 84	18th Royal Irish, 201
26th Camerounians, 156	94th Regiment, 305
Rifles, 39th N. I., 54	Sappers, 66
865	

Queen, Nemesis, and Phlegon. Sir Wm. Parker placed at my disposal 350 seamen and marines, making

ing about 1,200 bayonets. At 12 o'clock this force was landed about 4 miles from Tskeer, from whence we had a perfect view of the enemy's encampments, and I immediately pushed forward on the city. I feel it right here to observe, that Sir William Parker accompanied me throughout the operations I am about to detail, and from his sound judgment and excellent arrangements, I received the most valuable assistance.

Upon our approaching Tskeer and occupying a hill which commands the southern face of the walls, and the south gate, the Chinese fired all the guns and ginals they had for the defence of this gate, but with so little effect, and at so great a distance, that it led me to believe that they (most unaccountably) did not propose to defend the city, and I was confirmed in this conclusion by observing that the ramparts nearest us were unoccupied, while the Szean hills, at the opposite side of the town, on which were their encampments, appeared crowded with troops. Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, having, with his usual promptitude, brought up his guns, I determined at once to take the city by storm, pass through to the north gate, there reunite my force, and carry the enemy's encampments. I was led to this line of operation by the conclusion before mentioned, that the Chinese did not mean to defend the city, as well as with a view to expedite the attack on the heights, as it would otherwise have been necessary (to provide for the possible case of the enemy's being in force within the walls) to make a detour out of range through the paddy fields, but my principal object was, to prevent the enemy from falling back on the city, when driven from the hills.

In furtherance of these views I directed the Naval brigade, with a party of sappers, covered by the guns and the Madras Rifles, if opposed, to escalate the walls in my front, assemble on the ramparts, and move along them to the north gate. The 49th I instructed to move on the south gate, blow it open, and join the Naval brigade on the ramparts. I had previously ordered the 18th to dislodge a body of the enemy that occupied a hill to the north-east of the city, after which they were to move round the walls, out of ginal range, and threaten the north gate. Should the Naval brigade and 49th meet with opposition, the 26th were placed in reserve, and were directed to move with, and protect the guns.

A few minutes placed the Naval brigade on the walls unopposed, and the whole promptly formed on the ramparts. The Royal Irish meanwhile dispersed the enemy in their fronts, and rapidly moved on the north gate. I accompanied the 49th, but finding that the bridge over the canal, close to the south gate, was destroyed, and that it would take some time to replace it, the corps passed along a canal under the walls, and I directed the Naval brigade to move parallel with it upon the ramparts. The whole force thus soon arrived at the place of assembly, the north gate.

The city of Tskeer is surrounded on three sides with precipitous hills, and the north gate is on a low spur of one of these hills which terminates in an eminence with

the walls. At the north western extremity of a range of high hills, being a branch of the mountains that skirt the coast, are the Szean or Szean hills, on which were the encampments; both were of considerable extent, and the natural difficulties of the position strengthened by abatis. These camps, which as well as the summits of the hills beyond them, were thickly occupied, were within long range of the walls, the intervening space being a tract of paddy fields, with a few scattered houses. I at once perceived that the position was faulty, as the hills on our right commanded their left, while their left commanded their right, and I made my disposition, accordingly. The 18th with a Rifle Company 36th Madras Native Infantry, were ordered to move up a ravine and occupy a hill to the left of the position. The Naval brigade was instructed to move under the walls, and occupy two rather large buildings in front of the right camp, making a lodgment under cover ready to rush forward, when the 18th should reach the summit and turn the enemy's left. With the 49th I proposed to attack at the same moment the largest encampment in my front, my great object being to make a simultaneous attack with the three columns, pushing the 18th down in rear, while the Naval brigade should cut off all communication with the city. So rapid were our movements that only one gun could be brought up, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Montgomerie, who dashed the guns into the canal and entered the city by a water gate. This gun was ably brought up and did good execution under the direction of Captain Moore of the Madras Artillery, who with his party merits great praise for their extraordinary exertions in dragging it through paddy fields and across canals.

The steepness of the mountain gorge, by which the Royal Irish and Rifles ascended, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of their advance, occupied more time in surmounting than I anticipated; and finding that the Naval brigade might probably suffer more by the delay than in an immediate attack, and that the enemy appeared to gain confidence by this delay, I ordered the advance to be sounded, when the 49th, with their accustomed spirit, rushed up the hill overcoming all opposition, and crowned its height within a few minutes, driving every thing before them. From this height it afforded me no small satisfaction to witness the spirited rush of the advance of the Marine brigade led by their gallant chief (I am persuaded Sir William Parker will excuse this expression of my admiration) who was ably supported by Captain Bouchier, commanding the Naval brigade; Captain Richards of H. M. S. *Cornwallis* and Captain Watson of H. M. S. *Modeste*, commanding the seamen Battalion. The whole brigade soon reached the summit, carrying the enemy's works. At the moment when the Admiral had nearly gained the height, I perceived a large body of Chinese ascending the back of the hill which he was attacking, apparently ignorant of the conjoint attack, and I directed Major Gough, Deputy Quarter Master General, to push forward with the Grenadiers of the 49th, supported by a Battalion company to cut off their retreat. The carnage at the foot of this hill was extraordinary great; the 49th in rear, and the Naval brigade in front, almost annihilated this body, while the remainder of the 49th pressed the retiring enemy (I cannot say his columns) as the whole plain was covered with the dispersed and flying foe. The 18th and Rifles finding that they were too late to participate in the attack on the encampments, rapidly dashed into the plain and cut off the Chinese from their only safe retreat on the Changki pass killing numbers; and one company under Lieut. Bernard followed up the pursuit for several miles towards Yauyan. The 26th camerounians, having left one company to protect the guns, pressed forward into the plain, and joined in the pursuit. It was 8 o'clock before the force re-assembled, when we occupied the enemy's encampment where the men found ample bedding and comforts.

Sir William Parker has brought to my notice, in addition to the captains of the Navy I have already named, the spirited conduct of Lieut. Charles E. Tennant, (Flag Lieut.); Lieut. Geo. Elliot, (slightly wounded); Mr. Geo. H. Hodgson, mate, (also slightly wounded in a personal rencontre with a Chinese); Mr. Wm. Bowden, Volunteer 1st class, and Mr. Hy. D. C. Cunningham, Secretary's Clerk, all of H. M. S. *Cornwallis*; also of Lieut. Harriott, Royal Marines of H. M. S. *Blonde*. The Admiral also noticed (and it came under my own observation) the judicious and well directed fire of rockets by a party under Lieutenant James Fitzjames, and Mr. Charles Keats Jackson, mate, both of H. M. S. *Ship Cornwallis*. These officers accompanied Sir William Parker with the advance. Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly of the Royal Marines was severely wounded at the head of his company in the advance to the hill.

I cannot too strongly express my entire approbation of the enthusiastic manner, in which the whole force maintained their character. Our loss, under divine protection, was wonderfully small; but the enemy's troops stood well and disputed the hills until in many instances our officers and men came into personal contact with them.

The conduct of the 49th came more under my personal observation, and I witnessed with great satisfaction the zealous exertions of Captain Reynolds (wounded); Lieut. and Adjutant Brown, Lieuts. Ramsay and

Mitchell of the Grenadier Company; Lieut. Lane (whose left arm was amputated on the field); and Lieut. Montgomery (severely wounded in the thigh). I must also mention with much approbation the conduct of Breret Captain Baitour of the Madras Artillery. I almost feel it invidious to name these officers when I am conscious that every individual zealously did his duty; but as their conduct came under my own eye, I consider it a duty to express my sense of approval.

The exact strength of the enemy I can hardly estimate, as various accounts give it at from 7 to 10,000 men. I conceive it to have been about 8,000 men; they were the 6th of the Chinese army, including 500 of the Imperial body guard, remarkably fine men; the Kansuh troops from the frontiers of Turkistan, a strong and muscular race accustomed to border warfare, and regarded by the Chinese as invincible; and the Shanse troops, for whose arrival Yih-King gave out that he had delayed his attack. Their loss must have been very great, not less than a thousand were killed upon the field or in the pursuit and drowned in the canals; a great proportion of Mandarins fell. These troops not having before met the English, a prebent, I presume, that we should give no quarter and although the Officers and men showed great forbearance, calling to the Chinese to surrender, very few prisoners were taken. We have, however, three Mandarins, two from Kansuh, and one Lieutenant of the Imperial body guard.

Fatigue parties from the several corps, together with the available native followers, were occupied in collecting guns, ginals, and matchlocks, left in camp or thrown away during the fight, until 12 o'clock on the 16th, when I set fire to the encampments, and to the several houses that the Chinese had occupied as arsenals. At daylight in the morning I had sent into the town to open the grain magazines to the populace, which eagerly flocked to them, and upon visiting them next morning, I found they had been completely emptied. From these and other causes I could not commence my march before half past twelve o'clock, when the column moved for the Changki pass, which I determined to carry, in order to destroy this, as I understood, formidable position, and capture the treasure chest. After a rapid march of three hours we reached the base of the hills, under this pass. The position appeared remarkably strong, indeed almost impracticable from the front, as the hills are lofty and exceedingly steep, and the summits of the ridges were entrenched strongly. But here again as at Szean, I perceived that the position could be turned, and I at once directed the Royal Irish to ascend the hills on the left of the position, while I moved with the 26th Camerounians, and 49th, supported by the Naval brigade, and occupied a wooded spur which led up direct to the left of the encampment. On reaching the summit of this spur, I found that the enemy had retreated, taking with him his guns, and I regret to say, his treasure; but a considerable quantity of good bread was discovered, also some ammunition. We halted for a couple of hours, and as there was not sufficient cover for all the troops, the works were set fire to, together with the magazine and a large Joss house where the Mandarins resided. The column returned to Tskeer, which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night; all the villages in the neighbourhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants; but I am happy to say, in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left betokening a movement of troops through a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses where the Chinese troops sought refuge the preceding day, I did not see and slay one individual that was not habituated as a soldier, which, as the peasantry were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to show the forbearance and discrimination of our men even in the heat of pursuit.

On the 17th I returned with the whole force to Ning-po with the exception of two companies of the 26th, which I sent, under Captain Strange, accompanied by Captain Pease, direct to Chin-hae, with a view to ascertain the fact of a canal communication between that place and Tskeer, and to clear the country of any straggling parties of the enemy. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the detachment rejoined me here on the 18th.

Permit me now to bring to your Lordship's favorable notice the several Officers Commanding corps who were most zealous in executing and even in anticipating my wishes, viz., Captain Houchier, commanding the Naval brigade; Lieut. Colonel Morris, commanding 16th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Pratt, commanding 26th Regt.; Major Tomlinson, commanding 18th Regt.; Captain Watson, R. N., commanding the Seamen's captain Uniceke, commanding Royal Marines; and Captain Simpson, commanding Rifles 36th Madras Native Infantry.

For Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, commanding the Artillery, and Captain Pease, commanding Engineer, I received the most zealous support.

I am greatly indebted to Lieut. Col. Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Major Gough, Deputy Quarter Master General, for their valuable assistance; and I feel much obliged to Lieut. Col. Hawkins, Deputy Commissary General, and Major Moore, Deputy Judge Advocate General, who accompanied me and acted as my personal Staff. Captain Whittingham my Aid-de-Camp having been sent to convey my wishes to Sir William

san and Kolongsoo are to be held until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, Her M. Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments, as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades from the highest to the lowest, of all arms of H. M. commodified forces during the contest, that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the mean time, H. M. Plenipotentiary congratulates H. M. subjects in China on the occasion of a peace, which he trusts and believes will in due time be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate *Queen*, in the Yangtze-kiang River off Nanking, this 29th day of August, 1842.

(True Copy) **H. MALCOLN,**
Secretary of Legation.

On Sunday last arrived from Boston the Schooner *Zephyr*, built there expressly for the East Coast trade. She made the passage in 109 days, and is said to sail very fast. She is a beautiful fore and aft Schooner, measuring 149 tons. We copy what we find regarding her in one of the Boston papers she brought out.

"THE ZEPHYR. A beautiful clipper built schooner, belonging, we believe to Mr. Forbes of this city, has just been launched at East Boston—which, by the way, is becoming a famous place for ship building—hearing this name. She is of faultless model; and will probably outtail any of our Keenest Cutters. To those who like to look upon anything that is beautiful, she is a gratifying sight. She is the bean ideal of Cooper's Water Witch, or Ingraham's Dancing Feather. We have seen her; she now lies in the strait arm of Lewis' wharf."

We notice the arrival in Singapore from Trincomalee of H. M. troopship *Alligator*, on the 21st of last month.

We are sorry to learn that orders have lately been issued for again detaining all junks in the outer waters on the coast of China. H. M. S. *Nimrod* about the end of last week entered the Broadway, and there seized three junks which were however again released on Commander Glasse ascertaining that they had no gunpowder or other warlike stores on board. This order for the detention and searching of junks has been occasioned, we suppose, by one having been detected with gunpowder near Namoa, of the seizure of which vessel we gave an account a fortnight since, and it has since been said that five junks were expected to arrive from Singapore with warlike stores, and for these we believe the *Nimrod* lay in wait, without however having been successful. The *Cruiser* is at the Bogue for the same purpose. We regret to see H. M. Ships again interfere with Chinese trading vessels, for, although they may suffer but a momentary detention and no real loss from it, yet, not understanding the why or wherefore they are detained, they may fear for their safety, and not venture in future beyond their port, and thus obstruct the trade of Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, which it seems to be the desire of the British authorities to continue undisturbed. Besides the difficulty of detecting vessels that have military stores on board, the season for junks to arrive from the southward is by this time very nearly passed, and the junks now met with, will mostly prove to be merely coasting vessels.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

We have been favored with the following letter from Captain Laird of the *Chusan* to Messrs Dent & Co., which as will be seen, contains much interesting information to Captains of vessels navigating in those seas. The *Chusan* left here on her voyage home on the 12th June.

Messrs DENT & Co.

Barque Chusan. 10th August, 1842

Gentlemen,

As we will anchor in Batavia to-morrow to fill up our water and get some supplies, I beg to in-

form you of the arrival of the *Chusan* thus far on our passage in 60 days. We had very light winds from S. E. after we left Macao, and it was 13 days before we got to the entrance of the Mindoro Sea; we had then calms for three days; on the 29th June a light breeze sprang up from the S. W., and am sorry so say that, that night at 9. 30 p. m. we grounded on a reef going about 3 knots, in lat. 11° 51' N. and lon. 121° 30' E., not mentioned by Horsburgh, or laid down in his charts: got the long-boat, and run the stream cable and anchor out in 44 fathoms, brought the stream cable to the windlass, and our stoutest warp for a spring to the capstan, and am happy to say, succeeded in getting her off by 2 o'clock, after striking very heavily for about 5 hours, but has made no more water in consequence of getting ashore. Had very light winds till we got down to Basseelan Straits, when we got becalmed again for 5 or 6 days; got a breeze from the S. W. that took us down to the entrance of Macassar Straits, and here it blew for 10 or 12 days from the southward, that we could gain nothing. We stood over to eastward to try to work to windward in smooth water. In standing over on the 25th July, at mid-night, saw a vessel to leeward throw a rocket and blue light tacked at once, found afterwards that she was on shore, but saw her off next day. We ourselves struck on another coral reef on the afternoon of the 24th, and knocked off a part of our false keel; finding we could make nothing of her between the reef and a shoal, we gave them a wide berth, until the breeze moderated on the 29th; was then under single reefed topsails, with maintop gallant sail for 10 days previous. After this we got very easily down Macassar Straits, and have had a good run from there till now, and am happy to say that she makes not the slightest drop more water than usual. The *Castle Huntly* was in company in the Sooloo sea, also an American ship, and we have only lost sight of her this day. The vessel we saw on shore was the *Cyrus*, whale. Capt. Spratly; she was aground on the reef for 26 hours; he boarded us in the Straits, and gave us the following account of the different reefs and shoals not laid down in the charts, or if so, not correctly.

I shall begin at the entrance of the Mindoro sea, where Capt. Spratly says, there is a small reef or rock 9 miles to the westward of the Apo Shoal, with only 9 feet water on it, very dangerous; then of the reef we were on he says the native name is "Panakatan." Three small low islands with a very extensive reef all round, from longitude 121, 30 till very near the Islands of Caravana or Buffaloe, with a passage between them, and also between them and Simirava, and the same reef that the *Francis Charlotte* and *Camden* were wrecked on in 1839, to the S. E. of them is another low woody island, in about Lat. 11. 40. and Long. 124. 40. mentioned in Horsburgh's directory, but not laid down in his charts;—a coral bank to the northward of the Dry Sandy Island; with only 44 or 5 fathoms on it, dangerous for large ships;—in Lat. 10. 5. and Long. 121. 47, an extensive reef, which the calls the "Goleonda," where she and many other vessels have struck, and right in the track of vessels. Next is one which the *Barque Ann* got on, which I presume you have heard of before; it lies to the South West of Santa Cruz Island; also one off the same island due west, in Basseelan Straits, with 10 or 12 miles between them and the Island. Capt. Spratly was one of the whalers that assisted in getting the *Ann* off the rock; he says the *Australasian Packet* had a very narrow escape, having gone over the same reef but at high water, and anchored inside of it. The Sooloo Islands, Capt. Spratly says, are very imperfectly laid down in the charts. The next are the Maratus or St. John's Islands in the Celebes sea, where the reef off it is upwards of 30 miles farther to the Eastward, than laid down in any chart, and on this we saw Capt. Spratly's ship aground on the 25th ult.; his lat. 1. 54 and lon. 119. 9; while on the reef the water was shoal North and South as far as he could see from the masthead; but could not see Maratus; the tide, while he was on the reef, rose in the morning 7 or 8 feet and only two or three in the evening tide; he was on the reef the day after full moon, and it was high water at 4 a. m.; to the South of this are the two Haring's Islands, bearing S. E. and N. W. from each other in latitude 1° 40' and long. 119° 15', with a reef all round; also a very extensive reef 4 miles South of them, where we struck.—The Bemeze Islands lat. 1° 32', long. 118° 56', with reefs and breakers, all round them, and a shoal between them and point Ranneongan.—On the Celebes side there is a reef off Cape Doua about 10

miles to the N. E., and one off Cape Temoel to the Westward 5 or 6 miles. Capt. Spratly mentioned a number of others, but not in the track of vessels going to or coming from China, and that in the many whaling voyages he has made in these seas, he has been aground on nearly all these reefs and shoals, and never knew such a continuance of southerly winds as we experienced before we entered Macassar Straits.

We came to anchor in Batavia roads on the 11th, and will get away on the morning of the 13th.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES LAIRD.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China, 1st September.

Among the troops stationed at Chekchu, on the other side of the island, much sickness has prevailed during the past few weeks, and several have died. We regret to have to announce the death of Ensign De Quincy, belonging to the Chekechu detachment, H. M. 26th Regiment. Ensign De Quincy was the son of the Author of that singular and celebrated work entitled the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater." We omitted to notice the lamented demise of Dr. Bace, also of the 26th Regiment, which took place a week or two ago at the Western Barracks on this side of the island.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINESE, &c. H. M. S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

„ *Blonde*, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. O. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.

„ *Thalis*, 44, capt. Hope

„ *Endymion*, 44, „ the honble F. W. Grey.

„ *Calliope*, 28, „ A. L. Kuper, C. B.

„ *North Star*, 26, „ Sir J. E. Home, Bart.

„ *Herald*, 26, „ J. Nias, C. B.

„ *Dido*, 20, „ the honble H. Keppell.

„ *Pelican*, 18, comr. Justice.

„ *Modeste*, 18, „ Watson.

„ *Harlequin*, 18, „ the honble F. Hastings.

„ *Columbine*, 16, „ Morshhead.

„ *Childers*, 16, „ Haisted.

„ *Clio*, 16, „ E. Troubridge.

„ *Hazard*, 16, „ Bell.

„ *Vanderer*, 16, „ Seymour.

„ *Serpent*, 16, „ Nevi I.

„ *Algerine*, 10, lt. com. W. H. Maitland.

„ *Royalist*, 10, „ Chetwood.

„ *Hospital ship Minden*, capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

„ *Starling*, 6, comr. Kellett.

„ *Plover*, 6, „ Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

„ *Belleisle*, capt. Kingcomb.

„ *Apollo*, comr. C. Frederick.

„ *Sapphire*, „ Cole.

„ *Jupiter*, mr. com. G. B. Hoffmeister.

„ *Rattlesnake*, „

„ *Alligator*, „

STEAMERS.

H. C. *Queen*, mr. com. W. Warden,

„ *Sesostris*, comr. Ormsby,

„ *Auckland*, „ Ethersey, I. N.

„ *Tenasserim*, „ Wall, I. N.

„ *Nemesis*, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.

„ *Pluto*, „ Tudor, R. N.

„ *Ariadne*, comr. Roberts, I. N.

„ *Medusa*, „ Hewett, I. N.

„ *Phlegethon*, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.

„ *Proserpine*, comr. Hough, A. N.

H. M. *Vixen*, comr. H. Baya.

„ *Driver*, „ Farner.

AT AMOY.

M. H. S. *Cambrin*, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.

„ *Pylades*, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)

„ *Chameleon*, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

„ *Bienheim*, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert, K. O. B.

„ Vindictive, 30, capt. Nicholas, c. c.
 „ Nimrod, 18, comr. Glaspe.
 „ Wolverine, 16, „ Johnson.
 „ Cruiser, 16, „ Pearse.
 „ Young Hebe, 4, „ Wood.
 H.C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Ross.
 „ Memnon, comr. Powell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September, ARRIVED

4. (A.) *Akbar*, Dumaresq. Madras, 10th August.
 4. „ *Zephyr*, Johnson, Boston, 18th May.
 4. (B.) *Wm. Sharples*, Jones, Bombay.
 5. „ *Rob Roy*, Boyd, Singapore.
 5. (P.) *Singulor*, —, Manila.
 6. (B.) *Elvira*, Walker, Singapore.
 6. (P.) *Victoria*, Sena, Calcutta and Singapore.

PASSENGERS Per

Rob Roy, Messrs W. H. Whitehead, & S. Stephens
September, SAILED

5. (B.) *Hope*, Crawford, Sing. and Calcutta.
 5. „ *John Brightman*, Viall do. do.
 5. „ *Harriet*, Scott, Beynow, Bombay.
 7. „ *Mor*, Methuen, do.
 7. „ *Forteen*, Baddely Amoy and Chusan.
 7. (Sp.) *Consuelo*, —, Manila.
 8. (B.) *Francis Spaight*, Witt, London.
 8. (A.) *Forum*, Murdoch, Manila.
 8. (Sp.) *Rafaela*, Patino, do.
 9. (B.) *Nerva*, Melville, London.
 9. „ *Wm. Pirrie*, McDonald, do.
 10. „ *Winchester*, Bain, do.
 10. „ *Queen Victoria*, Black, Bombay.
 —, „ *Claudius*, Norris, Chusan.
 —, (A.) *Lowell*, Peirce, —.

PASSENGERS Per

Winchester, Doctors Campbell, and Prialux, Mr.
Webb, R. N. Mr. Samuel Fearon

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Duvelot*, Devon, *Elizabeth*, Pink,
Mary Ann, Edie, *Claudius*, Loui-
 so Jackson, Bolivar, *Matilda*,
Geo. Wallis, Lord Lowther, *Ade-*
laide, *Zenobia*, *Athenian*, *Parrock*
Hall, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*,
Ursula, *Bella Marina*, *John O'-*
Gaunt, *Willie the Wisp*, *Liverpool*.
 From Bombay, — *Asia*, *Dianna*, *Corea*, *Woodman*,
Hy Davidson, *Hebrides*, *Kirkman*,
Finlay, *St. Lawrence*, *Wm. Hyde*,
John Moor, *Helena*, *Prince Regent*.
 From Calcutta, — *Dido*, *Clown*, *Victory*, *Framjee*,
Cowasjee, *Caringa*, *Packet*, *Bengal*
Packet, *Ariel*, *Hero*, *Pelorus*.
 From Singapore, — *Sarah*, *Belford*, *Waterloo*, *Pink*,
Pelorus.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th June. SINGAPORE, 25th August.
 UNITED STATES, May 18. MANILA, 11th August.
 CALCUTTA, 23d July. AMOY, 28th August.
 BOMBAY, 16th July. CHUSAN, 9th August.
 JAVA, 16th August.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Arad</i> , —	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
<i>Arrow</i> , —	—	Geare,	—
<i>Arcthusa</i> , —	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
<i>Agnes</i> , —	512	Jeffrey,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
<i>Andromache</i> , —	—	Butcherd,	Turner & Co.
<i>Anna Eliza</i> , —	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Asiatic</i> , —	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Anna Maria</i> , —	—	West,	—
<i>Bombay Castle</i> , —	—	Baxter,	—
<i>Bolton</i> , —	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.

* <i>Bucephalus</i> , —	Small,	Lindsay & Col.
* <i>Caledonia</i> , —	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
* <i>Columbine</i> , —	Major,	H. Pybus.
* <i>Corsair</i> , —	Martin,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
* <i>Cowasj. Family</i> , —	Durham,	—
* <i>Cadet</i> , —	Carling,	Jardine M. & Co.
* <i>China</i> , 524	Robertson	Russell and Co.
* <i>Cacique</i> , —	Man,	C. Fearon.
* <i>Chebar</i> , —	Harrison,	Lindsay and Co.
* <i>Canaan</i> , —	Clucas,	Jamieson How & Co.
* <i>Charles Forbes</i> , 90	Wills, [gr	Jardine Matheson & Co.
* <i>Charlotte</i> , —	Liebschwa	—
* <i>Devonport</i> , —	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
* <i>David Clarke</i> , —	Mills,	—
* <i>Diadem</i> , —	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>Elora</i> , —	Turubull,	—
* <i>Ellen</i> , —	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
* <i>Enma Eugenia</i> , —	Kettlewell	Reynvaan & Co.
* <i>Elvira</i> , —	Walker,	Dirom and Co.
* <i>Earl Balcarras</i> , 1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
* <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1414	Paterson,	—
* <i>Frances Burn</i> , —	Edlington,	Macvicar and Co.
* <i>Fred. Huth</i> , —	Toby,	Turner and Co.
* <i>Felicity</i> , —	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
* <i>Gemini</i> , —	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
* <i>Greenlaw</i> , —	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
* <i>Grecian</i> , —	Watt,	—
* <i>Guloare</i> , —	Wilonghy	Dirom and Co.
* <i>Hero of Malown</i> , —	Jackson,	—
* <i>Hersey</i> , —	Easterly,	—
* <i>Hongkong</i> , —	Whittem,	—
* <i>Hygeia</i> , 378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
* <i>Hope</i> , —	Cockbain,	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>Helen Stewart</i> , —	Brown,	—
* <i>Hindustan</i> , 708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
* <i>Helen</i> , —	Byrne,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
* <i>Isa. Robertson</i> , —	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
* <i>Isab. Tompson</i> , —	—	Ferguson, L. and Co.
* <i>Isabella</i> , —	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
* <i>Island Queen</i> , —	Balls,	—
* <i>Intrepid</i> , —	Stewart,	—
* <i>Louisa</i> , —	Forgan	Dent and Co.
* <i>Lowjee Family</i> , —	Ayres,	—
* <i>Larkins</i> , —	Hibbert,	Jardine M. & Co.
* <i>Litherland</i> , —	Freeman,	—
* <i>Lady Clarke</i> , —	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
* <i>Lord Eldon</i> , —	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
* <i>Maia</i> , —	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustonjee Co.
* <i>M.S. Elphinston</i> , —	—	Dent and Co.
* <i>Mermaid</i> , 644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
* <i>Manly</i> , —	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
* <i>Mercury</i> , —	—	W. Scott.
* <i>Mary Anne</i> , —	Bolton,	—
* <i>Madura</i> , —	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>Orator</i> , —	Serry,	Jardine M. and Co.
* <i>Potentate</i> , —	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
* <i>Pandora</i> , 298	Cothay,	Holliday Wise & Co.
* <i>Prince of Wales</i> , —	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
* <i>Ruparell</i> , —	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
* <i>Rob Roy</i> , —	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
* <i>Rosa</i> , —	Metcalf,	C. H. Hart.
* <i>Snipe</i> , —	Mortou,	Hughesdon Brothers.
* <i>Semiramis</i> , 365	Cairne,	Jamieson, How & Co.
* <i>Shepherd</i> , —	Bowdich,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
* <i>Salem</i> , —	Milford,	—
* <i>Syria</i> , —	Stroyan,	—
* <i>Tartar</i> , —	Luce,	—
* <i>Trinidad</i> , —	Brown,	—
* <i>Thetis</i> , —	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
* <i>Wm. Sharples</i> , —	Jones,	Russell and Co.
* <i>Wild Irish Girl</i> , —	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
* <i>Wm. Gillies</i> , —	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
* <i>Weeraff</i> , —	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. <i>Constellation</i> , —	Commodore Kearney,
U. S. S. <i>Boston</i> , —	Commander Long,
<i>Akbar</i> , —	Dumaresq Russell & Co.
<i>Delhi</i> , —	Cole,
<i>Levant</i> , —	Faulk,
* <i>Ann MacKim</i> , —	Vasmer,
<i>Congress</i> , —	Hay,
<i>Probus</i> , —	Sumner,
<i>Grafton</i> , —	Gardener,
<i>Panther</i> , —	Martin,
<i>Charleston</i> , —	Harlow,
<i>Valparaiso</i> , —	Lockwood,
<i>Zephyr</i> , —	Johnson,
	Macvicar & Co.

* At Whampoa.

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at the Canton Press Office, P. O. MONA.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 51.] Macao, Saturday, 17th September, 1842.

[No. 363.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SOME TIME this month JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, to the highest bidders, a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, and Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herring, in Jars, Cheeses, Capers, Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies, & Brandy Cherries. *at the same time will be put up for sale the residue of an invoice of fashionable.*

MILLINERY, &c.

consisting of:—Lady's Bonnets, Lace caps, printed muslin and other dresses; Tippets, Silk and Gauze Scarfs, Hair Pins and Rollers, Silk and Kid Gloves—Tooth, Nail cloth and Hair Brushes, patent Japan Leather, Calcutta made Boots, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Saddles and Bridles, Counterpanes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Table Lamps, and a variety of useful other articles.

Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday the 28th inst., at the residence of the Rev. S. R. BROWN, Macao. A report will be read and officers chosen for the ensuing year. The members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, Cor. Sec.

Macao, 6th September, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGEON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.

Macao, August 29, 1842.

TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATTERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842.

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subirégars des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

STORAGE at HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842. C. V. GILLESPIE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON, —Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

To be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton.

For further particulars apply to C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq. —Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE. —Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Bark MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, Captain LAWTON, 387 Tons, will leave for Bombay with all despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa, where she will remain and take such freight as may be offered and sail for the above Ports in the first week of October. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE A I Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARDIE, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL, Commander, will leave on the 1st October, for freight apply to MULLUBHOY DUNJARJE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque REGINA, Capt. POOLE, will leave for the above Ports in or about the 26th inst. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. POOLE,

at MR. HARTON'S.

or on board, in the Typa.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine ship ST. LAWRENCE, capt. NEWLANDS, A. I., is at Whampoa, and is offered for freight or charter to any Port.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842. RUSSELL & Co. Macao or Canton.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE well known British Bark, MERRAID, capt. GILL, 644 Tons will be despatched to the above Port on the 25th instant. For freight or Passage, having a great part of her cargo engaged, apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing A. I. ship WILLIAM SHARPLES, capt. JONES, will be despatched for the above Port on or before 25th inst., and receive freight,

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842. Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque ELVIRA, Capt. WALKER 320 Tons, per Register, now lying in the Typa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new British Barque "AGNEDA" A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Bark PANDORA (299 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "H. O. or MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. Pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The coppered and copper fastened cutter ADELAIDE, of 40 tons, as she now lies in the inner harbour, with a complete set of sails, and two anchors and chains. Apply to

EDWARD JONES.

In the Bazarinha.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARABIC and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality. Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UNBELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz: and NAILS: apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale: a few HAND-OMELY framed ENGRAVINGS:—

RETURN from HAWKING, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after Edwin Landseer, JOHN KNOX, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after Wilkie, MAID OF SARAGOSSA, CROCIPITION, by Martin, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, SHIPWRECK off St. MICHAELS, Lewis' SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING and HER FATHER, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steam packet, and the CORSAIR'S ISLE, a DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, QUEEN VICTORIA, &c.

also, in sheets and cases,

MAPS and CHARTS:

War in China, Burman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah, Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands,

CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's.

SHERRY in bottle and HIDS,

PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each,

CLARET in do. 6 do. do,

CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.

apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO NOGUEIRA MENAES

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, PALE BURLIN ALE in Hubs per "Anna Eliza." apply to Macao, 27th June, 1842. **DALLAS and Co.**

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Type.

Cases of BARRES BEER,

LA ROSE CLARET,

OILMAN'S STORES,

SHERRY, in Wood and Bottles,

Provision RICE,

TABLE RICE,

GRAIN,

COIR ROPE.—Apply on board.

1st July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKEY, Champagne CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SASSAPARILLA, Spermaceti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to Macao, 2nd July, 1842. **JOHN D. SWORD & Co.**

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four abreast PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to Macao, Aug. 27, 1842. **MR. A. GRANDPRE.**

FOR SALE.—At the Goodwoods of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Mississippi SNUG in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most faucil articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hubs. SELTZER WATER NEW. OILMAN'S STORES late imports.

BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases.

MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZER WATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.**

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest reprintment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG.

A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.

ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS.

price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF

THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged

for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING

at the Canton Press Office continue the same as

before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 5.

Letter paper size . . . \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12

For six Months . . . \$ 7

For three . . . \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at

the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

July Overland Mail.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, 4th July, 1842.

Her Majesty I am happy to say has not experienced any ill effects from the traitorous attack upon her Royal Person, the particulars of which you received by the last mail on 6th ult. The Royal Pair attended by their suite left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle and during the same week visited Ascot Races where Her Majesty was received with lively demonstrations of Joy. The Queen entertained large parties of distinguished Visitors daily at Dinner during the Race Week, and returned to Town on 14th by the Great Western Railway for the first time with which mode of conveyance Her Majesty appeared much pleased. At a Privy Council held that day Her Majesty announced her consent to the Marriage of Prince George of Cumberland with the Princess Alexandrina Mary daughter of the Duke of Saxe Altenburgh. On 15th Her Majesty received Addresses of Congratulation on her late providential escape from Assassination from the Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former headed by the Duke of Wellington and the latter by the Duke of Northumberland; also from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and common Council of the city of London. The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards honored the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with their Company at Dinner, a select party of nobility have been graced with invitations to meet them. On 16th Her Majesty held her last Drawing Room for the season. On 18th Prince Albert honored the Duke of Wellington with his presence at the Grand Annual Banquet given by his Grace in celebration of the Battle of Waterloo. On 20th the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich from Ostend and proceeded immediately to Buckingham Palace on a visit of Her Majesty. On 23rd Prince Albert accompanied by the Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington reviewed the Household Brigade in Hyde Park, after which the Queen and Prince Albert accompanied by their illustrious Guests proceeded to Richmond to honor the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh with their presence at a splendid Fete Champetre given by their Graces at their

beautiful Villa in that romantic spot; the Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and most of the leading Nobility and Gentry were honored with invitations, and on 28th the same noble personages gave a similar entertainment at their Town Mansion in Whitehall Gardens which was likewise honored by the presence of Her Majesty and her illustrious Visitors. On 29th the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at the former of which the Lord Mayor of Dublin and a Deputation from the Corporation were honored with an audience to present an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty, Prince Albert and the King and Queen of the Belgians were present at a Grand Evening Entertainment given by the Duchess of Gloucester at her residence in Park Lane. I regret to have to add that yesterday (Sunday) as Her Majesty was proceeding to the Chapel Royal St. James's, a youth of about 18 or 20 years of age was seen priming a pistol near one of the Trees in St. James's Park and the party who noticed it, immediately seized him and wrested the Pistol from him; the Police not believing the statement refused at the moment to take him into custody, and in the bustle he escaped but he was apprehended last evening very late, and is said to be in the employment of a Medical man in the New Road St. Pancras, and since Francis's crime had been heard to express regret that he did not succeed. His name is John Bean. He was examined to day but the secrecy observed prevents my giving you any further particulars at present.

The Gazette of 14th ult. contains the appointment of Major-Genl. Sir Wm. M. Gomme K C B to be Governor of the Island of Mauritius; that of 17th announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Robert Sale a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; that of 21st contains the appointment of George Graham, Esq. (Brother of Sir James Graham) to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England in the room of T. H. Lister, Esq. deceased; that of 25th contains the appointment of Hugh Calveley Cotton, Esq. to be Surveyor General in Van Dieman's Land, George Aubert, Esq. to be Attorney-General of St. Lucia, Col. L. S. Dickson to be Civil Commissioner and District Magistrate at Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope, and Henry Rivers, Esq. to be Treasurer at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Trial of John Francis charged with High Treason in attempting the life of Her Majesty took place at the central criminal Court, old Bailey, on 17th ult. before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Barn Gurney, and Mr Justice Pattison. The attorney and solicitor General Mr Adolphus, Mr Waddington and Gurney appeared on the part of the Crown; Mr Clarkson defended the Prisoner. The indictment contained four counts, the first charging the Prisoner with shooting off and discharging a Pistol loaded with Gunpowder and a Bullet at and against the person of our Lady the Queen and the second alleged that the pistol was loaded with gunpowder and certain other destructive materials: the third and fourth were to the same effect. The Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The attorney General opened the case and called Col. Arbuthnot one of Her Majesty's Equerries who deposed to the fact of seeing the Prisoner level the pistol discharge it at the moment the Queen's carriage passed the spot where he stood, the carriage was proceeding at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour as he had given orders for the Postillions to drive at full speed when they entered St. James's Park, having heard previous to the leaving the Palace that fears were entertained Her Majesty's life would be attempted. He heard the report of the pistol and saw the flash, and from the report he should consider the weapon was loaded with a Bullet or other destructive material. Col. Wyld the Equerry to Prince Albert who also accompanied the Royal Party deposed to the like effect. Several other Witnesses who were near the spot gave evidence as to the circumstances of his apprehension. The case for the Prosecution being closed, Mr Clarkson addressed the Jury on behalf of the Prisoner urging that no evidence had been offered to prove that the pistol was loaded with Ball or any other destructive material, or that it was actually levelled at Her Majesty, and Witnesses one of them deposing that Col. Arbuthnot was between Her Majesty and the Prisoner, and another that the pistol was levelled at the hind wheel of the carriage. The learned Counsel did not call any Witnesses for the defence. The Solicitor General having replied, Chief Justice Tindal summoned up the evidence with great ability and impartiality. The Jury having retired for forty minutes to consider their Verdict returned into Court and pronounced the Prisoner not guilty on the first Count, but Guilty on the second Count which charged him with firing a pistol loaded with gunpowder and some other destructive materials and substances. The three Judges then put on their black Caps and lord chief Justice Tindal proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner which was that he be taken to the place from whence he came, that he be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and there be hanged by the neck until he is dead and that afterwards his head be severed from his body and his body divided into four quarters and be disposed of as Her Majesty may think fit. The Prisoner who had evinced great composure throughout the trial was removed from the Bar in nearly a fainting state on hearing his dreadful sentence. The unhappy criminal was

informed that his sentence would be carried into effect on this day, but, on Saturday (2nd) a notification was received at Newgate informing the Governor that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to spare the Culprit's life, and that he was to be transported to Tasmania for the remainder of his days.

On 17th the Earl of Ripon in moving the third reading of the Income Tax Bill entered at great length into the state of the Finances of the country and the necessity that existed for resorting to the measure under consideration to restore the Revenue to a healthy state; he also commented upon the plan proposed by the late Ministers of altering the Duties on Corn, Timber, and Sugar, and proved that the calculation of increasing the Revenue from those alterations would have been futile. The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the proposition of the late Ministers and moved an Amendment to the effect that a judicious alteration of the duties affecting Corn, Timber and Sugar would have greatly diminished the amount of additional Taxation required by the exigencies of the State, and would from its effect in increasing the comforts of all classes and lessening the privations of the great body of the people together with such additions as might have been obtained from other sources have been preferable to a Tax on Income in the present circumstances of the country. Lord Colchester contended that a sufficient supply of Sugar from the British East and West Indies could be procured for the consumption of this country and did not think it at all clear that if we took Brazil or other foreign Sugar, our manufactures would be received in payment. Lord Ergham urged that the admission of Foreign sugar would be the means of tearing perhaps 40,000 unhappy Africans from their homes annually to cultivate that article for us in Cuba and Brazil. With regard to the income tax he was compelled to admit that some such measure was necessary in consequence of the deficient state of our Finances. Lord Melbourne supported the amendment. The Duke of Wellington believed that the whole demand of the country for sugar could be fully supplied by our colonies within the tropics; and considering the sacrifices made by the West India Planters eight years ago and the nature of the compromise then entered into with them he thought no alteration of the colonial system ought to be made without full and mature deliberation; that he considered was a good reason why their Lordships should pause before they made any alteration in the duty now levied upon foreign grown sugar. With regard to the Income tax he would say for himself and he believed he might answer for his colleagues that they would adhere to it so long but not are hour longer than it was absolutely necessary. After the Earl of Wicklow and Clarendon had addressed the House, their Lordships divided when there appeared for the Marquis of Lansdowne's amendment 52, against it 112. The third reading of the Bill was then proposed when the Marquis of Clanricarde moved that the debate be adjourned to 21st. The Duke of Wellington strongly urged their Lordships to pass the Bill that night as the public service would be prejudiced by its delay, and the commission was prepared to give the Royal Assent to it on the following day. Two divisions took place on the question of adjournment in both of which the Ministers had large Majorities but the opposition persevering it was at length agreed that the debate should be adjourned. On 21st it was resumed by the Marquis of Clanricarde in opposition to the Bill but after a long discussion the third reading was carried by a large majority and the Bill passed. It received the Royal Assent on the following day.

In the House of Commons on the 6th ultimo, Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better discovery of bribery in the election of members of Parliament. His propositions were that voters accused of bribery before a committee should be at liberty to defend their votes and if convicted should be disfranchised; an indemnity to be given to witnesses making disclosures; that members, candidates, and Agents should be liable to personal examination. And to prevent compromise the enquiry should be carried on at the public expense, but leaving the convicted party liable for the repayment of the expenses. When a petition was presented not claiming a seat but alleging extensive bribery it should be prosecuted at the public expense. When a borough was proved to have been the scene of extensive bribery it might either be disfranchised or the constituency reconstructed. He proposed this latter; enquiry should take place before a mixed tribunal of Lords and commons; these as well as their president who should be a Peer, the Crown should nominate; this committee to have power to call in the assistance of the Judges. He proposed to abolish the bribery oath at elections. On 7th Lord Ashley after giving a most painful account of the sufferings and degraded position in which females and children were placed in working in the mines in this country, which statement excited the feelings of the house greatly, obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the employment of females in mines and to limit the age at which male children should be allowed to commence labour therein. The Tariff of the new duties has been proceeded with daily and on the 13th on the question that on manufactures of Silk or of Silk mixed with any other material, the Duty for every £100 value imported from British possessions be £5. Captain

Mangles admitted that the reduction from 20 per cent to 5 per cent, was great in this case, but India only levied 34 per cent on the produce of England imported thither, and he suggested whether the House would not agree to the same rate of Duty on Goods imported from British India. Sir Robert Peel replied that Government had extreme difficulty in dealing with conflicting interests, and they had endeavoured if possible to do justice to all. No one felt more strongly than he did the claims that India had on this country but he hoped the question would not be passed. The original motion was agreed to on 13th. Viscount Howick moved to reduce the Duty on foreign Coffee from 8d to 7d per lb. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel defended the rate proposed by them as giving a power in negotiating with Brazil to make further concession in forming a New Treaty. The Committee divided and the original motion was carried by 33. Lord Sandon then proposed that the stock of foreign Coffee in Bond imported from within the limits of the East India Company's Charter which may arrive by 1st August next shall be admitted at a duty reduced from 9d to 7d per lb, this was to give relief to the holders of that article. On a division this motion was negatived by a majority of 64. On the article of Tea Mr. Lindsay hoped Government would take into consideration the advantage that would result from a reduction of duty. Sir R. Peel replied that the Duties on Tobacco and Tea producing seven millions per annum were too important to be lightly disturbed, yet if it could be shown that a reduced duty would so increase the consumption as to produce an equal revenue he should be willing to entertain it. Mr. Mangles wished to know whether it was intended to introduce any differential duty in favour of Tea grown in British India. Sir R. Peel said there could be no doubt that Chinese Tea had a preference over Tea the production of British India; considering the large amount of Revenue derived, Government would not be disposed to consent to any alteration which would affect it. Independently of that objection he much questioned the Policy of encouraging the growth of As-sam Tea.

With regard to home East India news, on the 8th ultimo Mr. Elliot Macnaghten was elected a director of the East India Company in the room of Capt. P. Vans Agnew deceased. The contest was a very close one the successful candidate having 785 and Major Oliphant late of the Madras Engineers, having 782 Votes. Mr. C. Whiteman also went to the ballot and obtained 521 votes. The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale left town for the continent on 22d on their way to Madras. At a Quarterly General Court of Eastern India Proprietors held on 22nd Mr. Weeding moved four resolutions condemnatory of the ministerial proposition for the emigration of laborers from the East Indies to Mauritius, on the ground that there was no superabundance of population in the former country, and that by removing the labouring portion to cultivate sugar in distant settlements it would interfere with the cultivation of the same staple product in their own country. Sir J. L. Lushington the chairman defended the course proposed by the Government contending that the natives of the East Indies had a right to take their labor to the best market. After several Proprietors had addressed the Court, the resolutions were put and negatived by a majority of 32. Mr. D. Salomons then submitted a motion in the effect that considering the circumstances of the British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan the expenses of the present war ought not to be thrown upon the people of India but should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. After the opening speech the debate was adjourned to 27th when it was resumed by Mr. Lewis, a Proprietor, who went at great length into the history of the proceedings previous to the commencement of the war. The chairman Sir J. L. Lushington expressed his satisfaction that this motion had been brought forward because he considered it would aid and assist the Court of Directors in getting the just and equitable claim which was due to India performed by the British Government. He however recommended a mild course to be pursued by inserting in the motion that the Court were of opinion that a portion of the expenses should be borne by the Public which view the Court of Directors had impressed upon Lord Fitzgerald in a letter addressed to him in April last. With regard to the Policy of the War he would abstain from saying anything. He certainly regretted that Lord Auckland had not found it possible to enter into a Negotiation with Dost Mahomed. But the truth was that Dost Mahomed stood convinced he could not yield up Peshawar to the Sikhs, and as Lord Auckland said, How was it possible having entered into that Treaty with Runjeet Singh to accede to those terms? He did hope at all events that the proceedings of the present Ministers would be such as not only to restore the finances but the Peace of that country. The Court of Directors had full confidence in the activity and good sense of the present Governor General and it would be most gratifying to find this Afghan question settled in a manner that would take the Public along with them. After some further observation the Court divided when the amended motion was carried by 23 to 20.

Three Transports sailed on 24th from Gravesend; on board the *Queen of England* were embarked 80 Rank and file belonging to the 9th Regt. under the command

of captain Robinson and Ensign Swervright, 30 men belonging to 50th Regt. under the command of Lieutenant Malony with Lieut. Grimes and Mackenzie. On board the *Duncan* 61 men belonging to 3rd Regt. of Buffs under the command of Ensign Woods, 17 men belonging to the 10th Regt. 91 men belonging to the 13th Regt. 8 men belonging to 29th Regt. under the command of Ensign Head with Ensigns Burrows, Wade and Bradford of 13th Regt. 51 men of 39th Regt. under the command of captain Shawbengen with Ensigns Newport, Gwynor and Bray. These two vessels are ordered for Bengal, 150 men of the East India Company's Infantry embarked on board the *Harmony* for Bombay. Some further detachments of 2nd, 17th, 22d, 40th, 41st and 94th embarked on 30th on board the *Emma* for Bombay. The *Orestes* and *Seringapatam* transports have sailed with detachments of 18th, 28th, 55th and 97th Regts. for China, 500 rank and file in all.

Lord Conleton committed suicide at his house at Pinlloe on 8th ult; this Nobleman is better known to the world as Sir Henry Parnell, having held several subordinate offices under the whig Administration; he was promoted to the Peerage just before the last General Election. Over exertion of mind is supposed to have brought on a low nervous state from which he could not be rallied. The Earl of Leicester, many years known as Thor. Wm. Coke Esq. of Holkham Hall Norfolk, died on 30th ult. aged 91.

From the United States we learn that Lord Ashburton's mission is attended with favorable results, and that he will be able to accomplish the Settlement of the difficult questions that have created so much unpleasant feeling for years.

From the West India we regret to learn that a dreadful earthquake took place at St. Domingo on 7th May which totally destroyed the Town of Cape Haytien and it was feared some thousands of its inhabitants perished. Port au Prince also suffered severely, but we have not yet received any detailed accounts of this awful visitation. The neighbouring islands do not appear to have suffered.

6th Jnir, 1842.

The inward mail having arrived on 4th the outward one was detained until this day, I have accordingly kept my despatch open to give you the latest intelligence. The young man who was apprehended charged with intending to shoot Her Majesty, and whose proper name is John Bean, the Son of a working Jeweller in Clerkenwell is still under restraint; the examinations have as usual been before the Privy Council and closed doors. Nothing but rumours are afloat as to the cause of his acting so diabolically. Her Majesty has not been in Public since Sunday, which is much to be regretted as her daily drives afforded her loyal subjects the pleasure of seeing her in a quiet way. The Gazetteer of last night announces the appointment of Sir Hewitt B. R. Fellow, C. B., to be a Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty in the room of captain Lord James Townshend deceased. In the House of Lords the second reading of the New Tariff Bill was carried by a majority of 55 there being only 4 dissentients, led by the Earl Stanhope who is an enemy to the removal of any restrictions on trade. In the House of Commons Lord Worsley enquired whether there was any truth in the report that the Hon. Col. Dundas had used language disrespectful to her Majesty and if so whether the Ministers had taken any steps in consequence. The observations took place at a Dinner at which the Earl of Ezzel was presiding when the gallant colonel spoke disparagingly of the Whigs and censured Her Majesty for not supporting the service with more good will. Sir H. Hardinge stated that immediately on the commander-in-chief becoming aware of the circumstance he called upon the colonel for an explanation, which not being deemed satisfactory the commander-in-chief felt it to be his duty to submit to Her Majesty that colonel Henry Dundas should be dismissed from his appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty and further that he should be removed from the command of the 83rd Regt. and be placed on the Half-pay list. Her Majesty had been pleased to approve of the decision and determination of the commander-in-chief. The Quarter's revenue published this day does not contain any thing to cause either congratulation or despair; upon the whole it is less than the corresponding period of last year especially in the customs department, but that is to be in a great degree attributed to the state of stagnation in which trade has been placed during the protracted discussions and delays to which the new tariff has been subjected. The Marchioness of Waterford is still proceeding favorably. I have omitted to mention that Mr. Yates the Comedian and Proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre died on 10th ult. after a short illness.

(From the London Times, July 6.)

DREADFUL FIRE.—ST. PETERSBURGH, June 23.—On the 21st inst. (probably May 21) a dreadful fire destroyed 4 of salt-works of Novo-Ussolsky, in the government of Perm, the property of Stroganoff family. The conflagration spread to the extent of 2½ versts) and lasted three days. Besides the salt-works, with the immense provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabited houses connected with the manufac-

tory, a large church, and numerous products of nature, have become the prey of the flames.—*Prussian State Gazette.* The *St. Petersburg Gazette* gives the following account of calamity, under the head of the place itself; but it differs greatly as to date, even making allowances for the Russian style:—"Perm, May 14 (old style)—In the Solikamsk circle of our government, the Novo-Ussolskian salt works, the ancient property of the Strozoff family, experienced a dreadful visitation. On the 9th of May, at 11 in the morning, the house of one of the workmen took fire from some unknown cause. Every measure for extinguishing the fire was instantly employed; but unfortunately it reached a great quantity of hay which had been stored up, and then the flames spread rapidly over the whole quarter; neither human efforts nor resources of skill could set any bounds to the raging element. The conflagration lasted during three days and nights, and laid a space equal to 24 versts in ashes. Thus the branch of trade which gave life to the industry of the whole quarter, the numerous seething places built in stone or wood, more than 15 stone-houses, containing an immense quantity of salt, about 30,000 fathoms of firewood prepared for the works, the ancient majestic Cathedral, the great edifices built in stone for the five proprietors, for the offices of the managers and clerks, and finally the 5,000 or 6,000 houses, with the property within them, all suffered in the general ruin. The extent of the loss as to value, and even the number of houses that have disappeared, cannot as yet be stated with any certainty. In the neighbouring villages, and in the few houses left standing, the families of about 500 of the labourers in the salt works are for the present quartered, and provided with necessities.

We have received by an extraordinary courier the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, with letters from our correspondents in the French capital, in Spain, Germany, and Italy.

The Paris journals so received bring no political news of any importance.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains the following intelligence from Madrid:—"By a decree dated the 26th ult., the Army of the North is dissolved. The troops of which it was composed are to pass under the command of the Capt.-General of the 10th Division (Navarre), and the 11th (Basque provinces)."

The celebrated historian, M. DE SISMONDI, died on the 25th ult., at his country seat, near Geneva, in the 69th year of his age.

The *Sud* of Marseilles of the 29th ult. states that the Toulon fleet had sailed for Naples.

Our Paris letters repeat that the Russian Minister had still refused to concur with those of the other Powers at Constantinople in the steps taken by them with respect to the affairs of Syria.

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the disavowal of the correspondence said to have passed between Don Carlos and Maria Christina on the subject of the Queen of Spain's marriage, rumours arrive from all parts that an insurrectionary movement is at hand. Espartero, however, it is believed, will be prepared for it. The ministry has at length been re-constructed. The *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 17th inst. announces the following Cabinet:—Rodil, War Minister and President of the Council; Almodovar, President of the Senate and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zumalacarregui, Minister of Justice; Ramon Calatrava, Minister of Finance; Capaz, Minister of Marine; Torrez Solano, Minister of Interior.

UNITED STATES.

It appears after all that we are to have no war, and that all money voted so freely the other day by the French chambers in anticipation of hostilities between John Bull and Brother Jonathan has been completely thrown away. The boundary dispute is in a fair way toward settlement, the question of the right of search appears to have been disposed of its sting, and the case of the Creole is no longer considered as a *casus belli*. The "British Queen" steamer arrived at Coves on Thursday morning, having made the passage from New York in fifteen days, although she was compelled to check her speed for two days while passing by an immense quantity of floating ice, in fields and icebergs, on the 12th and 13th, in lat. 42° 38' and long. 52° 35'. The American papers contain little news except the important fact that the government had resolved to make a reduction in the United States Navy. The prevailing opinion at New York is, that Lord Ashburton's mission will be brought to a favourable and amicable conclusion, though but little is said on the subject in the journals.

The *Morning Post* of this day contains a letter from Constantinople, dated 17th ult., brought by extraordinary express from Marseilles, in which the following startling announcement is made:—"The general impression produced by what has transpired as to the state of the negotiations with respect to Syria, is that conciliatory means having proved wholly ineffectual, a series of

coercive measures, commencing with a demonstration of the united squadrons of England and France, on the coast of Syria, will be forthwith resorted to. The expediency of such a course is said to have been discussed and decided in the affirmative at a conference of the ministers of the five powers, which was held at Baron de Bourquey's a few days after that which took place with the Turkish ministers at the house of Sarim Effendi.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On Friday morning the ship "Wild Irish Girl," captain Graham, sailed from Gravesend for Bombay with troops, to fill up the casualties which have taken place in the regiments stationed in India. Several otherships, with stores, are to sail for the same destination in a few days.

The "Orestes" and "Hindostan" will sail immediately with detachments of the 18th, 26th, 49th, and 55th, Regiments, direct of Hongkong, China.

LONDON MARKET.

(London, 1st July. 1842.)

SPICES. *Cassia Lignea*—There has been a good demand through the month, and at a public sale of 1,000 chests on the 17th instant, prices advanced 5s 7s per cwt., picked bundles realizing 90s 6d a 94s, middling 87s a 89s, and ordinary and coarse 77s a 78s 6d. The market remains very steady, and there are buyers at the rates last paid at auction.

TEA.—The downward tendency in prices noticed in our last advices was arrested by the importers refusing to submit to the low rates ruling at the close of the last month. The absence of Public sales, and the continued demand from the country dealers, have caused prices to rally fully 1d a lb per lb on sound common Congous, which may now be quoted at 1s 9d, but for the finer descriptions the enquiry has been very limited. The trade are considered to hold very light stocks and the market has a firm appearance. The arrivals during the month amount to 53,530 packages at London and 10,477 packages at Liverpool.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

From China—June 14. *Duchess of Northumberland*, 18th. H. M. S. *Larne*, 20th. *Mary Ann*, 22d, *India*, 24th. *Parkfield*, *Young Queen*, 26th, *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, *Sains Castle*, *Samuel Winter*, 27th, *Sophia*, *Rajah*.

Manila—22d June. *Shepherdess*, 25th, *Garland Grove*, 27th, *Bencoolen*.

DEPARTURES.

To China—3d June. *D'Arcy*, 9th, *Asia*, 13th, *Athenium*, 21st, *Foam George Wallis*, *Orestes*, 22d, *Christopher Rawson*, 27th, *Hindostan*, 29th. *Alexander Baring*, *Pandora*, *John O'Gaunt*, 30th *James Matheson*.

VESSELS LOADING.

For China—*Ann Jane*, *Childers*, *Edward Boustead*.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINHAIE, &c. H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Com-manding Officer.

" *Blonde*, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.

" *Thalia*, 44, capt. Hope.
" *Endymion*, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
" *Calliope*, 28, " A. L. Kuper, C. B.
" *North Star*, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" *Herald*, 26, " J. Nias, C. B.
" *Dido*, 20, " the hon'ble H. Keppell.
" *Pelican*, 18, comr. Justice.
" *Modeste*, 18, " Watson.
" *Harlequin*, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
" *Columbine*, 16, " Morshed.
" *Childers*, 16, " Halsted.
" *Clio*, 16, " E. Troubridge.
" *Hazard*, 16, " Bell.
" *Wanderer*, 16, " Seymour.
" *Serpent*, 16, " Nevill.
" *Algerine*, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" *Royalist*, 10, " Chetwood.
" Hospital ship *Minden*, capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

" *Starling*, 6, comr. Kellett.
" *Plover*, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire, " Cole.
Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Rattlesnake,
Alligator,

STEAMERS.

H. C. *Queen*, mr. comr. W. Warden,
" *Auckland*, comr. Ethersey, I. N.
" *Nemesia*, lieutenant. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" *Pluto*, " Tudor, R. N.
" *Ariadne*, comr. Roberts, I. N.
" *Medusa*, " Hewett, I. N.
" *Phlegethon*, lieutenant. McCleverty, R. N.
" *Proserpine*, comr. Hough, R. N.
H. M. *Vixen*, comr. H. Bayes.
" *Driver*, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M. H. S. *Cambrian*, 36, capt. Chads, C. B., senior com-manding officer.
" *Pylades*, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" *Chameleon*, 10, lieutenant. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

" *Blenheim*, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Ad-miral sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert K. C. B.
" *Vindictive*, 50, capt. Nicholas, C. C.
" *Nimrod*, 18, comr. Glasse.
" *Wolverine*, 16, " Johnson.
" *Cruizer*, 16, " Pearse.
" *Young Hebe*, 4, " Wood.
H. C. St. *Hooghly*, mr. comr. Ross.
" *Memnon*, comr. Powell.
" *Akbar*, Commodore Pepper, I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September. ARRIVED

10. (B.) *St. Lawrence*, Newlands, Bombay.
11. H. C. St. *Akbar*, Commodore Pepper, I. N., England, Cape, Mauritius and Singapore.
11. (B.) *Wm. Hyde*, ———, Bombay.
—, " *Regina*, Poole, Calcutta.
15. " *Abberlon*, Colt, Bombay.
15. " *Pink*, McIntosh, London and Singapore.
16. " *Petorus*, Triggs, do.
—, " *Prince Regent*, Barclay, Bombay.
—, " *Kirkman Finlay*, Scott, do.

PASSENGER PER

Pink, Mr. Michaelis.

September. SAILED

14. U. S. S. *Constellation*, Com. Kearney } on a cruise.
14. U. S. S. *Boston*, Comr. Long.
15. (B.) *Shepherd*, Bowditch, London.
15. " *Larkins*, Hibbert, do.
16. " *Chebur*, Harrison, do.
16. " *Winchester*, Bain, do.
16. " *Potentate*, Ramsay, do.

Mermaid and *Hegina* to be despatched for Calcutta on the 25th.

The H. C. St. *Sesostri* and *Tenasserim* arrived at Hongkong from Nanking on the 9th inst. and sailed again on the 11th the former for Ceylon, and Suez, the latter for Calcutta.

Captain Newlands of the *St. Lawrence*, arrived here on the 10th, from Bombay 31st July, reports having spoken the *Robert Fulton*, from Macao, in lat. 9° 35' N., long. 109° 30' E., on the 31st August. On the 8th, September the *Hope* from Macao to Singapore in lat. 19° 20' N. long. 113° 42'—also saw on same day two ships standing to the southward.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Dovecot Devon*, *Elizabeth Mary*, *Ann Edie*, *Claudius*, *Louis*, *Jackson*, *Bolivar*, *Matilda*, *George Wallis*, *Lord Lowther*, *Adelaide*, *Zenobia*, *Athenian*, *Parrack Hall*, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*, *Ursula*, *Bella Marina*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Will'o' the Wisp*, *Liverpool*, *d'Arcy*, *Foam*, *Orestes*, *Christopher Rawson*, *Hindostan*, *Alex. Baring*, *Pandora*, *Ann Jane*, *Childers*, *Edward Boustead*, *James Matheson*.

From Bombay,—*Asia*, *Diana*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Hy Davidson*, *Hebrides*, *John Moor*, *Helena*, *John Colvin*.

From Calcutta,—*Dido*, *Clown*, *Victory*, *Framjee Cowasjee*, *Coringa Packet*, *Bengal Packet*, *Ariel*, *Hera*.

From Singapore,—*Sarah Bedford*, *Waterloo*.

LATENT DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th July. SINGAPORE, 4th Sept.
UNITED STATES, June 15. MANILA.
CALCUTTA, 23d July. AMOY, 28th August.
BOMBAY, 9th August. CHUSAN.
JAVA, 16th August. NANKING, 29th August.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Arun,	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
Arrow,	—	Genre,	"
Archibald,	—	Christians,	C. Pearson
Agneon,	—	Jeffrey,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Abberton,	312	—	J. Pearson, How & Co
Anna Eliza,	254	Batener,	Hodday Wise & Co.
Asiatic,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	"
Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	"
Baton,	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.
Bacchus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Caledonia,	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
Columbe,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Corsair,	—	Martin,	D & M Rustomjee & Co
Coswaj. Family	—	Durham,	"
Chet,	—	Carling,	Jardine M. & Co.
China,	524	Robertson,	Russell and Co.
Cacque,	—	Man,	C. Pearson
Camaieu,	—	Clucos,	Jamieson How & Co
Charles Forbes,	990	Wills, [gre	Jardine Matheson & Co
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	"
Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
David Clarke,	—	Mills,	"
Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Elora,	—	Turnbull,	"
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
Emma Eugenia	—	Kettlewell	Reynvan & Co.
Elvira,	—	Walker,	Dirom and Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Edinburgh,	1414	Peterson,	"
Frances Burn,	—	Elington,	Macvicar and Co.
Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Felicity,	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
Gulnare,	—	Wilmington	Dirom and Co.
Hero of Malow	—	Jackson,	"
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	"
Hongkong,	—	Whettem,	"
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hope,	—	Cockbain,	Macvicar & Co.
Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	"
Hindustan,	708	Boven,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isab. Thompson	—	Kitton,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Inland-Queen,	—	Balls,	"
Intrepid,	—	Stewart,	"
Kirkman Finlay	—	Scott,	"
Louisa,	—	Forgan	Dent and Co.
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	"
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Lori Edon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Maia,	—	Spruile,	D. & M. Rustomjee Co
M.S. Elphinston	—	Lawton,	Dent and Co.
Mermaid,	644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	"
Madura,	—	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
Orator,	—	Serry,	Jardine M. and Co.
Pink,	—	McIntosh,	Turner & Co.
Prince Regent,	—	Barclay,	"
Pelorus,	—	Triggs,	Lindsay and Co.
Pandora,	298	Cotlady,	Hodday Wise & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Regina,	—	Prole,	Capt. Poole.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Saipa,	—	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Semiramis,	365	Cairne,	Jamieson, How & Co
Salem,	—	Milford,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Syria,	—	Stroyan,	"
Tartar,	—	Luce,	"
Trinidad,	—	Brown,	"
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Wm. Sharples,	—	Jones,	Russell and Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Gitties,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wm. Hyde,	—	—	"

AMERICAN.

Akbar,	—	Dumaresq	Russell & Co.
Delhi,	—	Cole,	Russell and Co.
Levant,	—	Faulk,	J. D. Sword & Co.
Anu MacKim,	—	Vasmer,	W. A. Lawrence.
Congress,	—	Hay,	"
Probus,	—	Sumner,	Wetmore & Co.
Grafton,	—	Gardener,	I. M. Bull.
Panther,	—	Martin,	J. M. Bull.
Charleston,	—	Harlow,	Olyphant and Co.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	"
Zephyr,	—	Johnson,	Macvicar & Co.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

On Sunday last, the 11th instant, arrived in the roads here, the H. C. St. *Albar*, commodore Pepper, I. N. from England, Cape, Mauritius and Singapore. At the latter place the *John Calvin* had just arrived from Bombay, having on board a portion of the overland mail of July, which arrived in Bombay on the 7th August. The remainder of the letters by this mail were forwarded per *Hebrides*, *John Moore*, and *Abberton*, the latter of which only has as yet arrived. The Steamer brought from Singapore ex *John Calvin* but very few letters and newspapers, but we have received the extras of Sing. Free Press and *Traits* Messenger, from which we have extracted the most interesting news, although thismail is most destitute of intelligence of much interest. Another infamous attempt on the life of the Queen was made by a misshapen wretch of the name of John Bean, just after Francis, the last would-be regicide had been condemned to death, and his punishment commuted into transportation for life. The King of France had recovered his health, nor did there seem to be any reason to expect a rupture between England and France. The mission of Lord Ashburton to the United States was likely to be attended with complete success, so that there need be no apprehension of a war with the United States. The accounts from the manufacturing towns and districts in England are most distressing—in Manchester a great many mills had suspended work, and others were expected to do the same. We hope that the ports of China being now open to them, the glorious news of the treaty of peace with this country will exert a salutary influence upon the manufacturing interests.

On the 14th September it blew a strong gale from the Northward, and afterwards from the East. Here and at Hongkong it has not caused any damage to the shipping, but vessels arrived within these last days experienced its violence. The *Pelorus* lost foretop gallantmast, and flying jibboom, and the *Abberton* reports that she fell in with a large junk, bottom upwards, on the 13th, the day after the gale. It is singular that although the wind here was northerly, the *Abberton* coming from the south should have met the gale a day before we had it here; and this makes us conclude that it was really a typhoon of which we had not the whole strength; the barometer fell very much, and the gale here was accompanied by drizzling rain, as is usual with typhoons.

Among the most important political and commercial news brought by the July Overland Mail in the Income-tax Act having received the Royal assent, and the new Tariff as proposed by Sir Robert Peel having passed through the House of Commons, and there is little doubt of its experiencing little or no opposition in the House of Lords.

We hear it said that Major Genl. Lord Saltoun will be among the first to leave the North, to assume the government, military and civil, at Hongkong. The Government Agency Office here it to be abolished, which we regret, for under the management of Mr. Rickett, it has, during its short period of existence been of great convenience to the public for the distribution and despatch of letters. The commissariat department at Hongkong is likewise to be considerably reduced. We hope that under a vigilant military government the police regulations will be such as effectually to restrain the robberies which are now so common, and committed by gangs of 20 and 30 armed men. H. M. S. *Vindictive* is, we learn, soon to leave for Sydney, and thence for Valparaiso.

We have not copied from the Hongkong Gazette the official returns of the killed and wounded at Chinkiang, as we have some doubts as to the correctness of the copy—we can hardly believe 24 drummers of the navy to have been killed or wounded.

By the last advices, the French Frigate *Erigone*, remained in the Yang-tse-kiang; the Corvette *Favourite* had arrived at Chusan. The American ships of war *Constellation* and *Boston* left here on the 12th, on a cruise, we believe.

The following melancholy advertisement is cut from a London "Times." The advertiser seems not to have prospered during his 30 years "hard work."

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN aged 37, having just relinquished the naval service, wishes to ENGAGE himself as SHOE-BLACK, and to make himself generally useful. Has been accustomed to hard work for 20 years. First-rate certificates if required. Address to D. L. O., post-office, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

We give below many interesting details of the operations in the north, which ended in a treaty of peace of which the provisions for England are as favorable as the most sanguine could expect, if they should be duly fulfilled by the Chinese; but we hope, English garrisons being continued until their due performance, on three islands on the coast, to be a sufficient guarantee for the good faith of the Chinese. We have already stated below that little doubt need be entertained of the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor who has already approved of all its conditions, excepting one and that of not sufficient importance, we should think, that he would not rather consent to that also, than see the British force continuing in the Yang-tse-kiang, blockading the canal, and taking city after city. Considering then the ratification as certain, let us now look upon the changes this important event is likely to bring about in our intercourse with China. Canton is no longer the centre of the foreign trade, in which in the cities of Amoy, Foo chow, Ningpo, and Shanghai are to share, not forgetting Hongkong, which cannot under present circumstances fall of soon becoming the centre of a very important trade. At Amoy the Spaniards used formerly to trade, and have nominally still permission to send their ships there, although this privilege has not been taken advantage of for many years. It is a town which carries on considerable trade, and sends annually many junks to Singapore and the Archipelago, which it supplies with tea and articles the produce and manufacture of China. It also carries on a great trade in grain from Formosa. It is situated on a small island close to the mainland, with which the communication is easy: its harbour is represented as perfectly safe.

FUCHOWFOO the capital of the province of Fuhkee, is a large city situated on the banks of the Ming-river, which is navigable for large ships up to the bridge thrown over it near the city. Mr. Gutzi ff and Mr. Gordon ascended beyond it in a boat some years since, in search of the tea plant, and several others have been as far as the city. It is in its neighbourhood where most of the black teas, which supply the Canton market, are grown, and as soon as the trade there shall be open, it is likely to become the principal mart for this great staple.

NINGPO we believe carries on the principal trade of the rich province of Chekiang; the river on which it is situated is navigable beyond the city. Most of the fine silk and the green tea come from this and the neighbouring province of Kiangnan where

SHANGHAI carries on the principal trade, particularly with Japan, so that we may expect there to find a market for British manufactures even for Japanese consumption.

It is evident that so soon as these places are all open to British commerce, Canton will become a place of secondary importance, and the system of the Co-hong must fall to the ground. Of this they are already aware, and they say that it would have been far better, had the Emperor paid 50 Millions of dollars instead of permitting foreign trade at other places. This loss of trade will however probably not be felt for the first year or two, as most of the teas for this season's export most already be on their way to Canton. As soon as the ratification is known, it is probable that most of the foreign merchants now residing here, will return to Canton, where we understand the rent of factories has already risen beyond former prices. It is to be hoped that in the details of the

arrangements to be made by Sir Henry Pottinger, most if not all the restrictions hitherto imposed on foreigners will be removed, when Canton will even become a pleasant place of residence. It cannot fail that the establishment of peace, since the success of the British arms has taught the Chinese that the Barbarians are not so contemptible, and well able to resent the insults it pleased the former to heap on the latter, will bring about a more unreserved intercourse, and that we shall soon become acquainted with the better classes of the people, of whom we have hitherto known little more than the refuse.

HONGKONG we should think is now certain of success, and we are glad of it for the sake of those who, trusting to its permanent occupation, have already laid out large sums in building. Hitherto the Lords of the Treasury, at least, have not considered it as a British Colony, for we learn that the application to allow some Cassia shipped there, to be entered at the same duty as if shipped from a British possession, has been refused, on the plea that it was then only a temporary military post. As soon however as the treaty shall have been ratified by the Queen, it must be considered as a British colony, and as such enjoy all the advantages. Hongkong, besides becoming the centre of the Opium trade, is likely to be a depot from which to supply the other Chinese ports, nor is it improbable that a considerable portion of the Chinese coasting trade will centre there.

It is impossible to foresee all the vast changes in our relations with China which this important treaty will cause. The trade will feel this soon, and although no longer concentrated and confined in one spot, we have no doubt that we shall soon discover many new channels, create new wants among the Chinese for the manufactures of Europe, as well as find many exports from China at present unknown or disregarded.

THE TREATY OF PEACE—CAPTURE OF CHINKIANGFOO, &c. &c.

We publish below Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation to the Chinese people, and his Circular to British Subjects in Macao, describing the capture of the city of Chinkiangfoo. We likewise republish from last week's paper Sir Henry Pottinger's circular containing the treaty of peace, partly because it will be acceptable to our readers to have all these important documents together, and partly also because, in the hurry of copying and setting up last Friday night, in order that the paper might be ready for the Steamer about to be despatched for Bombay, the signature of the Secretary of Legation was misprinted. Our readers will likewise find extracts from letters from parties with the expedition containing a number of interesting details, and for communication of which we are indebted to friends here. From all these documents our readers will, we trust, be pretty well able to form a correct estimate of the manner in which the important events to the north have been brought about. The assault and capture of the city of Chin-kiang seems to have been the most arduous task hitherto imposed on the military force; the Tartar garrison behaved with the greatest bravery, and their general, when he found resistance unavailing, burned himself to death in his house, where his remains, half consumed by the flames, were discovered. The loss sustained by the Chinese was very great, and had it been limited to the garrison would have been but the necessary result of the contention; but we are sorry to have to relate that many of the Chinese peaceable inhabitants of the town, unjustly dreading the cruelty of the conqueror, killed their wives and children, after which they committed suicide, and the city seems to have suffered more from their apprehension, and from the bands of robbers which from all sides poured into it, than from the British army, the loss on whose part, as shall be seen from the official return below has been very great. A fortnight since when we had but an imperfect account, come by way of Canton of the losses of the army, we mentioned as among the slain Lieut. Col. Thomas Stephens; this officer's name is not on the official returns, but we regret to learn that he has died of Cholera. According to all accounts the success of the British arms at Chinkiangfoo, which must have been garrisoned by the very élite of the Emperor's troops, and the subsequent movement of the fleet up the river towards Nankin, and the blockade of the grand canal, has produced the greatest sensation at Peking and at once determined the Imperial government to make peace with the invaders on almost any terms. This resolution was probably strengthened by the discontent and even disaffection which is said to exist in the provinces north of the Yang tze kiang, and which is threatening to break out into open rebellion, on which account the Emperor was unable to succour Nanking with the necessary number of troops, and the whole garrison

of that city is said not to exceed 3 or 4000 men. It may therefore be supposed that the wish for peace as well as domestic disturbances may render the Imperial government for the present sincere, and that there will be no obstacle to the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor, who was previously well acquainted with its conditions, and is represented by his commissioners to have agreed to them all, with the exception of Puh-chow-foo being thrown open to British trade, which latter condition the commissioners seem at length to have conceded on their own responsibility. The ratified treaty was expected to reach Sir Henry Pottinger about the 20th September. The first six millions were to be paid on the 30th Aug. Meanwhile, until the ratification shall have been received, the British force remains off Nanking, whilst a strong detachment with 42 guns is encamped on the hills near the city. We learn that letters from the north state that the twenty-one Millions the Chinese are to pay, are to satisfy the following claims.

3 Millions, as ransom for the City of Nanking.

6 Millions, value of the Opium delivered to Commissioner Lin.

12 Millions, expenses of Expedition.

This sum is to be paid—6 Millions immediately, 6 in 1843, 5 in 1844, and 4 in 1845.

The *Auckland* Steamer was to leave on the 12th September for Suez direct, touching at Hongkong, Singapore, and Ceylon with Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation, who takes the treaty to England, where he is expected to arrive about the 1st January, for its ratification by the Queen, and he will then immediately return to China in the *Auckland*, which vessel is to wait for him at Suez.

All accounts agree in representing the country round Nanking as most magnificent, although not so densely populated as former travellers would have led us to believe. At Nanking there were no indications of any great trade being carried on there in time of peace, and although its walls are about 17 miles in circumference a great parts of this enclosure are fields, whilst but a small part comparatively is covered with houses.

Off Chinkiang, 28th July, 1842.

"We arrived here on the 20th inst., and you will see from Sir Henry's Circular, the manner in which this large town was attacked. The enemy defended the walls with desperate courage; but nothing could surpass the gallantry with which General, Schoeddy's Brigade, consisting of the 55th, and about 200 of the 49th escalated the North Wall, by which they alone lost 83 killed and wounded. The force on our side was about 4,500, and the enemy's 3000. Never have the Chinese disputed our occupation of a city in this style before. At one o'clock the same day *Blonde's* boats were sent up the Grand Canal to enfilade the North-Gate from which the enemy were cutting up our troops. The canal is narrow, and sometimes the tide runs strong. Pinnace and cutter had not got far up with the walls of the city in front of them, when the enemy opened such terrific fire that 11 out of 13 were killed and wounded in her pinnace, which was, as a matter of necessity, abandoned, as also was the cutter which young Lyon commanded, and who was wounded in the neck. *Cornwallis'* boat came up soon after, the launch leading; she, mounting two heavy guns, opened fire with shell upon the gate, which was bravely returned by the enemy. A few sappers coming up, and the boats engaging the attention of the Tartars, they (the sappers) crawled on their bellies to the gate and dug a small hole, into which two 60 lbs bags of powder were put, fuse lighted, and almost at same time *Cornwallis'* boats blew up a magazine of immense size; the gate and those near it were no more seen. *Blonde's* boats were retaken without difficulty. I imagine that Nanking will be attacked on the 2d August. Capt. Kellert has been up surveying and finds from 10 to 15 fathoms, all the way. Chops are constantly being received from and sent to Keying, the General and Commissioner, and Elepoo, the Lieut. General of Chekiang, who are excessively anxious that hostilities should be stayed, until they receive full powers from the Emperor to negotiate; but Sir Henry will not hear of it, as he says that until officers with full powers are deputed, hostilities will never cease. A Chinese, called Corporal White, who was the medium of communication with Capt. Elliot on the Peiho, fills the same situation with us and the Mandarins Keying and Elepoo, who are living at Soochow about 5 days sail from this. We sail for Nanking on the 1st; it will probably take us a whole day to get up against a tide running about 4 knots an

hour. The general and admiral proposed to take a ransom for that city, but as yet no answer has been sent although they wish us to go to that place, and make it the seat of negotiation. The garrison there is reported to be 4000 men, and a small navy; the latter will of course go up the river, the moment we are in sight. When the *Medusa* was up there, provisions were sent her, and all the people whom they saw, were very friendly. No doubt they have heard the state of this town (Chinkiang)—it is utterly impossible to describe the scenes which come under one's eyes: immense bands of looters are seen, like ants, swarming down from the mountains and taking advantage of the poor terrified wretches who are still in the city, carrying away everything moveable, and setting fire to the city the better to enable them to plunder. One or two cases of Cholera have happened and proved fatal; this cannot be wondered at, it being impossible to bury all the dead in a day. We have found a few wounded men concealed in the rushes, and in the most dreadful agony. The women, who are rather numerous, do not appear much alarmed, but all the respectable people are leaving the city, which is to be garrisoned by the 55th, a portion of the 49th, and 100 artillery under General Schoeddy.

Kinshan is to be garrisoned with Marines. It is a very small island, about half a mile in circumference, has some fine Joss-houses, and a very beautiful Pagoda on it; it is not fortified; is the residence of Budh priests, and is held sacred.

No painter could give you the least idea of the magnificent country we are in. The horses we get here are very superior to those we found at Amoy and Ningpo, and are being trained for the Artillery.

Yesterday, whilst surveying the city, a great many respectable persons were found, some with their throats cut, and others hanging to the beams and trees on their premises. I saw the half consumed remains of the gallant Tartar General who burnt himself alive as soon as he lost the City; he is said to have been a brave man, and to have headed his troops as became a general.

Off Nanking, 24th Aug., 1842.

"The negotiations are said to be going on in a very satisfactory manner, with the High Commissioners Elepoo and Keying, and Newkien, the Governor of this province; but this has been brought about by the fearful example we made of the Tartars at Chinkiang, and by the dreadful effects caused to the people in the north, by our blockading the grand canal. What we have lately done has had more effect upon the cabinet, than all we did before. We were three days coming up from Chinkiang, although the distance is only 40 miles, the current runs with such fearful velocity. We anchored here on the 4th of August, when we saw displayed upon the walls several flags of truce; but we did not acknowledge them, till several communications took place, about the ransom of the city, and in the meantime despatches for Elepoo and Keying were received, appointing them High Commissioners, with full power to treat. Negotiations were commenced, which I am glad to say have led to peace between the two nations: the treaty has been drawn out and approved of by the two commissioners and is to be signed by Sir Henry and themselves to-morrow on board the *Cornwallis*, and the next day is to be sent to Peking to be ratified; the time from its leaving this to its return, will occupy 3 weeks, and Major Malcolm proceeds in the *Auckland* steamer to Aden for the Queen to ratify on her part.

The country about here is superb, game abounds—Snipes, ducks and pheasants innumerable—also a great many wild pigs. Most of the steamers and some of the transports are made fast to the trees on shore; the water being very deep, as much as 10 to 25 fathoms on the brink of the river, which is about 2 miles wide.

I will now give you an account of the meeting which took place this day.—Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir William Parker, and Sir Hugh Gough, went in full dress to meet the Chinese Commissioners, Elepoo, and Keying, and Newkien the governor, accompanied by 95 naval and military officers, besides the suite, and a guard of honor of the 18th Royal Irish Grenadier company, and the band of the 18th. We left the ships at 10 o'clock and pulled up a canal off which the *Blonde* is lying, and arrived at the landing place in a quarter of an hour. The distance from the boats to the temple where the conference was held is about a quarter of a mile, and we had to walk half the way on a raised platform, on account of the tremendous floods; in some streets the water

is 2½ fathoms (?) deep. Our troops preceded us, and halted in column outside the Templegate, presenting arms as we passed. On entering the first square leading to the temple, we saw about 200 of the handsomest and finest men I ever beheld, drawn up on each side of the causeway; the same in the second square, with the addition of a company of Imperial musicians, who struck up some tune, on which 3 guns from the *Cornwallis* were fired, as a salute to the High Commissioners, whom we found standing on the threshold of the door to receive us. After the usual ceremonies had been gone through we were led into a large room, where a table with refreshments was set out. The troops followed, presented and then pled arms, to attack the food prepared for them by the care of the Commissioners. After about an hour's conversation, the band struck up a waltz, which alarmed the mandarines so much that many of them rushed from the conference room to see where the noise came from. The conference lasted about two hours. The band, as Sir Henry came out in company with the Admiral and General, played God save the Queen; Rule Britannia for the Admiral, and St. Patrick's day for the General.

"Sickness up here has been very great, but I am glad to say we are all much better.

28th August.

On the 26th we went inside the City to a conference with the Commissioners; our party consisting of twenty, were all mounted on the Madras Artillery horses. The treaty will be signed to-morrow, and I expect there will be no more cities taken, nor, in fact, another shot fired."

The following are some more details of the proceedings of the force to the northward, which we have culled from letters that have been kindly lent us.

"Coal of very fair quality is procurable in this district (near Wosung) and the *Nemesis* in her trip up the river the other day, towards Soochow, met several junks laden with it. The cost is 5-8 per ton, our English coal costs here 10£! I suspect however this coal will like the Glasgow and Newcastle require an admixture of more bituminous mineral to enable the firemen to work it with advantage and ease."

"All Capt. Bethune's Surveys in the *Conway* in 1840 we have found correct. A little beyond where he stopped, the flood tides lose their effect, and with that all deposits in the shape of shoals, sands etc., seem to cease also. We have passed only one old rotten 13 gun Battery near a hamlet, called in the maps, "Fort near a town," but never was there a greater perversion of language—town—God help them!—we have seen nothing the whole way up to Chinkiangfoo, fully 130 miles at all to be compared in size, extent, or respectability of appearance, to Whampoa *village*, and only one which may be said to approach it. Of junks, both in the creeks and in the river not 40 have been seen, and those of the very meanest description; and though the banks of the Yangtze-kiang are certainly rich, the stories about a teeming population, constantly recurring hamlets and towns are all fudge.

"We anchored off Chinkiangfoo on the 20th, and the following morning the 3 brigades with all our artillery were landed, and arrangements made for attacking the town, and the two entrenched camps seen 6 miles inland. Such a sun! there n 140°. 13 men of the 98th Regiment dropped down dead from its effects. Lord Saltoun's brigade (1st) dislodged the enemy from the heights; they stood well, and at one time I thought we were going to have a smart business of it. However, when Anstruther's 3 pounders opened on their line they began to waver and retired into the town, where General Schoedde's brigade (2d) as it afterwards proved had warm work awaiting them. Major Johnston (Engineers) was with General Schoedde's brigade, and led on his sappers in excellent style planting his ladders against the wall, and second up. A party of Rifles and H. M. 55th covered the advance, but the fire from the enemy was so good, that many of our men fell, before enough to push on had reached the top of the bastion. Two columns then moved along the ramparts in different directions, and both met with the most obstinate resistance the whole way; the Tartars never, even when severely pressed, giving way in confusion, but fighting manfully and retiring in order and with great coolness. There were on the ramparts at intervals small guard houses where the enemy stood well, and some of our men were cut down by the broad swords of the Tartars and some hurled over the walls in personal encounters. Capt.

Pears (Engineers) made a most successful blowing open operation, a la Guznee, and through the breach a storming party of the Royal Irish rushed with fixed bayonets and hideous cheers, carrying all before them; but the Chinese rallied, and made a splendid stand in a clump of trees and shrubs, and throwing out their flanks, sent a murderous volley through the 18th and 49th, killing 3 officers and many men, but here again the bayonet did its work, and the valiant children of the desert melted like snow before a summer's sun. A curious feature in the battle of Chinkiangfoo is the absence of artillery, the whole business being left to the musket and bayonet."

"A young midshipman of the *Blonde*, Lyon by name was shot in the neck, in the affair of the *Blonde*'s boats, but disregarding his wound and rallying his remnant of the boats crews, brought them off in splendid style."

SIR HENRY POTTINGER'S

CIRCULAR.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China has extreme gratification in announcing to H. M. subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, a Treaty of which the following are the most important provisions.

1. Lasting Peace and Friendship between the two nations.
2. China to pay twenty one millions of Dollars in the course of the present, and the three succeeding years.
3. The Ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants. Consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of imports and exports (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hongkong to be ceded in perpetuity to H. B. Majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of H. B. Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be in confinement in any part of the Chinese Empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his imperial sign manual and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first six millions, H. B. M. forces to retire from Nanking and the grand Canal, and the military post at Chin-hae to be also withdrawn; but the islands of Chusan and Kolongsoo are to be held until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, Her M. Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments, as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest, of all arms of H. M. combined forces during the contest, that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the mean time, H. M. Plenipotentiary congratulates H. M. subjects in China on the occasion of a peace, which he trusts and believes will in due time be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate *Queen*, in the Yangtze-kiang River off Nanking, this 29th day of August, 1842.

(True Copy) G. A. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

From the *Friend of China* Extraordinary,
of 10th September.

The following literal English Version of a proclamation in Chinese, issued by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 5th of July, and also a Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects in China, under date the 24th of July are published for general information.

A. R. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Superintendent.

Charged with the Govt. of Hongkong.

Govt. House, Hongkong,
9th September, 1842.

Pottinger, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. makes this clear exposition for the information of all the people of the Country.

Under the canopy of Heaven, and within the circumference of earth, many are the different Countries: of the multitude of these, not one is there that is not ruled by the Supreme heavenly Father, nor are there any that are not as brethren of one Family. Being then of one Family, very plain is it that they should hold friendly and brotherly intercourse together, and not boast themselves one above another. But England coming from the utmost west, has held intercourse with China in this utmost east for more than two centuries past; and during this time the English have suffered ill treatment from the Chinese Officers, who regarding themselves as powerful and us as weak have thus dared to commit injustice. The English, unwilling to enter in a contest with them, had borne such treatment for many years, till in the year 1839, the Emperor of China, having determined to prohibit effectually the importation of opium sent a special Commissioner, Lin Tsesen, to conduct the arrangements for that purpose; and that Officer finding himself unable to seize the actual offenders of each nation, in place of consulting and concerting measures with the several national Officers residing in China (as it was his proper duty to have done) had the audacity forcibly to confine in Canton the English Officer and people, at the same time threatening them with death. His object was by extorting from them what opium there that year might be in China, to gain favor with his Emperor; and the English Officer at Canton seeing this position of things, commanded the English Merchants in the name of their Sovereign that they should deliver up, for the ransom of themselves from this position of extreme danger, whatever opium they might have in the Chinese waters. Here is one great offence committed by the Chinese officers against the English.

The sovereign of Great Britain in consequence of this and numerous subsequent acts of injustice, appointed as her Envoys, the Admiral Elliot, and Elliot the Superintendent at Canton, to whom jointly full Powers were given for the settlement of affairs with China. And having in consideration the many past acts of injustice of the Chinese Officers, Her Majesty directed the Admiral to take command of a combined Naval and Land Force, and to quarter it at one of the Islands on the Chinese Coast; her instructions being, that if the Chinese Government were willing to admit its errors, and afford redress, a peaceful arrangement of affairs should be concluded; but otherwise, if justice and recompense were refused, that the standard of justice should be raised and its claims enforced by war. The Admiral &c. here-upon proceeded to the Peiho and there presented a letter from the Minister of Great Britain which the Minister and Governor Keshen transmitted for the consideration of all the ministers to Peking; after this Keshen wrote to the Admiral stating, that affairs which concerned Canton, it was difficult to arrange so far off, and if the Admiral &c. would proceed to Canton, it would not need long to arrange affairs there. The High English Officers, still desiring peace, consented to this, and proceeded to Canton where they met Keshen and had frequent communications with him both written and personal. Arrangements were not yet concluded, when the Ministers at Peking, men without truth or good faith induced the Emperor, to recall Keshen, and send instead a General Yishan to fight and war with the English, so that the English were actually compelled by these proceedings to take the Bocca Tigris and the line of defences from thence upwards and to bring Canton itself to submission, and to take from it a ransom for the punishment of such ill faith. In this ill faith of the Chinese Ministers, we have a second grand instance of offence against England.

The High Commissioner Yukien, and other High Officers, Generals &c. in the several provinces, in repeated instances, when they have found our people cast by the weather on their Coast, or induced by evil men on shore, have been dead to all good and honest feeling, dared to put the captives thus brought into their hands to a tyrannical and cruel death; and have deceitfully and falsely reported the cases to the Emperor, or falsely published proclamations to the people, wherein they have invented tales of lengthened contest and seizure of vessels in battle with slaughter of many people. Thus falsely did Yukien declare last year, the circumstances of the English occupation of Chusan; thus did the General Yishan pretend that he had destroyed many vessels; the Governor Yen-Petao that he had by force of arms recovered Amoy; the Taotai on Formosa, when shipwreck had cast men on that Island that he had gained a victory over them in battle, and the General Yihking, in May last, that he had destroyed many vessels and killed a multitude of men at Chusan when not one vessel was injured, nor a single man killed. These multiplied false statements, misleading the Emperor and people and hindering peaceful arrangements, are a third great cause of offence against the English.

With reference to trade the English Merchants used to carry their goods to many places, and buy from and sell to the people generally, which was to the people wholly a benefit, and in no sense hurtful. But the Officers at Canton seeking to confute the profits to themselves, induced the Emperor by false statements to restrict trade to Canton alone and to permit 13 "Hong Merchants" to conduct it, not even allowing intercourse with any but them and the linguists appointed by the Government. Thus did these Officers gain the power of meddling in every matter, extorting as they pleased, and disguising everything under false statements to the Emperor. This is a fourth great cause of offence.

There are besides many minor grievances that excite indignation and wrath, but that here need not be enumerated.

Because of these grievances the Plenipotentiary &c. has been sent out by command of his Sovereign to demand redress and satisfaction. When these are obtained, peaceful arrangements may be made and the former friendliness of intercourse may be renewed. But until then, the High Officers who command here the combined Naval and Land Forces will continue, as commanded also by their Sovereign, to maintain the cause of justice and to contend with all their power for the enforcement of such redress. When the Emperor shall appoint a high officer with full powers to negotiate and conclude arrangements on his own responsibility and not till then will hostile operations be stayed.

Now three principal things are required for the redress and satisfaction above spoken: namely, compensation for losses and expences, a friendly and becoming intercourse on terms of equality between Officers of the two Countries; and the cession of insular territory for Commerce and for the residence of Merchants, and as a security and guarantee against future renewal of offensive acts.

If these three things be acceded to, there will be no difficulty in the settlement of any minor points.

That the people may know our objects, and not be misled by the false representations of their Officers, to commit acts of hostility that would bring home to their own persons and families the horrors of war, the Plenipotentiary &c. proclaims for general information this clear exposition.

Dated in the Yang-tse-keang the fifth day of July in the year 1842.

(sd.) HENRY POTTINGER,

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(true copy)

G. A. MALCOLM
Secretary of Legation.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China

has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, the important progress and success of the Expedition since the date of his last Circular of the 24th of June.

The Expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the river Yang-tse-keang, and on the 14th, reached a military position, but on a range of Hills commanding the stream, where two small, recently erected, Batteries mounting thirteen Guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung on the leading Ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries, and military buildings, connected with them destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore.

At this point the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week during which period some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers, got up to "Kinsshan" or "Golden Island," where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and anchored abreast of the city of Chin-keang foo.

A reconnoissance having been obtained the same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed, that the majority of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from fifteen hundred, to three thousand men,—were in a camp which was visible from Hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

Against this camp the right brigade moved under Major General Lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, led by Major General Bartley, was directed in the first instance, to co-operate with the right one, in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the Fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city, and the left brigade, headed by Major General Schoedde, landed on the river in face of the city opposite the fleet where it was instructed to escalate the Northern Wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the Southern Side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

The Chinese troops in the camp, did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant volleys from their Jinjalls and Matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with thick Jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when it became obvious, that the Tartar Garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon Jinjalls, Wall Pieces, Rockets & Matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved up from the landing place, the "Auckland" Steam Frigate, which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells amongst the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall which was most gallantly escalated under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact, of their knowledge of the localities to gall our, and screen their own, troops.

The centre brigade got into the city (after some delay in finding a bridge to cross the Grand Canal, which runs along the western side of Chinkiang-foo, and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs) by blowing open one of the gates; but even after the left brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides parties of marines and seamen who were landed the moment the opposition promised to be so stubborn; the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, which it is surmised the survivors did by throwing away their arms, and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

The City of Chin-keang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the Works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but Cannon Shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures, and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the Garrison, but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment; it is thought there could not have been less than three thousand men. Of these it is said, that forty Mandarins (officers) and one thousand men, were killed and wounded. The Tartar General Commanding in-chief, retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found the day after the assault, hidden in a garden, and on being carried to the spot, recognized the half consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of a nobler death.

It will be readily understood, that a brilliant Service of which the preceding detail gives but a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is sure that all Her Majesty's Subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns of casualties in killed and wounded in Her Majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British Garrison at Chin-kiang-foo (which commands the entrances to the Grand Canal, and is therefore of vast importance) and the remainder of the Expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the Admiral's Flag Ship "Cornwallis," to the Neighbourhood of Nanking (which ancient Capital of the Empire, about forty miles distant, and situated about three miles from the Yang-tse-keang, with which it is connected by a variety of Canals) it having already been ascertained by actual Survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate
"Queen," Yang-tse-kiang River
at Chin-kiang-foo this 24th Day
of July, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

LAND FORCE.

KILLED.		6. M. N. I.	
Col. Driver,		18 R. I. Irish	
Capt. Collinson,		49th	
Lieut. Gibbons,			
WOUNDED.			
Lieut. Bernard,	18th	slight,	
Lieut. Baddely,	49th	dangerously,	
Lieut. Grant,	49th	slight,	
Major Warren,	55th	severely,	
Lieut. Cuddy,	55th	"	
Capt. Simpson,	Rifles	"	
Ensign Travers,	2nd M. N. I.	slight,	
Lieut. Carr,	2nd	"	
Lieut. Cadell,	Madras Artillery	severely,	
Zemedar number	2nd M. N. I.	"	

NAVY.

KILLED.		Major	
Uniacke			
WOUNDED.			
Crouch	Lieut. Lyon-Mids		

Killed and wounded, Navy.	24
Army.	143
Total	169

TOTAL.

Wounded,	130
Killed,	36
Missing,	3
Total	169

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SOME TIME this month JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, to the highest bidders, a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, and Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herring, in Jars, Cheeses, Capers, Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies, & Brandy Cherries. at the same time will be put up for sale the residue of an Invoice of fashionable.

MILLINERY, &c.

consisting of:—Lady's Bonnets, Lace caps, printed muslin and other dresses; Tippets, Silk and Gauze Scarfs, Hair Pins and Rollers, Silk and Kid Gloves—Tooth, Nail cloth and Hair Brushes, patent Japan Leather, Calcutta made Boots, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Saddles and Bridles, Counterpanes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Table Lamps, and a variety of useful other articles.

Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday the 28th inst., at the residence of the Rev. S. R. BROWN, Macao. A report will be read and officers chosen for the ensuing year. The members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, Cor. Sec.

Macao, 6th September, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business, after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.

Macao, August 29, 1842.

TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Manheim, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late MR. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, in our establishment ceased on the 30th Ultimo, and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of J. MES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE and WILLIAM STEWART. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. China, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

STORAGE at HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842. C. V. GILLESPIE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON.—Macao

Macao, 23rd February, 1842

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton.

For further particulars apply to C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRIG PELORES, Capt. TRIGGS, will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 1st October. For Freight, apply to

Macao, S p 23 1842.

HENRY FYBUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. Cass Commander, lying in the Tyne. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing British Barque "CORRINGA PACKET," of 236 Tons Burthen, Captain CHILCOT, and is ready to receive cargo. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque JANE Capt. BERG, daily expected. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD.

At Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply a

JOHN BURD. at Hongkong

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Bark MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, Captain LAWTON, 387 Tons, will leave for Bombay with all despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa, where she will remain and take such freight as may offer and sail for the above Ports in the

first week of October. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE A I Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HADDIS, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque REGINA, Capt. POOLE, will leave for the above Ports in or about the 26th inst. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. POOLE,

at Mr. HARTON'S.

or on board, in the Tyne.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLOBBY DUNJARIE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine ship ST. LAWRENCE, capt. NEWLANDS, A. I., is at Whampoa, and is offered for freight or charter to any Port.

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept 1842.

Macao or Canton.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE well known British Bark, MERMAID, capt. GILL, 644 Tons will be despatched to the above Port on the 25th instant. For freight or Passage, having a great part of her cargo engaged, apply to

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing A. I. ship WILLIAM SHARPLES, capt. JONES, will be despatched for the above Port on or before 25th inst., and receive freight.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMAJEU," A. I. for 2 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

JAMESON, HOW & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque ELVIRA, Capt. WALKER, 320 Tons, per Register, now lying in the Tyne. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new British Barque "ACONEDA," A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY Commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Bark PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY, Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to (Signed) P. FRO. DIROM & Co. W. W. DALE.

Canton, 26th June, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The coppered and copper fastened cutter ADELAIDE, of 40 tons, as she now lies in the inner harbour, with a complete suit of sails, and two anchors and chains. Apply to EDWARD JONES.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "Corrings Packet" a portion of best Moonghy RICE, DRILL, DECCA SOAP. Apply to F. B. CHILCOT.

Macao, 23d September, 1845.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MANILA SEGARS 4s., and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE.—From 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.
A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz: and NAILS; apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale: a few HANDSOMELY FRAMED ENGRAVINGS:—

RETURN from HAWKING, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after Edwin Landseer, JOHN KNOX, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after WILKIE, MAID OF SARAGOSSA, CRUCIFIXION, by MARTIN, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, SHIPWRECK off ST. MICHAELS, LEWIS'S SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING, and HER FATHER, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steam packet, and the COBSAIR'S ISLE, a DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, QUEEN VICTORIA, &c.

also, in sheets and cases, MAPS and CHARTS:

War in China, Barman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah, Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands, CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in bottle and HDs, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.

Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENES.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in HDs per "Anna Eliza," apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

DALLAS and Co.

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barreled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to

Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKEY, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SASSAPARILLA, SPERMACEITI CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to Macao, 2nd July, 1842. JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodwons of the undersigned, Gambon Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney piece to fit.

A few very neat new Payence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatnam SNUF in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases, CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do, CLARET 3 do. do, SHERRY, PALE in HDs.

SELTZER WATER new.

OILMANS STORES late imports.

BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPAR for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHALEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

July Overland Mail.

From the Sing. Free Press Extra, of 3d Sept.

The Parliamentary intelligence does not exhibit any thing of very paramount importance. In the House of Lords on 14th ultimo Lord Wharncliffe presented a Petition from an individual praying that at the Trial of Prisoners for criminal offences instead of their being called upon to plead they should only be asked if they were ready to take their Trials. Lords Denman and Campbell and the Bishop of Exeter thought that the present plan might with propriety be abandoned, it appearing inconsistent to compel a Prisoner in many cases to tell a deliberate falsehood to enable him to have a Trial. On 16th Lord Howden enquired whether the official reports received from Syria agreed with those which had reached him from private sources describing that country to be rapidly retrograding to a state of disorganization and anarchy. He thought our influence in the East could be confirmed and extended without a constant exhibition of open dislike towards one power and of splanetic disposition towards the other. The Earl of Aberdeen considered the late accounts from Syria more favorable and although there was much to disapprove in the Government of that country yet it became a very serious question how far we could interfere justifiably with any regard to the independence of the Turkish Empire. He apprehended that when we undertook to liberate Syria from Mehmet Ali and restore it to its lawful Sovereign, we did not undertake to govern that Province for the Sultan, or make any stipulation incompatible with his sovereignty and independence. All the proceedings adopted were agreed to by five powers, and it was considered their especial duty to see the population of Syria and especially the Christian inhabitants enjoy those privileges they possessed before and were promised under our auspices. In this respect he was bound to say the Turkish Government had fulfilled its

engagement, he meant as to granting relief from taxation, and some improvements in the administration of the Province he hoped would shortly be carried into effect; he could assure the House that the Government as also our Ambassador at Constantinople would do all that could be justifiably attempted or considered necessary for the protection of the Inhabitants of this Province. On 17th the Earl of Ripon in moving the third reading of the Income Tax Bill entered at great length into the state of the Finances of the Country and the necessity that existed for resorting to the measure under consideration to restore the R venue to a healthy state; he also commented upon the plan proposed by the late Ministers of altering the Duties on Corn, Timber, and Sugar, and proved that the calculation of increasing the Revenue from those alterations would have been futile. The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the proposition of the late Ministers and moved an Amendment to the effect that a judicious alteration of the duties affecting Corn, Timber, and Sugar would have greatly diminished the amount of additional taxation required by the exigencies of the State, and would from its effect in increasing the comforts of all classes and lessening the privations of the great body of the people together with such additions as might have been obtained from other sources have been preferable to a Tax on Income in the present circumstances of the country. Lord Colcheser contended that sufficient supply of Sugar from the British East and West Indies could be procured for the consumption of this country and did not think it at all clear that if we took Brazil or other foreign Sugar, our manufactures would be received in payment. Lord Brougham urged that the admission of Foreign sugar would be the means of tearing perhaps 40,000 unhappy Africans from their homes annually to cultivate that article for us in Cuba and Brazil. With regard to the income tax he was compelled to admit that some such measure was necessary in consequence of the deficient state of our Finances. Lord Melbourne supported the amendment. The Duke of Wellington believed that the whole demand of the country for sugar could be fully supplied by our colonies within the tropics: and considering the sacrifices made by the West India planters eight years ago and the nature of the compromise then entered into with them he thought no alteration of the colonial system ought to be made without full and mature deliberation; that he considered was a good reason why their Lordships should pause before they made any alteration in the duty now levied upon foreign grown sugar. With regard to the income tax he would say for himself and he believed he might answer for his colleagues that they would adhere to it so long but not one hour longer than it was absolutely necessary. After the Earl of Wicklow and Clarendon had addressed the House, their Lordships divided when there appeared for the Marquis of Lansdowne's amendment 52, against it 112. The third reading of the Bill was then proposed when the Marquis of Clanricarde moved that the debate be adjourned to 21st. The Duke of Wellington strongly urged their Lordships to pass the Bill that night as the public service would be prejudiced by its delay, and the commission was prepared to give the Royal Assent to it on the following day. Two divisions took place on the question of adjournment in both of which the Ministers had large Majorities but the opposition persevering it was at length agreed that the debate should be adjourned. On 21st it was resumed by the Marquis of Clanricarde in opposition to the Bill but after a long discussion the third reading was carried by a large majority and the Bill passed. It received the Royal Assent on the following day.

Bombay Times, 3rd August.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES,

We have one letter from Jellalabad which we give below, the most cheering portion of which is the probability of the release of the prisoners taking place ere long, at least the negotiations appear to be in full progress, whilst from another, and what we deem a very authentic source we learn that the offer made to us is a mutual exchange of all our prisoners, and this effected, General Pollock and Nott have received peremptory orders to return; this information may be relied upon and the movement of General Pollock to Gundamuck, which was to have taken place, was only forced upon him by a want of forage and the hope of somewhat alleviating the sickness so prevalent at Jellalabad and had nothing to do with a general movement in advance. The withdrawal of the troops is then again resolved upon, but we will not even yet believe that Lord Ellenboro's system may not be changed again, for we really cannot

imagine that the army of reserve has been called together for nothing, or as some have said for a demonstration to Indian disaffection or the Sikh government, neither the one or the other require it we think, and assuredly the latter are well aware of all we can do, if we choose, even if their late conduct had not, so far as the government is concerned, removed every suspicion of treachery; for our parts we are, as all others must be puzzled to decide upon the seemingly contradictory order, "the much-to-do-about nothing system" as the *Englishman* justly calls it, and we are disinclined to gulp down that a retreat from Afghanistan is in reality to take place. We had some remarks to make respecting the duties we conjecture the new corps d'armee may have to undertake, but the late arrival of sundry overland letters and papers has thrown us back, and we must compress our remarks.

Camp, Jellalabad, 7th July, 1842.

I am happy in being able to inform you, that the treaty for the rescue of the prisoners is in a fair way of ratification; the best accounts are received from time to time by those most deeply interested in the event, and an information of a doubtful character has been received to mar the prospects which have been held out for the last twenty days, of a speedy termination to the negotiation, and a happy release to all the prisoners who are in the hands of the Afghans. It may be as well to observe, that Ukhbar Khan is not the person with whom our Politicals are carrying on the treaty, for our General has not a very favorable opinion of Ukhbar's honor, and be fully determined upon not endeavouring to effect any arrangement with Ukhbar Khan after Mackenzie had paid his second visit. In this particular the General has acted the part of a wise man, and I am quite certain, that the resolve, if carried out, will end in the full accomplishment of his wishes and to the satisfaction of the Indian Government. Mackenzie has not yet paid his third visit as contemplated, but we are still looking out for him; and, we hope ere many days are over, to find him the messenger of good tidings. As you are aware, I am not one of the Council, and cannot therefore inform you the reason for the non-appearance of this expected visitor; but I can tell you that the opinion formed in camp, is, that he will come in when all is settled, except the signing of the treaty, and that he will bring that document and Chiefs with him, when it will be ratified to the joy of our camp. Brigadier Monteath's brigade is still at Pesh Bolak, but, it is reported, that it will move in the direction of Fattalabad, and do a little in the work of destruction ere it returns to our camp. The detachment under Lieut. Colonel Moseley, commanding 64th Native Infantry, is still at Lalpoora, Daakka, and the neighbourhood, and as the men belonging to the detachment (who were left sick in camp) are ordered to join it, I should say there is little or no probability of its return to Jellalabad at present; indeed it could not return unless the Sikhs took the duty, as this detachment protects pass and country from Ali Musjid to Pesh Bolak.—*Delhi Gazette July 20.*

Dr. Macintyre of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry has been deputed to accompany the Rana of Oudeypoor, who has commenced a pilgrimage to Banarus. His Highness's health is such as to require medical treatment.

It is now said that the object of assembling the Army of Reserve, is the occupation of Mooltan, and some add of Cashmere.

The purchase of Mules is being rapidly made, and no doubt, some important measure is contemplated.

A treaty has, we hear, been concluded with Dost Moohumud, by which he will be restored to Cabool, and the Prisoners to us.

The Infantry Retiring Fund Scheme has totally failed, in consequence of so many Regiments having refused to join it. The result to the Army will be a more protracted residence in this delightful country, as well as their supercession by their brethren of the Engineer, and even cavalry. So much for the want of unanimity.

There is a growing report abroad that the salaries of the civil service will be reduced one third. It is thought that a number of resignations will follow such a measure chiefly of "the talents" with which the service abounds. Should this be the case, a door will be thrown open for the employment of Military men in civil capacities.

Considerable activity prevails in the *Agra Magazine*, which has been instructed to supply a number of trenching tools, to be sent to Dehlee. This order gives rise to several conjectures—all of which refer to the Army of Reserve.—*Agra Ukhbar, July 21.*

From the London Journal of Commerce, of 6th July.

TEA.—We are still without public sales of this article, and in consequence the stocks in the hands of the trade are very much reduced, and the market exhibits a very firm appearance, with few parcels pressing for sale; prices are much the same as last week, but it is more difficult to meet with suitable parcels, and is 9d the lowest point of the market for sound low Congou, which price has been currently paid since our last, and Twaakay at 1s 9d per lb. Upon the whole a fair business has been done, but there is no activity in the market.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF TEA.

DUTY PAID.	Up to 5th June, 1842.	1841.
In London	lbs. 10,009,080	10,058,239
In Liverpool	1,457,023	1,656,838
In Bristol	278,780	317,055

In Hull	38,488	57,818
In Leith	438,868	372,073
In Glasgow	531,752	539,867
All other Scotch Ports	196,070	183,582
In Dublin	1,142,675	1,009,804
In Belfast	856,289	348,510
In Cork	155,094	152,008
All other Irish Ports	325,921	290,768

Total 14,937,040 14,997,162

IMPORTED.		
Into London, chests	204,691	57,555
boxes	18,889	20,802
pkgs.	10,792	3,187
Into Liverpool, chests	26,517	13,905
boxes	2,930	995
pkgs.	7,022	14
Into Bristol, chests	—	—
boxes	—	—
pkgs.	8,596	—

EXPORTED AND STORES.		
From London	1,757,831	2,083,654
Ditto as Stores	148,874	99,551
From Liverpool	655,483	296,249

Total Consumption & Exports	17,499,228	17,478,616
From London—COASTWISE (IN BOND.)	—	—
To English Ports	1,030,370	1,124,328
To Ireland	1,172,759	1,167,947
To Scotland	563,808	399,287

From London	2,766,937	3,691,303
From Liverpool	828,377	596,080
From Bristol	880,871	216,089

RECEIVED COASTWISE.		
Into London	791,609	53,024
Into Liverpool	396,269	580,109
Into Bristol	107,558	59,321

MANCHESTER, July 2.—Our Cloth market was never so depressed as it has been this week, and men of all shades in politics seem to think that things are likely to grow even worse than they now are; indeed, there does not appear to be the smallest hope from any quarter, and strange to say, speculation is altogether out of the question. Twist is saleable to a fair extent, but again prices are in favour of the buyer. Two mills belonging to Mr. Richard Roberts, Manchester, will cease working this day (Saturday). The very extensive mills of Messrs. Stirling and Beeton, in which it is said two thousand hands have been employed, have not been working since last Saturday. Another mill, and an extensive one, belonging to a company, will either close to-day or next Saturday, and the greatest part of the machinery will stand still. The Oxford-road Twist Company will stop 400 looms this day.

THE TARIFF.

In all human probability, before the time of our next publication the Customs Duties will be in operation. A short review, therefore, of the principal alterations in our commercial code cannot be out of place.

The first principle seems to have been to strike out of the custom's book of rates all prohibitory duties, and, to a very considerable extent, this has been accomplished; but one article is still under the ban of our legislature—we need we say we mean Foreign sugar. We have written at such full length on the subject, that it is unnecessary to enter into the subject now, but this solitary exception will soon be removed, and be placed on the same footing as other commodities. We are borne out in this opinion by that of others, who are as much opposed to the expected reductions, as we are in favor of them. Mr. Burgess, the writer of the *Circular to Bankers*, says this week "Sir Robt. Peel has betrayed no want of confidence throughout this extraordinary session, except when the opposition most consistently pressed him on the great monopolies of Corn, Sugar and Coffee. Then he bent and prayed for time—for his defence essentially consisted of nothing more; neither could it, for the principles which he and Mr. Gladstone have most emphatically enunciated, must compel him in another session to give way on these great reserved questions. We, who, as humble members of the 'fourth state, have stood almost, if not entirely, alone in strenuously opposing the rash and inconsiderate application of this new policy, shall not be misunderstood when we say, that by exposing the labour of our miners, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen to a competition with the cheap labour of other countries, without at the same time allowing them to purchase necessities at the lowest possible price; a glaring injustice has been committed upon those our countrymen."

This is perfectly true!—And therefore it is, that we congratulate the country upon the passing of the Custom's Duties Bill. We stated some weeks ago that one of the merits of the measures of Her Majesty's ministers was in the *inexpediency* of their character.

Another principle which has been acted upon in preparing the new Tariff, is in reducing duties so low that the smuggler will not be able to compete. In the manufacturing of leather this principle is applied with full effect. It has been estimated that not less than 30,000 pairs of French boots were smuggled into this country last year, the duties being just sufficiently high to balance the risk. Under the new Tariff, the smuggling

trade will be destroyed, the fair tradesman who has suffering under unjust competition will be protected, and we doubt whether the importations will exceed those of last year.

But the most important alteration is in the admission of provisions hitherto prohibited, at moderate rates of duty. This is a merit which belongs entirely to the Premier, of which he is justly proud, as he told the House of Commons on Friday evening. Not one word was there said either by the members of the late government, or by the members of the anti-corn-law-league respecting the necessity of the admission of other provisions as well as Corn at moderate rates.

The last provision of the new Tariff to which we shall allude is the reduction of the duties on raw materials. We do not hesitate to affirm that these reductions will do more to reinvigorate trade than any other which have been proposed.

Having thus done full justice to the general principle of the Tariff, we cannot but confess that in detail it is very defective. Live Cattle ought to have been admitted by weight, as was proposed during the discussion; but it unfortunately happened that another principle was mixed up with the one actually under discussion. The real object proposed was to levy a heavy protective duty, which was properly approved by members on both sides of the house, and thus a just principle was lost sight of.

In the duties levied on spices there are some very absurd distinctions. Mace, a more costly article than Nutmegs, is to pay a lighter duty; and in the duties on Drugs and Dyes there are many discrepancies, which are very absurd in the eyes of mercantile men; but happily the reduction in the duties are so very extensive that little or no evil will result from these trifling errors.

All doubt having been removed from the minds of the public as to the success of the ministerial proposition, more business has been transacted in all articles in which the duties remain as before. In Sugar during the last month the transactions have been very large, so much so that the quantity taken for home consumption during the last quarter exceeds that of the corresponding quarter by more than 8000 tons, a very gratifying circumstance; and we have no doubt that if the country, by the Divine Providence, enjoy the blessing of a good harvest, of which there is every prospect, we shall in less than twelve months have a complete revival of trade.—*Ibid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th Sept., 1842.

This week has been absolutely without occurrences of the slightest interest, to which we beg our readers will attribute the barrenness of our columns. The steamer *Auckland* is hourly expected with the ratification of the treaty, but had, by the late advices from Hongkong, not made her appearance there. She is not to proceed to Suez, as we stated last week; the *Akbar* steamer is to go from Hongkong in her stead. The *Vindictive*, Capt. Nicholas, C. B., sailed last week for Sydney and South America. Capt. Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, left for Nanking in the *Memon* steamer on the 14th. The U. S. S. *Constellation* and *Boston* are at Hongkong. We learn that Capt. Cecille of the French Frigate *Erigone*, left Woosung in a Chinese junk for Nanking, accompanied by several officers, and the vessel manned by about forty of his crew. H. M. S. *Agincourt*, 74, from England 9th May, arrived at Hongkong on the 29th.

As everything concerning the movements of the force in the north is of interest, we have gleaned from the *Friend of China* some particulars either not given or differently told in our last issue; the correspondent of our cotemporary must be deceived in supposing that Sir Henry Pottinger was on the 29th of August, the last date from the Yang-tse-kiang, in possession of the imperial ratification of the treaty—this was not expected to arrive till about the 20th September, whence the non-arrival of the *Auckland*.

We have this moment received the following letter from Captain Walker of the "*Elvira*," dated "Tyra, 14th September."

"In consequence of the threatening weather yesterday, I ordered at one o'clock the quarter boat to be hoisted up, and two of my young men jumped into her to hook her on the davit tackles, when, unfortunately, one of them, William Henry Casson, who was hooking on the stern tackle, let go his hold on it, and fell overboard from the boat, and was drowned before any human effort to save him, could be rendered. I, and four Seamen immediately jumped into the boat in the hope of saving him, but he never again rose to the surface. During my absence from the ship in the boat, the gale increased with heavy squalls, and prevented my getting on board

my vessel until 7 a. m. this morning; when, pulling towards her, I saw a colored man in the water, clinging to a piece of wood, whom I took up and conveyed on board the schooner *Speck*, from which vessel he had fallen overboard."

We learn that the object of the French squadron, consisting of about 10 sail under command of Admiral Perit Toit, and which left the western coast of South America some months since, is to take possession of the Marquesas Islands situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean in about 10° Southern latitude, and 140° western longitude. Except for the protection of the French whale fishery, we do not see what advantage is likely to arise from the occupation of a group of islands, fertile certainly, but at such a distance from all commercial nations, and peopled by a nation of savages, whom it will be difficult to civilize sufficiently, to make them labor, and by their labor to furnish commerce. At present their simple wants are supplied by nature without almost any exertion on their part, and as yet most attempts to civilize the natives of the islands of that vast archipelago have been attended with little success. Their population is too scanty, and the earth produces food in abundance and spontaneously, and consequently the stimulus to labor is wanting, and civilization, if at all progressing, does it with such slow steps, that the natives do not as yet feel any of the many artificial wants which a redundant population and a variable temperature have imposed on the natives of Europe. America, and Asia. Commodore Porter took possession of these islands in 1814 or 15 we believe for the United States, and named them Washington Islands, but the United States government did not ratify this act, it being contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Friend of China, Sept. 15.

At Chin-kiang-foo the Tartars fought well and when they had lost all hope they, many of them, committed suicide as also killed their wives and families. This self immolation is dreadful, and it is said nearly fifty times the number perished here by this method than did at Chapon. This large City was given up to loot. It must have contained 2 to 300,000 souls. Many of our friends got an awful lot of *Swag* and I came in for my share as an amateur. Not many jewels or ornaments of value were found. Measures were taken to divert many of the Red Coats of their plunder which was afterwards sold by Public Auction.

Colonel Schoelde's escalade it was said was the prettiest thing yet done in China. The walls were in good repair 20 to 30 feet high. Cadell was the first on the walls where he was wounded.

23rd Aug. Off Chin-kiang-foo: I find in storming this place Major Warren killed in a personal contest two of the enemy. After our troops had got possession of the walls they met with considerable opposition from the Tartar troops who seemed disposed to dispute every foot of ground with them. General Bartley's Brigade lived the banks of the Grand Canal and sniped away at every man that dared to show his face at an embrasure. The Madras Sappers under Captain Pears blew up the gate. He with Lieutenant Randall fired the bazis, in an instant the Gate was blown to atoms and the building over it was at the same time fired by a rocket. It was after the town was taken that our principal loss took place. The day was hot in the extreme, surpassing the memorable one at Canton. Two officers also twenty men of the 98th died from a *Coup de Soleil*.

The Public buildings were set on fire and the troops prepared to quarter for the night, when a party of the 49th were fired upon by a secreted party of the enemy; two men were killed and eight wounded. Indeed during the night a desultory firing was kept up.

The Island of Kinsan or Golden Island is a perfectly fairy spot, the prettiest scenery we have yet seen in China is to be met here. It has a Pagoda of Seven Stories a great part gilt. Though not kept in good order it has a very picturesque appearance, it is evidently intended as a residence for the priests attached to it.

On the 20th of August the Imperial commissioners *Elepoos*, *New* and *Kyang*, attended by the Chinese Naval and Military officers, paid their first visit to the Plenipotentiary on board the *Cornwallis*, whither they were conveyed by the *Nemesis* steamer. The Envoy and suite, dressed in splendid costumes, were received by their Excellencies in full uniform with their suits, staff, &c., &c., under a salute due to their rank. On ascending the accommodation ladder they were greeted with a Salute from the marines of the Guard. The Band playing the national anthem. They were conducted to the state Cabin where *de la mode d'Angleterre* a sumptuous repast was laid out and partaken of with evident satisfaction by the Mandarins who were certainly pleased with their reception.

Afterwards they expressed a wish to inspect the Ship, never having before seen a man of war. They were accordingly conducted over every part, and appeared quite astonished at the numerous guns from deck to deck, and the order and discipline which reigned throughout.

29th Aug. At ½ past two P. M. a Royal Salute was fired by the *Cornwallis* in celebration of the Peace then declared with China. The Imperial yellow flag of the

Celestial Empire flying on the main and the Union Jack on the mizen.

The celebrated Porcelain tower is in a good state of preservation; the lapse of five centuries has not impaired the lustre of the colours which were burnt into the material with which it is roofed and decorated. It is believed here that the private ratification of the Treaty was received from the Emperor on the 24th inst. Sir Henry Pottinger insisted on having the formal ratification of the Emperor, which he magnanimously consented to give, and it arrived here on the 29th.*

September. ARRIVED

3. (B.) *Matilda*, Rowe, Liverpool.
10. (Brem.) *Margaretha*, —, So. America.
11. (B.) *Futay Mobarruck*, Moore, Bombay.
17. „ *Ganges*, Walker, Madras.
17. „ *Harbinger*, Candeish, Bombay and Sing.
17. „ *Algerine*, Hill, Calcutta, and Singapore.
18. „ *Framjee Cowajee*, Edward, do. do.
20. „ *Coringa Packet*, Chilcot, do. do.
20. (A.) *Zenobia*, Putnam, Liverpool. 29th May.
20. (Dan.) *Danish Oak*, Paulsen, Singapore.
20. (B.) *Salopian*, Bell, Valparaiso.
20. „ *Mary Charlotte*, Webber, Maulmein.
21. „ *Anne Mary*, Rackham, Madras.
22. H. M. S. *Agincourt*, —, England.
22. (B.) *Urgent*, Thompson, Chusan.

PASSENGER PER

Salopian, Mr. and Mrs. de Storr.
Danish Oak, Capt. John Brnd.

September. SAILED

10. (B.) *Semiraris*, Cairnie, Manila.
10. „ *Arrow*, Geare, Chusan.
14. H. C. Str. *Memnon*, Comr Powell, I. N. Nank.
17. H. M. S. *Indictive*, Capt. Nicholas, O. N. N.
20. (Sp.) *Singular*, —, Manila. [S. Waller].
23. (B.) *Pink*, McIntosh, Chusan.
24. (A.) *Delhi*, Cole, Manila.

PASSENGERS PER

Delhi, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgis and family.
The *Henry Davidson*, from Bombay to China, was cast away on Pedra Branca near Singapore on the 2d September. Crew all saved except two, by the *Brig Jane*, by which they were taken to Singapore.

The *Regina* and *Mermaid* under despatch for Calcutta on Monday the 26th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Dorset Devon*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary Ann Edie*, *Claudius*, *Louisa Jackson*, *Bolivar*, *George Wallis*, *Lord Lowther*, *Adelaide*, *Athenian*, *Parrock Hall*, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*, *Ursula*, *Bella Marina*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Willie the Wisp*, *Liverpool*, *d'Arcy*, *Foam*, *Orestes*, *Crispater*, *Rawson*, *Hindustan*, *Alex. Baring*, *Pandora*, *Ann Jane*, *Childers*, *Edward Boustead*, *James Matheson*.

From Bombay, — *Asia*, *Dianna*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Hebrides*, *John Moor*, *Helena*, *John Calvin*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Cheylra*, *Victoria*.

From Calcutta, — *Dido*, *Clown*, *Victory*, *Framjee Cowajee*, *Coringa Packet*, *Bengal Packet*, *Ariel*, *Hera*.

From Singapore, — *Sarah Bedford*, *Waterloo*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th July. SINGAPORE, 4th Sept.
UNITED STATES, June 15. MANILA, 2d September.
CALCUTTA, 3d August. AMOY, 28th August.
BOMBAY, 9th August. CHUSAN.
JAVA, 16th August. NANKING, 29th August.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Arno</i> , —	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
<i>Arethusa</i> , —	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
<i>Agnes</i> , —	512	Jeffrey,	D. M. Rustonjee & Co.
<i>Abertton</i> , —	451	Cass,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Algerine</i> , —	—	Hill,	—
<i>Anpa Eliza</i> , —	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Asiatic</i> , —	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Anna Maria</i> , —	—	West,	—
<i>Anne Mary</i> , —	—	Ruckham,	—
<i>Bombay Castle</i> , —	—	Baxter,	—
<i>Bolton</i> , —	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.
<i>Bucehalms</i> , —	—	Snall,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Caledonia</i> , —	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Columbine</i> , —	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Corsair</i> , —	—	Martin,	D. M. Rustonjee & Co.
<i>Cowajee</i> , Family	—	Durham,	—
<i>Coringa Packet</i> , —	—	Chilcot,	—
<i>Calet</i> , —	—	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>China</i> , —	524	Robertson,	Russell and Co.

* This must be a mistake; the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor, was not expected to arrive at Nanking before the middle of September.

Cacique,	—	'Man,	C. Fearon
Camien,	398	Chicos,	Jamieson How & Co.
* Charles Forbes,	990	Wills, (ge)	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte,	—	Lielschwa	—
* Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
David Clarke,	—	Mills,	—
Diadem,	—	Hariand,	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	—
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
Emma Eugenia	—	Kett'well	Reynnau & Co.
Elvira,	—	Walker,	Dirom and Co.
Earl Balcarras,	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Edinburgh,	1414	Patterson,	—
Flay Mobarruck	—	Moore,	—
Frank Cowajee	—	Edwards,	D. M. Rustonjee & Co.
* Frances Burn,	—	Edgington,	Macvicar and Co.
* Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Felicity,	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
Ganges,	—	Walker,	Jardine M. & Co.
* Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
* Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
* Grecian,	—	Watt,	—
* Gulnare,	—	wilonghy	Dirom and Co.
* Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	—
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	—
Hongkong,	—	Whettem,	—
Harbinger,	—	Candeish,	Fox Rawson & Co.
* Hygiea,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hope,	—	Cockbain,	Macvicar & Co.
* Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	—
* Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isab. Thompson	—	Kitton,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	—
Intrepid,	—	Stewart,	—
Kirkman Finlay	—	Scott,	Turner & Co.
Lowjee Family	—	Ayres,	Dent and Co.
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
* Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
* Lord Eidon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Maia,	—	Sproule,	D. M. Rustonjee Co.
M. S. Elphinston	—	Lawton,	Dent and Co.
Mermid,	644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
Matilda,	—	Rowe,	—
Mary Charlotte	—	Webber,	—
Madura,	—	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
Orator,	—	Serry,	Jardine M. and Co.
Prince Regent,	—	Barclay,	—
Pelorus,	—	Triggs,	Lindsay and Co.
Pandora,	298	Cotbath,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Raparell,	—	Boyle,	Capt. Boyle.
Rob Roy,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rosa,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
* St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	C. H. Hart.
Snipe,	—	Morton,	Russell and Co.
Salopian,	—	Bell,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Salem,	—	Milford,	C. Fearon.
Syria,	—	Stronay,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tartar,	—	Luce,	—
Trinidad,	—	Brown,	—
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson,	F. & Rawson & Co.
Wm. Sharples,	—	Jones,	Russell and Co.
* Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
* Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Seward,	—

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Comman ler Lins
Akbar,	Duniasq Russell & Co.
Levant,	Faulk,
* Ann MacKim,	Vasner,
Congress,	Hay,
Probus,	Suinger,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Panther,	Martin,
Charleston,	Harlow,
Zenobia,	Putnam,
Valparaiso,	Lockwood,
Zephyr,	Johnson,

SPANISH.

María,	Cuculla,	A. Cuculla.
Ramiro,	Chelydra,	L. Marques.

BREMEN.

Margaretha,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
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DANISH.

Danish Oak,	—	Paulsen,	Russell & Co.
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DIED.—Suddenly on board the U. S. Frigate *Constellation*, on the 13th instant, Lieut. LEVIN HANDY of the U. S. Navy; aged 28 years.

* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 53.] Macao, Saturday, 1st October, 1842.

[No. 365.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 5th Oct. JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, to the highest bidders, a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, and Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Cheeses, Capers, Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies, & Brandy Cherries. *at the same time will be put up for sale the residue of an Invoice of fashionable.*

MILLINERY, &c.

consisting of:—Lady's Bonnets, Lace caps, printed muslin and other dresses; Tippets, Silk and Gauze Scarfs, Hair Pins and Rollers, Silk and Kid Gloves—Tooth, Nail cloth and Hair Brushes, patent Japan Leather, Calcutta made Boots, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Saddles and Bridles, Counterpanes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Table Lamps, and a variety of useful other articles.

Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills. Macao, 30th September, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after that date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co. STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUGGON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842. Macao, August 29, 1842. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATRICKSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Moulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at Hongkong.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late MR. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLET HER & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subalternes des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842. C. V. GILLESPIE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

Macao, 23rd February, 1842. C. FEARON.—Macao.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong. or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMIRO," captain A. ESCOBAR, one of the best vessels built in Manila; as she is so well known in China it is presumed no further description is required. Apply to

Macao 30th September 1842.

L. MARQUES.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAM- JEE COWA JEE," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

THE A 1 ship "MADURA," captain MYLNE, will sail for the above Ports on the 15th Inst. This vessel has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE clipper schooner ZEPHYR, capt. JOHNSON, will be despatched for the above ports on Wednesday next the 5th Inst. For freight of treasure only apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Brig PELORUS, Capt. TRIGGS, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st October. For Freight, apply to

Macao, 8th Sept. 1842. HENRY BYBUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 British built ship "THETIS," J. CARR Commander, lying in the Typa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE fast sailing British Barque "COR- RINGA PACKET," of 236 Tons Burthen, Captain CHILCOT, and is ready to receive cargo. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Bark MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, Captain LAWTON, 387 Tons, will leave for Bombay with all despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa, where she will remain and take such freight as may offer and sail for the above Ports in the first week of October. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD,

THE A 1 Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARRIS, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLUBHOY DUNJARJEE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office, Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine ship ST. LAWRENCE, capt. NEWLANDS, A. I., is at Whampoa, and is offered for freight or charter to any Port.

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842. Macao or Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing A. I. ship WILLIAM SHARPLES, capt. JONES, will be despatched for the above Port on or before the 25th inst. and receive freight,

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 399 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842. Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque ELVIRA, Capt. WALKER, 320 Tons, per Register, now lying in the Typa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new British Barque "AGNEDA," A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber; superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends; and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A 1 British Brig PANDORA (298 Tons), Capt. COTHAY, Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque JANE, Capt. BERG, daily expected. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD.

At Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD. at Hongkong

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO" OF MALOWN, 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. PRO. DIROM & Co. W. W. DALE.

Canton, 29th June, 1842.

my vessel until 7 a. m. this morning; when, pulling towards her, I saw a colored man in the water, clinging to a piece of wood, whom I took up and conveyed on board the schooner *Speck*, from which vessel he had fallen overboard."

We learn that the object of the French squadron, consisting of about 10 sail under command of Admiral Petit Toit, and which left the western coast of South America some months since, is to take possession of the Marquesas Islands situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean in about 10° Southern latitude, and 140° western longitude. Except for the protection of the French whale fishery, we do not see what advantage is likely to arise from the occupation of a group of islands, fertile certainly, but at such a distance from all commercial nations, and peopled by a nation of savages, whom it will be difficult to civilize sufficiently, to make them labor, and by their labor to furnish commerce. At present their simple wants are supplied by nature without almost any exertion on their part, and as yet most attempts to civilize the natives of the islands of that vast archipelago have been attended with little success. Their population is too scanty, and the earth produces food in abundance and spontaneously, and consequently the stimulus to labor is wanting, and civilization, if at all progressing, does it with such slow steps, that the natives do not as yet feel any of the many artificial wants which a redundant population and a variable temperature have imposed on the natives of Europe. America, and Asia. Commodore Porter took possession of these islands in 1814 or 15 we believe for the United States, and named them Washington Islands, but the United States government did not ratify this act, it being contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Friend of China, Sept. 15.

At Chin-kiang-foo the Tartars fought well and when they had lost all hope they, many of them, committed suicide as also killed their wives and families. This self immolation is dreadful, and it is said nearly fifty times the number perished here by this method than did at Chapon. This large City was given up to loot. It must have contained 2 to 300,000 souls. Many of our friends got an awful lot of *Swag* and I came in for my share as an amateur. Not many jewels or ornaments of value were found. Measures were taken to divert many of the Red Coats of their plunder which was afterwards sold by Public Auction.

Colonel Schoofde's escalade it was said was the prettiest thing yet done in China. The walls were in good repair 20 to 30 feet high. Cadell was the first on the walls where he was wounded.

23rd Aug. Off Chin-kiang-foo: I find in storming this place Major Warren killed in a personal contest two of the enemy. After our troops had got possession of the walls they met with considerable opposition from the Tartar troops who seemed disposed to dispute every foot of ground with them. General Bartley's Brigade lined the banks of the Grand Canal and sniped away at every man that dared to show his face at an embrasure. The Madras Sappers under Captain Pears blew up the gate. He with Lieutenant Randall fired the bags, in an instant the Gate was blown to atoms and the building over it was at the same time fired by a rocket. It was after the town was taken that our principal loss took place. The day was hot in the extreme, surpassing the memorable one at Canton. Two officers also twenty men of the 98th died from a *Coup de Soleil*.

The Public buildings were set on fire and the troops prepared to quarter for the night; when a party of the 49th were fired upon by a secreted party of the enemy; two men were killed and eight wounded. Indeed during the night a desultory firing was kept up.

The island of Kinsan or Golden Island is a perfectly fairy spot, the prettiest scenery we have yet seen in China is to be met here. It has a Pagoda of Seven stories a great part gilt. Though not kept in good order it has a very picturesque appearance, it is evidently intended as a residence for the priests attached to it.

On the 20th of August the Imperial commissioners *Elepon*, *New and Kyang*, attended by the Chinese Naval and Military officers, paid their first visit to the Plenipotentiary on board the *Cornwallis*, whither they were conveyed by the *Nemesis* steamer. The Envoy and suite, dressed in splendid costumes, were received by their Excellencies in full uniform with their suite, staff, &c., &c., under a salute due to their rank. On ascending the accommodation ladder they were greeted with a Salute from the marines of the Guard. The Band playing the national anthem. They were conducted to the state Cabin where *à la mode d'Angleterre* a sumptuous repast was laid out and partaken of with evident satisfaction by the Mandarins who were certainly pleased with their reception.

Afterwards they expressed a wish to inspect the Ship, never having before seen a man of war. They were accordingly conducted over every part, and appeared quite astonished at the numerous guns from deck to deck, and the order and discipline which reigned throughout.

29th Aug. At ½ past two P. M. a Royal Salute was fired by the *Cornwallis* in celebration of the Peace then declared with China. The Imperial yellow flag of the

Celestial Empire flying on the main and the Union Jack on the mizen.

The celebrated Porcelain tower is in a good state of preservation; the lapse of five centuries has not impaired the lustre of the colours which were burnt into the material with which it is rooted and decorated. It is believed here that the private ratification of the Treaty was received from the Emperor or the 24th inst. Sir Henry Pottinger insisted on having the formal ratification of the Emperor, which he magnanimously consented to give, and it arrived here on the 29th.*

September. ARRIVED

- 3. (B) *Matilda*, Rowe, Liverpool.
- 10. (Brem.) *Margaretha*, —, So. America.
- 11. (B.) *Futley Moharruck*, Moore, Bombay.
- 17. „ *Ganges*, Walker, Madras.
- 17. „ *Harbinger*, Candlish, Bombay and Sing.
- 17. „ *Algerine*, Hill, Calcutta and Singapore.
- 18. „ *Framjee Cowasjee*, Edward, do. do.
- 20. „ *Coringa Packet*, Chilcot, do. do.
- 20. (A.) *Zonobia*, Putnam, Liverpool. 29th May.
- 20. (Dan.) *Danish Oak*, Paulsen, Singapo o.
- 20. (B.) *Salopian*, Bell, Valparaiso.
- 20. „ *Mary Charlotte*, Webber, Maultmein.
- 21. „ *Anne Mary*, Rackham, Madras.
- 22. H. M. S. *Agincourt*, —, England.
- 22. (B.) *Urgent*, Thompson, Chusan.

PASSENGER PER

- Salopian*, Mr. and Mrs. de Storr.
- Danish Oak*, Capt. John Brnd.
- September, SAILED
- 10. (B.) *Semirant*, Cairnie, Manila.
- 10. „ *Arrow*, Geare, Chusan.
- 14. H. C. Str. *Mennon*, Comr Powell, I. N. Nank.
- 17. H. M. S. *Indictive*, Capt. Nicholas, o. a. N.
- 20. (Sp.) *Singular*, —, Manila. [S. Wales.
- 23. (B.) *Pink*, McIntosh, Chusan.
- 24. (A.) *Delhi*, Cole, Manila.

PASSENGERS PER

Delhi. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgis and family.
The *Henry Davidson*, from Bombay to China, was cast away on Pedra Branca near Singapore on the 2d September. Crew all saved except two, by the *Brig Jane*, by which they were taken to Singapore.

The *Regina* and *Mermaid* under despatch for Calcutta on Monday the 26th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED

- From England, — *Dovecot*, Devon; *Elizabeth*, Mary Ann Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Adelaide, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Ursula, Bella Marina, John O'Gaunt, Willa the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Foam, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Alex. Baring, Pandora, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson.
- From Bombay, — *Asia*, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Hebrides, John Moor, Helena, John Calvin, Gilbert Henderson, Chelydra, Victoria.
- From Calcutta, — *Dido*, Clowen, Victory, Framjee Cowasjee, Coringa Packet, Bengal Packet, Ariel, Hero.
- From Singapore, — *Sarah Belford*, *Waterloo*.

LATEST DATES.

- ENGLAND. 6th July.
- UNITED STATES, June 15.
- CALCUTTA. 3d August.
- BOMBAY. 19th August.
- JAVA, 18th August.
- SINGAPORE. 4th Sept.
- MANILA. 2d September.
- AMoy. 28th August.
- CHUSAN.
- NANKING, 29th August.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Arno</i> , —	301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.
<i>Arethusa</i> , —	—	Christians,	C. Fearon
<i>Agnes</i> , —	512	Jeffrey,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
<i>Abertone</i> , —	451	Cass,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Algerine</i> , —	—	Hill,	—
<i>Anna Eliza</i> , —	254	B.itcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Asiatic</i> , —	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Anna Maria</i> , —	—	West,	—
<i>Anne Mary</i> , —	—	Rackham,	—
<i>Bombay Castle</i> , —	—	Baxter,	—
<i>Bolton</i> , —	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.
<i>Bucephalus</i> , —	—	Saial,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Caledonia</i> , —	—	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Calcutta</i> , —	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Corsair</i> , —	—	Martin,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co
<i>Cowasj. Family</i> , —	—	Durham,	—
<i>Coringa Packet</i> , —	—	Chilcot,	—
<i>Cadet</i> , —	—	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>China</i> , —	524	Robertson	Russell and Co.

* This must be a mistake; the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor, was not expected to arrive at Nanking before the middle of September.

<i>Cacique</i> , —	—	'Man,	C. Fearon
<i>Camaieu</i> , 398	Chincos,	Jamieson How & Co.	
<i>Charles Forbes</i> , 990	Wills, [zer	Jardine Matheson & Co	
<i>Charlotte</i> , —	Liebaclwa	—	
<i>Devonport</i> , —	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.	
<i>David Clarke</i> , —	Mills,	—	
<i>Diadem</i> , —	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.	
<i>Ellora</i> , —	Turnbull,	—	
<i>Ellen</i> , —	Brewer,	Dent and Co	
<i>Emma Eugenia</i> , —	Kett'well	Reynvaan & Co.	
<i>Elvira</i> , —	Walker,	Dirom and Co.	
<i>Earl Balcarras</i> , 1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.	
<i>Edinburgh</i> , 1414	Patersan,	—	
<i>Flay Moharruck</i> , —	Moore,	—	
<i>Fram. Cowasjee</i> , —	Edwards,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co	
<i>Frances Burn</i> , —	Edgington,	Macvicar and Co.	
<i>Fred. Huth</i> , —	Toby,	Turner and Co.	
<i>Felicity</i> , —	McDonald	Dirom and Co.	
<i>Ganges</i> , —	Walker,	Jardine M. & Co.	
<i>Gemini</i> , —	Mardon,	Turner and Co.	
<i>Grenlaw</i> , —	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.	
<i>Grecian</i> , —	Watt,	—	
<i>Gulnare</i> , —	wilonghby	Dirom and Co.	
<i>Hero of Malown</i> , —	Jackson,	—	
<i>Hersey</i> , —	Easterly,	—	
<i>Hongkong</i> , —	Whiettem,	—	
<i>Harbinger</i> , —	Candlish,	Fox Rawson & Co.	
<i>Hygeia</i> , 378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.	
<i>Hope</i> , —	Cockbain,	Macvicar & Co.	
<i>Helen Stewart</i> , —	Brown,	—	
<i>Hindostan</i> , 708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.	
<i>Helen</i> , —	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co	
<i>Ira. Robertson</i> , —	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.	
<i>Isab. Thompson</i> , —	Kittton,	Fergusson, L. and Co.	
<i>Isabella</i> , —	Hardie,	Dent and Co.	
<i>Island Queen</i> , —	Balls,	—	
<i>Intrepid</i> , —	Stewart,	—	
<i>Kirkman Finlay</i> , —	Scott,	Turner & Co.	
<i>Lovjee Family</i> , —	Avres,	Dent and Co.	
<i>Litherland</i> , —	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.	
<i>Lady Clarke</i> , —	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.	
<i>Lord Eldon</i> , —	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.	
<i>Maia</i> , —	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustonjee Co	
<i>M. S. Elphinston</i> , —	Lawton,	Dent and Co.	
<i>Mermaid</i> , 644	Gill,	A. A. de Mello.	
<i>Manly</i> , —	Hart,	C. H. Hart.	
<i>Mercury</i> , —	—	W. Scott.	
<i>My Anne</i> , —	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.	
<i>Matilda</i> , —	Rowe,	—	
<i>Mary Charlotte</i> , —	Webber,	—	
<i>Madura</i> , —	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.	
<i>Orator</i> , —	Serry,	Jardine M. and Co.	
<i>Prince Regent</i> , —	Barclay,	—	
<i>Pelorus</i> , —	Triggs,	Lindsay and Co.	
<i>Pandora</i> , 298	Cothay,	Holliday Wise & Co.	
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , —	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co	
<i>Regina</i> , —	Peole,	Capt. Peole.	
<i>Ruparell</i> , —	Kigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.	
<i>Rob Roy</i> , —	Boyd,	H. Pybus.	
<i>Rosa</i> , —	—	C. H. Hart.	
<i>St. Lawrence</i> , —	Newlands,	Russell and Co.	
<i>Snipe</i> , —	Morton,	Hughesdon Brothers.	
<i>Salopian</i> , —	Bell,	C. Fearon.	
<i>Salem</i> , —	Misford,	Jardine Matheson & Co	
<i>Syria</i> , —	Stroyan,	—	
<i>Tartar</i> , —	Luce,	—	
<i>Trinidad</i> , —	Brown,	—	
<i>Thetis</i> , —	Cass,	Dirom and Co.	
<i>Urgent</i> , —	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co	
<i>Wm. Sharples</i> , —	Jones,	Russell and Co.	
<i>Wild Irish Girl</i> , —	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.	
<i>Wm. Gillies</i> , —	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.	
<i>Wearra</i> , —	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co	
<i>Wm. Hyde</i> , —	Seward,	—	

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
U. S. S. Boston,	Comman ler Long
Akbar,	Dumaresq
Levant,	Faulk,
Ann MacKim,	Vasmer,
Congress,	Hay,
Probus,	Sauger,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Panther,	Martin,
Charleston,	Harlow,
Zenobia,	Putnam,
Valparaiso,	Lockwood
Zephyr,	Johnson,
	Macvicar & Co.

SPANISH.

<i>Maria</i> , —	Cuculla,	A. Cuculla.
<i>Ramiro</i> , —	Chelydra,	L. Marques.

BREMEN.

<i>Margaretha</i> , —	—	Jardine M. & Co.
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DANISH.

<i>Danish Oak</i> , —	Paulsen,	Russell & Co.
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DIED.—Suddenly on board the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, on the 13th instant, Lieut. LEVIN HANDY of the U. S. Navy; aged 28 years.

* At Whampoa.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, PLATE, PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, HORSES, COWS &c. belonging to H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.
 Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A new LORCHA, 64 cubits length and 16 breadth, of about three hundred bales of Brazil Cotton burden, built a year since. Any person wishing to buy her apply to A. ROLLO TORREZAO, at the Basarinho, Mata Tigres Street, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning.
 Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The coppered and copper fastened cutter ADELAIDE, of 40 tons, as she now lies in the inner harbour, with a complete suit of sails, and two anchors and chains. Apply to EDWARD JONES.
 Macao, 17th Sept. 1842. In the Bazarinha.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.
 Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "Corringa Packet" a portion of best Moonghy Rice, DHOLL, DECCA SOAP. Apply to F. B. CHILCOT.
 Macao, 23d September, 1845.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr.
 Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MANILA SEGARS 4s., and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to P. DE LAS HERAS.
 Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 26th August, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.
 A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c.—Apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 9th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale: a few HANDSOMELY framed ENGRAVINGS:—

RETURN from HAWKING, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Ker and family after Edwin Landseer, JOHN KNOX, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after Wilkie, MAID OF SARAGOSSA, CRUCIFIXION, by Martin, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, SHIPWRECK OF ST. MICHAEL, Lewis' SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING and HER FATHER, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steam packet, and the CORSAIR'S ISLE, a DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HUMANITY SOCIETY, QUEEN VICTORIA, &c. also, in sheets and cases,

MAPS and CHARTS:
 War in China, Burman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah, Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands.
CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.
 Apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 6th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.
 Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co.'s SHERRY in bottle and HIDS, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.

FOR SALE.—SAUNDERS, Pale Burton ALE in Hids per "Anna Eliza." apply to DALLAS and Co.,
 Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four abrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to Macao, Aug. 27, 1842. Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE.—Old MADEIRA WINE, PALE SHERRY in quart bottles, 50 Baskets Superior CHAMPAGNE, BORDEAUX CLARET, Old Monongahela WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SWAINS PANACEA, compound extract of SASSAPARILLA, Spermaceti CANDLES, Yellow SOAP, CHEWING TOBACCO.—Apply to JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
 Macao, 2nd July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Gambon Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—
 Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.
 A few very neat new Favourite Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.
 The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.
 Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hids. SELTZER WATER new. OLIVEMAN STORES late imports. BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.
 Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEES & Co.; apply to DENT & Co.
 Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEEF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.
 Macao, 28th October, 1841.

LOTTERY.
 MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's. FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTER, and GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY, OF 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c., it is purposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!
 With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's. FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' and GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000

Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless: Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dictatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	5 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto.
 Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co's Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co's letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co, to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project

of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this. Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
 The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A binese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
 ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
 The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents
 The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,
 Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
 Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
 Letter paper size \$ 3.
 Other work in proportion.
 The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS
 Of Ships \$ 5.
 Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
 " for 3 months \$ 6.
 Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS
 Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
 For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
 For six Months \$ 7
 For three \$ 4
 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *De Monte* at 30 cents each.

July Overland Mail.

From the Monthly Times, 6th July.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on the 22nd ult., Mr Murchison, the chairman of the evening, stated that a gentleman, employed by Government in ascending the river Juba in Africa, from east to west, had fallen in with a considerable tract of country inhabited by a race of pigmies not exceeding four feet in height, with very curious views of religion and government, and exactly resembling the type of Herodotus.

A FATAL PERIOD.—Within the period of 100 hours, observes *Gulligan's Messenger*, three of the greatest calamities of this or any century have occurred: viz. the fire at Hamburg, on the 5th of May; the earthquake at St. Domingo, on the 7th; and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad, on the 8th.

FRANCE.

The King laid, on the 2nd ult., the first stone of the fort of the Bicêtre, which is to command the plain of Nanterre, the valley of the Bievre, and the road to Italy. "This fort," says the *Commerce*, "is situate within a short distance of the *enceinte continue*, and can easily batter the suburbs of St. Jacques and St. Marcou. This fort, one of the most menacing for the capital, will have five bastions, three of which are to be turned against Paris."

A CHANGE OF OWNERS.—The Dowager Queen of Spain, Christine, has purchased Malmaison, the former residence of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine.

The *Armoricain* of Brest of the 10th ult. states, that a terrific hurricane burst upon that town the preceding day, which caused much injury. Heavy claps of thunder were followed by a fall of enormous hailstones, which broke the greater part of the windows in the town. Some persons were killed and many severely wounded.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—The *Commerce* observes, that Paris is about to be converted into a fortified town of the most formidable kind. "On the exterior it is enclosed in with bastilles and loop holed bastions, and in the interior the barracks are daily multiplied. The Municipal Council and the Minister at War have agreed to convert the former oil stores in the rue de Pontoise and the military storehouse in the rue Cherche Midi into barracks, the first for the municipal guard, and the second for troops of the line."

The *Journal du Havre* gives an account of the arrival in that port of the three steam-boats, the *Archimedes*, *Gnastico*, and *Papia*, built for the Pope in England. They came into the harbour with the Papal standard flying at their sterns. They are of about 80 tons burden, and have engines of about 30-horse power. The sailors who manned them are dressed much like those of France, and have painted on their hats *Marine Romane*.

A NAVAL FIELD-MARSHAL.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, instituting a post of Field-Marshal in the marine department. This officer is to be commissioned by the minister of marine to inspect at least once in two years the corps of infantry belonging to the navy employed in the military harbours of the kingdom or in its transatlantic establishments. By another ordinance of the 16th inst., the King raised to the rank of Naval Field-Marshal M. de Fitte de Soucy, Colonel of the "Marine Infantry" (for such is the title of that arm in France.)

THE LATE SIR SIDNEY SMITH.—A subscription to raise a monument in Pere la Chaise to the memory of Sir Sidney Smith is now in progress in Paris. Lord Cowley, Lord Leven and Melville, Lord Aylmer, &c., head the list.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Leipziger Gazette* says that a plot against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered and supposes the Senate of Petersburg having joined in the conspiracy, which was provoked by the late attempts to emancipate the peasantry.

The *Commerce* observes, that notwithstanding the manifestations of sympathy recently exhibited by the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, the latter Government, aware of the events which are preparing in Southern Asia, is anxious to disembarass itself from the struggle which is making in the Caucasus. It is announced that the minister of war, Prince Tchernischeff, will take the command of the army about to act in that country, and will conclude his operations as speedily as possible. The Russian Government appears to be confident of success.

Berlin is about to be enriched with a collection of 845 Indian manuscripts, almost all in the Sanscrit, and containing the whole of the Vedas, which M. Bunsen, the privy councillor of the embassy at London, has purchased from the heirs of the late Sir R. Chambers. The Vedas are in no library, either at London or Paris, and the Bodleian collection at Oxford has obtained this work only within a few weeks, by Professor Wilson's agreeing to cede his precious collection. The copy of the Vedas purchased for Berlin alone cost £1,000 in India and the Vedas comprise one hundred and twenty numbers. The whole collection cost M. Bunsen £1,250.—*Galignani*.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. DOMINGO.—TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.—The American papers received by the *Acadia* inform us that an appalling catastrophe had befallen the island of St. Domingo. That island was visited on the 7th ult. with repeated and severe shocks of earthquake, which had entirely demolished the town of Cape Haytien, and it was calculated to have destroyed 100,000 of its citizens. Other towns on the same side of the island had, it was feared, shared in the desolation. The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of its population, which amounted to about 15,000 inhabitants. A fire broke out after the earthquake, which destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the south-west to the north-east. The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west. There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the *Patriote*, and Port-au-Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770. There is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday there were other shocks. On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm. On Tuesday, again, there was another shock, and since then, says the *Patriote*, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth." A letter from St. Marc says, that the earthquake was felt there with great violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned. At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in the town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. The president of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately, in order to attend to the distressed. Despatches have been received from the governor of Limbe, a place near the Cape, stating that after the shock he sent to that city for news. His aid-de-camp found the city destroyed, and the ruins covered by the sea, with the exception of a small portion, where were assembled the surviving inhabitants and authorities, most of the latter grievously wounded and mutilated.

Rumours have been circulated that dissensions exist between Sir Robt. Peel and Lord Stanley the latter considering he does not hold a sufficient prominent place in the House of Commons. It has also been said that Lord de Grey and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Sir Edward Sugden) and the Irish Secretary (Lord Elliott) have disagreed and the Lord de Grey will shortly vacate the appointment of Irish Viceroy, and that the Duke of Buccleugh was expected to succeed him. I do not consider there is any foundation for these rumours, as they emanate from the opposition papers. The Marquis of Waterford was married at Whitehall Chapel on 8th ult. to the daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. After staying a few days in the neighbourhood of Town they proceeded to Curraghmore his Lordship's seat in County of Waterford where they were most enthusiastically received; but I regret to state that this joy has been completely damped by a most serious accident that occurred on 28th ult. The noble Marquis was driving his Lady in a Phaeton about the grounds when one of the horses took fright, it is conjectured from being stung by an Hornet and started off at full speed, and after running a short distance the Pole of the Phaeton broke, by which circumstance the Marquioness was thrown out, her head coming in contact with a Tree. The Marquis was also thrown out but did not at the moment feel much inconvenience, assistance was soon procured and the unfortunate Lady conveyed back to the mansion; the accounts that have since been received represent her Ladyship as going on favorably and that she is sensible, but it is doubted whether the injury to the brain has yet fully developed itself; her Ladyship was also much bruised. The Marquis has been so painfully excited by the accident as not to regard his own sufferings which have been rather severe from internal bruises.

(From the London Times, July 4.)

We have advices from our Lisbon correspondent to the 27th of June. Neither the slave trade nor commercial treaty came signed by this packet, but the two plenipotentiaries had come to a better understanding, and there was little doubt of the treaties being forwarded signed within a week or a fortnight. Our correspondent acquaints us positively with the important intelligence that the Duke of PALMEIRA will immediately join the Administration as Foreign Secretary and President of the Council, and that Senhor CAMPELO will be replaced in the Marine Department by a statesman of more undisputed administrative capacity. The result of the elections was an immense majority for the Government. In all the provincial districts they were successful, and defeated only in Lisbon.

From the Atlas for India, of 6th July.

LONDON IN 1842—A FRAGMENT.

LONDON, a marvel even to its own denizens habituated to its universal redundancy, must ever be a subject of overwhelming interest and astonishment to those who, in distant lands, ponder on its mighty elements and its rapid development. It is a moral and physical colossus, and displays a double manifestation of its energies, which are at once centrifugal and centripetal: with a giant stride it reaches the confines of the earth to disseminate its principles of action, and to vent the varied produce of its industry, whilst in its own deep heart it is nourishing a preservative principle, resisting alike the advance of plausible change and the inducements to injurious repose. It stretches the hand of beneficence and proselytism towards all of the human race, yet jealously watches over the agencies of its own power, and tenaciously consults in every onward move the precepts of its long experience.

There was a time, before the "right divine" of Kings was questioned, when London was a remarkably picturesque city. It is true the materials were generally unpreferring, wood and plaster being combined into pleasant but frail forms. Still the builder was then an artist, and grandeur must have been his delight when the most gable crowned his ingenious effort, and he felt that he had added another gem to the metropolitan zone. These pageants of a period dwindled with the feudal ages; the stoutest remained a brief span to tell their antique tale of elegance and chivalry, and yielded the spots they had adorned to dull square brick walls, with duller square apertures for doors and windows, surmounted by menacing ranges of unsightly chimneys. Without attempting to lead our readers through the details of social and architectural transition, so pleasantly treated by Charles Knight, in his embellished work on Ancient and Modern London; we will, though not without a backward glance, and ourselves in the heart of the capital under George III. The tastes of Holland and Hanover had imprinted a mongrel air on the steeple buildings,

whilst the dull hand of the unlearned English builder, not even emulating the some what more refined exotic piles of his foreign rivals, raised regions of monotonous streets, composed of mean and towering houses, which could alone be distinguished by the numbers affixed to their insignificant doors. The blackened walls, unarchitraved windows, and sunken roofs, must have impressed the foreigner with the idea that he walked amidst a city which had lately suffered from the ravages of fire. St. Paul's, it is true, reared its noble form above the maze of brickwork; Westminster Abbey relieved the monotony of the general view of the west end, by its incongruous towers and the spires of "the fifty new churches," occasionally, relieved the horizontal line. Still London was a dull heavy city in spite of the Monument, with its lying inscription (now effaced); of the Tower, with its moiley walls (now relieved of a dead weight); of Old Newgate, with its well-filled gibbets (now rarely used); and of Whitehall, with its grand front (useless, it would seem, as a model to later architects).

We might almost venture to paraphrase the boasts of Augustus, and assert of George IV., that he found London of brick, and left it covered with stucco. It appears to be an established law of mortality that all human changes shall be in extremes. What the successor of George III. found bald and gloomy he left flaunting and plausible. The total absence of architectural ornament was succeeded by the most incongruous multiplication of riches. Columns, feeble imitations of those beneath which a Plato taught and a Cicero pleaded, were pressed into the service of John Smith and George Thomas, and the capital of Jupiter Pluvius might be seen decorating the abode of a vendor of umbrellas. Light, ever a desideratum in our city, was scarce in its timid progress by cornices of ponderous proportions; and that which might probably have entered by slow degrees through the unassuming windows, lost its way amidst a forest of columns and pilasters. These evils of the antagonistic principle, which levelled Swallow-street, and reared that of "the Regent," were, however, greatly counterbalanced by the vast improvement effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Nash, to whose talents we are indebted for the noblest thoroughfare and which has been so successfully imitated in succeeding days, by which hold lines are pierced through crowded quarters, and population taught to migrate from favorite localities to others more refined in manner and matter, leaving its former abodes to benefit inferior migrations. The formation of Regent street and Regent's park, in 1814, is the great feature of that period, and is necessarily connected with recollections of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns. Those who then saw London, with that solitary indication of approaching beauty, regularity, and convenience, could now recognise the principal portions of the improving capital, where threefold labours are totally changing its material aspect and geographical character, and might, but for "the cockney's landmark," and other conspicuous objects, imagine they were far away from the "nation of shopkeepers."

From 1814 to the present time the progress of improvement has been unparalleled. Under William IV. we witnessed the completion of the gigantic masses by which the dull Chelsea fields have been converted into aristocratic areas; of those noble piles which occupy the site of the low-screened Palace of the Regent, long known as Carlton House; and of those sweeping and admirable alterations attendant upon the formation of the London-bridge approaches and the connection of the New-road and Finsbury with the Bank. The mere extension of the metropolis may be regarded as "a matter of course." We will simply consider those internal improvements which do not necessarily result from a swelling census, and which have altered the distribution of its vast interior, taking little note of those brick and mortar protruberances which have modified the circumference of the "Great Wen."

The estate of the Marquis of Westminster, upon which the former of these improvements has been effected, is an irregular quadrangle, bounded on the north by Knightsbridge, on the south by the King's-road, Piccadilly, on the east by Grosvenor-place and the Green-park, and on the west by Grosvenor-street. Its greatest extent either way is about half a mile, diminishing to about a quarter of a mile towards its northern boundary. Besides numerous well built and straight streets, its centre is embellished by the imposing area of Belgrave square, commenced in 1825, measuring 684 feet by 517, while by Wilton crescent to the north, and Eaton square to the south, with several churches and chapels, supply the spiritual wants of a rapidly improving neighbourhood.

The character of the generality of the mansions, as contrasted with the architecture of the past age, displays a great advance in the science of building; and although the same rich mouldings and carvings as are to be found in the houses of the eighteenth century, find no place here, the arrangement and decorations are of a lighter and more convenient state, and the space is better employed according to modern notions. In some of the palaces, it is true, may be traced violent symptoms of a meretricious feeling for ornament, encouraged by that facile principle of modern architecture—stucco, which lends such powerful assistance to the caprices of innovation. Still, on the whole, this new quarter is a grand feature of the metropolis, and rivals anything to be found

in Europe, viewed as a quarter of private residences.

Another new portion of the metropolis deserves especial mention—that which lies on the northern side of the Uxbridge road, extending towards the Harrow-road on the north, towards Bayswater on the west, and bounded by the Edgware road on the east. It extends upwards of half a mile in each direction. A road leading from the extremity of the Serpentine river (which is crossed by the Uxbridge line) to the Edgware road, besets its northern or detached villa portion, and its southern or aristocratic portion. At its lower or western extremity is a noble range of first rate mansions, situated in Hyde Park gardens, which, notwithstanding the untoward necessity which existed of leaving the western wing incomplete, presents an unrivalled elevation of almost palatial grandeur.

Connected with the majestic line of Regent street, but of a different date, is the compact plot known by the name of Carlton gardens, occupying the site of Carlton House and grounds. Although in the heart of the west-end, it enjoys the advantages of seclusion, the mansions which face the park offering from their back windows, with a little stretch of imagination, a thoroughly rural aspect. Amidst much that is imposing in the character of the large structures, there is much that is mean. Their street fronts are simple to baldness, whilst their park-facades display unnecessary and unwieldy decorations. The Prince of Wales' feathers decorating the pediment of the latter is in the worst taste—an ill selected ornamental compliment feebly carried out. At present the sables of old Carlton House prevent the completion of the other wing. When the fiat of King Log shall authorize the removal of the huge brick kiln, the whole range, divided by the York Column, will present a very striking appearance. It was originally intended that an uninterrupted terrace should stretch along the park front (beneath which are the domestic offices), but it pleased the good old "sailor King" to insist upon a "gangway" being formed across this aristocratic inclosure. By this considerate arrangement the public has obtained a pleasant esplanade, of no great dimensions, it is true, but a pleasant spot for loungers, at the base of the column, whence the timid may safely view the pageants which occur in the subjacent park. Of the column itself we cannot say anything very flattering. It is of pale red granite, 150 feet in height, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke, fourteen feet high, erected by Westmacott. The inclosure, which in our young days was as monotonous a field as cows would desire to graze in, with a geometrical piece of water, beset by the remains of the Jubilee Chinese bridge, is now a very charming spot where the powers of the landscape gardener are displayed to the greatest advantage. The stream has been coaxed into elegance, gravelled walks wind through it, amidst stately clumps of trees and pleasing plantations, whilst tribes of aquatic birds cultivate the acquaintance of cake-bestowing children, and satisfy the naturalist that "aquaticiveness" is not weak in the feathered race. The Bird Cage walk has also shared the improvements of the age. A continuous railing now gives uniformity to the footpath, whilst the greater additions of "The Wellington Chapel and Barracks" removes the raggedness of the site of Rosamond's Pond. The once demure residence of Queen Charlotte, "Buckingham House," was, in 1825, laid violent hands upon by Mr. Nash at the instigation of George IV., and for a series of years the patience and purse of the nation were subject to violent attacks for the purposes of architectural caprice. Even Parliament was roused by the sums lavished upon unsettled plans. On the death of the parties concerned, Mr. Blane was commissioned by William IV. to prepare the Palace for his residence; and, after great and judicious alterations by that gentleman, it was at length taken possession of by her present Majesty, who, we fear, does not experience all the comfort in her regal abode which should seem to be warranted by an outlay of nearly one million.

The Park front is low and heavy, with the disadvantage of being unduly recessed; the windows are small, and the ground story mean. The garden front which, of course, the public never beholds, is by far the most pleasing feature of this mongrel abode. A hall of dismal lowliness leads to suits of small rooms magnificently furnished, whilst a strip of walled inclosure termed "The Picture Gallery" stretches along the centre of the pile, connecting the state with the state-domestic rooms. Neither the puny marble arch, with its common place bronze gate, nor the sculpture which adorns this pile, can render it a fitting abode for the Sovereign of a mighty empire. Let us leave the scene and seek "the shady side of Pall Mall." It was once a quiet respectable street; it is now distinguished by its one sidedness—the southern side being studded with club-houses of noble proportions—continuations of those which deck St. James-street, and the new "Reform Club" by Barry, towers above the others. There are few saunterers more imposing for the amount of work seen than that from the Opera House, (a very striking quadrangle, truly, with its continuous colonnade), past the Senior United Service Club, with its two storied portico, right and left, Waterloo-place, with its Bude light, and Carlton Gardens with the York Column, then catching the range from "The Athenæum," with its Athenian frieze and statue of the goddess, "The Travellers, with its genteel face, the soaring

and three sided display "Reform Club," the somewhat dull "Conservative Club" unto the richly decorated elevation of the "New University" Refuge for Oxonians and Cantabrigians. Let us, however, before retracing our steps, turn into the court of St. James's Hospital and gaze at the massive pile which is now the property of the Duke of Sutherland, having been begun by a prince of the blood who, unfortunately, was not a man of business, and consequently built a house for others to live in. Without criticising it by canon, we will simply inform our distant readers that it is a commanding edifice presenting four different architectural faces of considerable pretensions, and that, viewed as a town residence, its exterior and interior are altogether unrivalled in Europe.

Let us not pass that monument to George III. It is an exquisite piece of horsemanship, but lacks the abstract view we love so well in these durable records. It is too like a man, and far too like a fine horse. The detestable parish-pump railing spoils what was not spoilt before.

Let us stand as near the centre of "Trafalgar-square" as the works of the "Nelson Testimonial" and the Esplanade will allow. That frontage of 460 feet, with a depth of 56, is, for want of a better name, called "The National Gallery." The right wing is occupied by the Royal Academy of Arts, the left by the collection of ancient paintings. Each establishment requires the wing occupied by the other. Neither, of course, thinks of moving; so the evil and the remedy are ordered to "lie on the table."

If ever mortal man was worried into infirmity of purpose, the architect of this longitudinal gallery certainly was. It was decided some few years back that a national institution of some sort was to be built in order to "use up" the columns which had formed the portico of Carlton House. The purpose was never very clearly defined; and, indeed, it did not seem to matter. It would not do for one thing, it might for another. If not for a museum, for a barrack. The columns we have alluded to were given to the nation by William IV., it not being quite clear, however, that they were his to give, and necessarily ordained the style of the building, and partly its size. Then he had successively to consider the right of way, through the intended edifice, to barracks on the one hand, and a workhouse on the other. He was, moreover, threatened with the displeasure of parish juntas, and paving boards, if he ventured to erect a morsel of the parish church, or to encroach an inch on the footpath. He had, consequently, to throw back wings, and to cramp the podium of the portico. In fact, the poor man must have suffered much! For a sum of about 75,000*l.*, and with these drawbacks, he has produced as decent a building as could be expected. We fully expect that when its elevation shall be increased to the eye by the excavated esplanade which is now constructing in front, it will have gained infinitely in importance.

The "column" to Nelson now erecting, from designs by Mr. Railton, will be as good a column as can be drawn by measurement from given standards. It is now too late to complain of the taste evinced by the selection. It seems to have been predetermined that a fitting monument to our naval hero, both as regards his character, and that of naval art, should not be attempted. We trust that the sum in hand, about half that required, will kindly prove sufficient.

Old Montague House having been found insufficient for the purposes of the "British Museum," a new edifice was commenced, by Sir Robert Smirke, some years since. When completed, we have no doubt it will be the most comprehensive and noble museum in Europe. Its cost will be nearly one million. The Elgin marbles are already deposited in a most magnificent room: the Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities are in suitable galleries, while the library of George III. occupies a sumptuous room of noble proportions. The front is in course of erection; but we fear, from the designs, it will lack repose, owing to the multiplicity of columns and recesses. To the same architect we are indebted for the simple and noble "Post Office," an Ionic edifice, completed in 1829. Behind this is the ponderous and highly enriched facade of the Goldsmith's Hall designed by Mr. Hardwick. Being near the spot we will allude to the great improvements in "Christ's Hospital"; or, "the Blue-coat School," by Mr. Shaw. "The New Hall," of the Tudor Gothic is an imposing structure, 187 feet in length, now most advantageously seen from Newgate street.

It were an endless task to retail the improvements which have altered the aspect of London. "London, Southward, and Hammersmith bridges" will be new to the absentee from London, as will also be the countless "new churches," Grecian and Gothic, "the termini of the various railroads," "the two Zoological Gardens, the environs cemeteries, the mechanics' institutes, the halls for public meetings, the new statues to kings and heroes, the commodious and extensive cigar divans and billiard rooms, the theatres," (the St. James', the Lyceum, the Queen's, the Norton Folgate, the Garrick, &c. &c.) but we tire of the dry enumeration. London has doubled itself in appearance and comfort within the last twenty years.

There only remains to complete this incomplete sum-

mary, to notice the novelties which are to stamp the reign of Victoria with an equal renown in these particulars.

The noblest building in Europe is now rapidly advancing under the direction, and from the designs, of Mr. Barry. "The New Palace of the Legislature," which replaces the old incongruous pile, destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834, extends in one unbroken front, 900 feet in length, along the river, from Westminster bridge to Millbank. Its style is what is fashionably termed the Elizabethan Gothic, and its cost will be nearly the favourite sum of one million. A gorgeous tower, 300 feet high, will spring from the Millbank end, and a terrace, 30 feet wide, will run along the river front. The principal point to be noticed in the interior is its proposed decoration with appropriate frescoes.

The Old "Royal Exchange" having likewise fallen a prey to flames, Mr. Tite has been selected to replace it by a nobler fabric the portion of which will be unequalled in dimensions by any in the united kingdom.

Various new lines of streets are projected; one continuing Farringdon street towards Islington is progressing, another carrying the important thoroughfare of Piccadilly into Lons Acre is in contemplation, and it has also been proposed to carry a viaduct over the dangerous declivity of Holborn Hill.

A beautiful, too beautiful perhaps, new model prison has been erected in the neighbourhood of Pentonville, where solitary confinement is to be tried on an agreeable system.

But we must close our rambling paper. The moral progress of the modern Babylon has not been less astonishing than its material advance. The claims of the humbler classes are considered to an extent unknown in former days; every enormity real or supposed finds ready advocates; and the tongue of virtue and reform is active in its stirring vocation. To the same contrast of splendour and misery still assails the eye of philanthropy, and there are not wanting those amongst the canker spirits of the age who, amidst the discordant elements of metropolitan grandeur and power, discern the seeds of a mighty ruin. We suggest no fears, we profess no comfort. We drop the pen as we took it up with the impression that whatever fate may be reserved for this towering seat of civilisation, it will be in accordance with the laws of that omnipotent being who orders all things in their due season, and for the inscrutable purposes of Divine Will.

THE NAVY.

COURT MARTIAL.—SHERBURN, July 2.—A court-martial will be held on board her Majesty's ship "Camperdown" on Friday next, on Mr. James Bacombe, late master of the "Larne," 18 guns, for alleged negligence of duties and incompetency—charges which have been brought against him by captain P. T. Baker, of the "Larne," which was paid off here this day. The weather to-day has been very boisterous, with thunder squalls, and rain. Wind variable, from W. to N.W. strong breezes. Her Majesty's ship "Talbot," capt. Sir Thomas, Thomson, saluted the Admiral's flag at about half-past two this afternoon, and afterwards sailed for Portsmouth.

CHINA.—A memorial from merchants, manufacturers, and others directly or indirectly interested in the trade with China, has been addressed to Sir R. Peel, calling the attention of government to certain considerations arising from the past history of our intercourse with that empire, and affecting the manner in which, on the restoration of peace, our future intercourse with it should be regulated.

After showing that if the trade were placed on a firm and satisfactory basis, the results would be most beneficial, especially as regards our woolen and cotton goods, the memorialists contend that our commerce with China cannot be conducted on a satisfactory basis so long as the contraband trade in opium is permitted; or indeed, any trade in opium, even though legalized; for the fact may be shown, that in proportion as the traffic in opium has increased, that in British manufactures has declined. They therefore suggest, as the only means of suppressing the opium trade, the prohibition of its cultivation in the dominions of the East India Company, and of its transmission through their territories from India and those provinces in which its produce is not under their control.

In conclusion the memorialists call attention to the effects of the opium traffic upon all engaged in the production of the drug, and its transmission to China. They say that the fluctuations in price, and the gambling nature of the trade, have proved ruinous to many; and that though to some few well-known British firms in the East it has proved a source of large though precarious advantage, yet to Britons engaged in honourable commerce with China,—to the growers and importers of wool and cotton,—to the manufacturers of this country, and the thousands of operatives in their employ, it is grievously prejudicial.

CALCUTTA.

From the *Englishman* of 24th August.
With reference to our remark the other day that

some of the partners in Fergusson, Brothers and Co.'s house were particularly to be lamented because they had taken their private fortunes into the house, which were now to all intents and purposes gone. Mr. Ford of the firm of Eglington, McCluskey and Co. said at the Meeting yesterday that it would be satisfactory to his principals and no doubt to the Creditors generally to know what was the position of Fergusson, Brothers and Co.'s affairs at the time Messrs. Dickens, Thomas, and Hogg joined the firm. This accession of partners took place on the 1st May, 1841, and it was desirable to know that the sums were at credit of the partners previous to that date. Mr. W. Fergusson replied that the credits stood thus.

Mr. W. F. Fergusson	10,50,000
and Trust funds	100,000

Rupees.... 11,50,000

Mr. Colin Campbell	2,10,000
and Trust funds	27,000

Rupees.... 2,37,000

Mr. H. Leighton	1,25,000
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In further explanation and in reply to Mr. Ford, Mr. W. Fergusson stated that the sum paid into the firm by Mr. Robert Thomas was about 180,000 rupees; by Mr. G. Hogg 50,000 rupees; but that Mr. T. Dickens's account exhibits, as on that date, a balance against him of Co's Rs. 2,70,000 after taking over all his property and paying the liabilities thereupon. There are, however, the G-ruckpore grants to be brought to his credit, the value of which has not yet been fixed by the firm. It appeared, from what Mr. Fergusson said, that the unfortunate result of shipments to Europe on Mr. Dickens's account, previous to his joining the firm, but not ascertained at the time, had greatly reduced his expected means.

Mr. Ford further asked for an explanation of certain rumours abroad relative to the settlements, of no inconsiderable sums, which were said to have been made on Mrs. Dickens and Mrs. Thomas immediately prior to Messrs. Dickens and Thomas joining the firm. To this, Mr. Fergusson's answer was, that Mr. Dickens did make a settlement on Mrs. Dickens previous to joining the firm, but he included in it only the proceeds of his household furniture, about 20,000 Rs., and some property which the firm would not take over from being of little or no value; all beyond that was merely an engagement to make good a certain amount when he could.

Mr. Thomas having promised to make a settlement on Mrs. Thomas previous to marriage but which was omitted to be done, subsequently did assign his household property to trustees, expressly stating at the time that if circumstances occurred to render it liable to be questioned, it could not be supported, and the assignment is accordingly given up.

Finally, Mr. Ford enquired when the interest of M. James Fergusson in the firm of F. B. and Co. ceased, and if the firm was solvent at the time he withdrew?

Mr. W. Fergusson replied that Mr. James Fergusson's interest in the firm ceased on 30th April, 1839, though he was not advertised out until 30th April, 1841. He has a balance of four lakhs in the firm uncovered, and Mr. F. stated unhesitatingly that the firm was perfectly solvent when he retired.

Mr. W. Fergusson in concluding the explanations, added, that in addition to the sums at credit of the old partners of F. B. and Co. there is an undivided reserve of Rs. 1,30,000, which they were bound to make up to Rs. 1,50,000, and after a careful examination of F. B. and Co.'s accounts, having been agreed on by the new partners when they joined, as the amount of F. B. and Co.'s doubtful debts.

We have given as full a report of the meeting as we have given as our recollection enabled us to carry away, from whence the public will see that the affairs of the firm are to be closed under a trust.

CALCUTTA.

Messrs. FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers and Co. was held yesterday pursuant to notice. Major H. B. Henderson, having been called to the chair, read the Advertisement calling the meeting, and entered upon an exposition of the affairs of the firm, which our readers will best un-

derstand by reference to the following document which was read from the chair. It is unnecessary to say, that the lists and statements referred to fully corroborated the substantial part of the document :-

Co's Rs.

From list No. 1. It will appear that we owe	
on accounts current in this country	1,04,000
Ditto to parties in Europe	1,36,000
And to connections and relations of Members of the Firm,	10,00,000

Making a total of

Not covered by securities.	12,40,000
Statement No. 2. shows the amounts lent to us by individuals covered by securities, and leaving an estimated surplus after realization of	2,67,000

No. 3, is a Statement of amounts lent to us by and through the Union Bank covered by securities leaving an estimated surplus of

2,00,000

No. 4, is a general Statement of assets including the estimated surplus shown in Nos. 2 and 3, and amounting to Co's Rs. 28,07,000 to meet the Co's Rs. 18,40,000 in List No. 1 and our Commercial debts.

No. 5, is an estimate of the position of our account with Briggs, Thurburn & Co. made out as correctly as is in our power in the absence of any account from them excepting of closed transactions and with no memorandum of dependencies to credit. From this it would appear that had all the bills been paid we should not have owed them, when our property was realized, more than £1 23,000 subject to a further reduction from a favorable realization of our consignments including 334 chests or 13,400 manchs of Indigo, none of which would be sold before October.

There would on the other hand have to be added our two thirds share of loss on their advances on consignments to us, and the value of such goods here as have not been pro forma remitted.

The balances against us with our other agents will we hope be small, as we have made considerable shipments of Indigo to Messrs. Magniac Jardine and Co. and Hottinguer and Co.

Though in our present position the value of some of our assets must be liable to deterioration, it will be seen that we have about 25 lakhs to meet claims of Co's Rs. 18,40,000 due to individuals, our liabilities on returned Bills, and what may appear ultimately due to our agents in Europe.

Mr. George James Gordon, the Secretary to the Union Bank, then proposed the following Resolution.

Proposed by Mr. G. J. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Beckwith.—That in pursuance of the recommendation of the parties whose proceedings at a meeting held on the 20th instant have been published, the affairs of the estate be wound up by the partners under trustees.

In support of his proposal Mr. Gordon pointed out the advantages to the creditors resulting from the practice of winding up affairs under a trust deed in preference to throwing them into the Insolvent Court. He instanced the case of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., whose estate had paid, through the exertions of Mr. Brown Roberts and another trustee, a much larger percentage than could possibly have been realized by any assignees. Mr. Beckwith, in support of the resolution, cited the case of Shotton and Co. of Bombay, the closing of whose affairs under a deed of trust had been committed to himself. In that case the creditors were well satisfied with the results.

Mr. Turton denied that trusts always expedited the settlement of affairs, and quoted the case of McClintock and Co., which remained unsettled for several years, five of which one of the partners passed in a jail. He thought, moreover, that it would be better for the partners, were the Insolvent Court to be resorted to, as their minds would be more quickly freed from anxieties. He felt it would not be the wish of a single creditor needlessly to tax their time and energies. The motion of Mr. Gordon being put from the chair, was carried without a dissenting voice.

It was then proposed that Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. Mackilligan and Mr. Richards be appointed the trustees to wind up the estate. Mr. H. Wollaston (firm of Hamilton and Co.) thought that those parties being in business themselves, would scarcely have sufficient time to do justice to the creditors, and he therefore proposed the addition of Mr.

Hampton, the Secretary to the Committee of the Agra Bank, and representative of Briggs, Thurnburn and Co., the largest creditors. He considered that the fact of Mr H. representing so heavy a stake furnished an assurance that the interests of the general body of creditors would be regarded. Mr G. J. Gordon, on the latter point, referred to recent proceedings in the Insolvent Court, when it was held (in the case of Beeby and Boyd and Co.) that a large interest in the affairs of a concern was not always a guarantee for the efficient management and rapid closing of an estate. Mr. Turton explained to Mr Gordon the grounds of that sentiment—Beeby was a hostile creditor. Much discussion ensued, in which Mr. Wollaston and Mr Remfry of the same firm took active parts, and the latter gentleman proposed an amendment upon the resolution but ultimately withdrew it.

Mr Ford asked for an explanation upon some parts adverted to in the *Englishman* of Monday. For the explanation given we refer the reader to our editorial column.

Mr Turton proposed the third (following) resolution, prefacing it with some remarks upon the general conduct of the members of the firm, highly eulogising them as Merchants and liberal members of Society, and expressing a hearty sympathy in their present misfortune. Mr Turton's sentiments appeared to meet with general concurrence.

Proposed by Mr. Turton and seconded by Mr. Beckwith,—That this meeting having entire confidence in the partners of the House, request the Trustees to make such reasonable arrangements with the partners or such of them as may be willing to act, for their assistance in winding up the affairs.

Mr Remfry next suggested that the duration of the trust, should be fixed at two years, but it was contended on the other hand that it was impossible to fix a limit in such cases. If, at the end of two years, the estate should be unclosed and any party chose to proceed against the partners all the intervening time would have been lost. Mr Turton then submitted the following resolution:—

Proposed by Mr. Turton and seconded by Mr. Lane,—That Messrs. Waddington and Slandes be instructed to prepare the Trust Deed under the foregoing Resolutions with all the usual covenants and all practicable despatch.

Prefacing the motion with some observations, Mr Turton next proposed (and the proposal was carried nem. con.)

That the separate estates of the partners be also conveyed and assigned for the payment of their separate debts to the same Trustees as are now appointed for the joint property.

The business of the meeting here terminated. The Chairman then rose and speaking in the same strain regarding the partners as Mr. Turton had done, stated that he, as Secretary to the Oriental Insurance Company, secured the funds of that institution by paying the whole into the Bank. Thanks were then voted to Major Henderson for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting dispersed.

MESSRS. BRIGGS, THURBURN, & Co.

A marked sensation was produced in the city by the intelligence that the highly respectable firm of Briggs, Thurnburn, & Co. had suspended their payments. The immediate cause of this unfortunate event is understood to be the continued absence of returns from Calcutta for advances made upon consignments, and of remittances to meet draughts upon the house. Messrs Briggs, Thurnburn, & Co. were the agents of the Agra Bank, and it will be satisfactory to the parties holding the bills of that bank to know that the funds and agency have been transferred to Messrs Coutts & Co. We further learn that the interests of Messrs Briggs & Co., of Alexandria, are unaffected by this event.

A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held on the 28th June, when a statement was furnished, from which we collect that Messrs Briggs, Thurnburn, & Co. are under obligations, on open account, to the amount of 111,040l. 12s. 3d. for their correspondents in Calcutta, and 26,902l. 16s. 7d. for correspondents in China—bills due at different periods, from the month of June to the end of the present year. That the entire amount of their engagements, exclusive of these bills, is 94,423l. 13s. 8d., and their claim upon the house in Calcutta, after deducting the unpaid bills, 224,000., to which, for the purposes of a final adjustment, may be added the other assets of the concern. Of the 94,423l. 13s. 8d., the more immediate engagements of the firm,

we believe that at least 80,000l. are advances recently made to Messrs Briggs, Thurnburn, & Co. by private friends. The meeting having heard a statement of affairs, and understanding that Mr. Jenkins, one of the partners, is prepared to proceed to Calcutta as soon as the concerns of the firm are put in course of liquidation, with a view to secure the interests of the creditors in regard to the large balance owing to the firm; it was resolved, that the holders of bills in returning them to India and China should give a discretion to their correspondents, in case the drawers are not prepared to retire them on their arrival out, to concur with other parties, who have claims, in such plan as may be found most beneficial and calculated to promote the interest of all parties, and to avoid the sacrifice of property. It was further unanimously agreed, that Messrs Briggs, Thurnburn & Co. shall be permitted to wind up their affairs under trustees, who are to be directed to afford time and assistance to the corresponding house in India, should such accommodation be required.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Manila, 14th Sept., 1842.

Sir,—In noticing in your paper of the 20th Aug. the accident which befel the "Ann" Capt. Macalpin in the Strait of Basseelan you say that, "the Spanish Governor refused her assistance to get to Manila where she could repair the injuries she might have received &c."

Having good reason, to believe that such was *not* the case, but on the contrary that Capt. Macalpin actually refused the assistance tendered him, I conceive it my duty to give you my authority, and to lay before you a translation of an official communication addressed to me by the Governor General detailing the circumstances alluded to.

As the statement published by you may lead to an erroneous impression, I feel happy in being able to state of my own knowledge, that the Spanish authorities throughout the Philippines have always shewn the greatest readiness, promptitude, and humanity in rendering assistance to vessels in distress, and in giving succour to the shipwrecked and distressed seamen which so frequently arrive on these coasts; and of this the events of the last few months alone afford ample testimony, independent of the documentary proofs I have in my possession.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully.

ROBERT DIGGLES.

TRANSLATION.

Superior Government and Capitanía General of the Philippines.

Sir,—The Governor of Zamboanga writes me under date 22d June as follows.

"Most Excellent Sir,—On the night of the 13th instant, the English Bark "Ann" Capt. Macalpin bound from China to London struck on the S. W. of the Island Sta. Cruz being laden, according to the Captain's Statement with Tea and Silk to the value of \$100,000. The Captain of this Division assisted them with a *falua* (a large boat), and two whalers, who were anchored in these roads did the same with their boats. They got her off on the 5th to enable her to come into this port, when they found she had sustained much damage, and was making 13 a 14 inches water per hour. I offered the Captain to secure his cargo on shore, and the barque in the Caldera, and also offered him a small craft and money to go to Manila and procure the necessary materials to complete her repairs, all of which he declined; but asked for 20 men from this place to work at the pumps and to prosecute his voyage. I afforded him the men whilst here, but not to go on the voyage, owing to the damaged condition of the vessel which threatened to founder; nevertheless, the Capt. of the "Ann" proceeded on his voyage to Batavia accompanied by the two whalers."

"The above particulars are to be found in documents deposited with me, and to which the Captain has given his testimony, and which I communicate to your Excellency for your information and government."

* Date and name of the Whalers not given.

The which, in the absence of any English Consul in Manila, I have transferred to you that you may act therein and take such steps as you may deem expedient.

Signed MARCELINO ORAA.
Gov.-Genl. of the Philippines.

TO ROBERT DIGGLES, Esq.
Manila, 26th August, 1842.

SINGAPORE.

From the *Sing. Free Press*, 8th Sept.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir,—I beg to give you a short account of the loss of the ship *Henry Davidson*, of London, of 600 Tons burden, with Cotton from Bombay and bound to China, lately under my command. We left Singapore Roads on Friday, the 2nd instant at noon, and proceeded with light baffling winds to the Eastward. From 3 p. m. till midnight tacked frequently sounding regularly. At midnight we made Battam Point to hear South 6 or 7 miles and soundings to agree, wind still at East—from midnight too hazy to see the land but wind being directly contrary and the distance of Pedra Branca so great (20 miles or more no apprehensions were felt, when at 2 A. M. a loud rippling was heard at N. E. The anchor was ready and the lead hove; got ground at 17 fathoms and immediately the ship drove with a rate of 7 or 8 miles per hour (dead against the light wind) on a shelf of Rocks; struck and in 10 minutes had 13 feet water in the well and in half an hour the upper deck was under water; at this time we let go an anchor to keep her on the reef as the tide was still making and having got into the boats left the ship at 4 A. M. (then the water over the gangways) and took shelter in the Brig *James* anchored close to, and which with another vessel drifted through the Straits of Rhio had been thus far drifted out of their supposed situation near 20 miles in two or three hours—proving that our mistake was caused by an unusual current and that 2 other vessels, both coasters and well-acquainted were deceived as well as ourselves. We returned after daylight and succeeded, in saving some of the people's clothes &c. as also some of the sails which we unbent from aloft, but while thus engaged the ship swung off the reef and giving a heavy plunge went down head foremost and in so doing upset one boat full of sails and I am sorry to add that when we mustered afterwards, 2 men, John Robertson and John Smith seamen, both of London, were missing and seen no more. I have only to add that all hands deserve great praise for their cool, steady conduct throughout, and I would take this opportunity of informing the Captains of ships in Harbour especially those bound home that there are now five boys and the chief officer disengaged, who would be very glad to proceed home on moderate terms and who can all have the very highest character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. R. MACDONNELL,

Late commander ship *Henry Davidson*.

Singapore, London Hotel, Sept. 6, 1842.

The shipping report of Monday last announced the arrival of the *Royalist* from Borneo, and we are happy to have it in our power to state that she brought to this port TWENTY THREE LASCARS, of whom twenty belonged to the *Viscout Melbourn*, and three to the *Sultana*.—the disasters that befell both of which vessels have been given in detail in former numbers of this paper. It is to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Brook that these men owe their restoration to their country and their friends. That gentleman had proceeded to Borneo Proper, where his character had already made the most favourable impression; and it was not long before he established himself on a footing of the most cordial understanding with the native authorities, which he immediately availed himself of to procure the liberation of the unfortunate Lascars. Those that belonged to the *Melbourne* were given up to his representations by the Borneo Chief, without fee or reward; but the three of the *Sultana's* ship's company he had to procure the liberation of by purchase, paying a ransom of twenty five dollars for each individual. These three poor fellows had been bought and sold several times over, have first become property at Marudu or Mullada Bay, and been sold and resold like merchandise until they found themselves in Borneo Proper. Those of the *Melbourne* were picked up at a place called *Mari* on the coast, a short distance to the westward of *Tangong Banowit* and as nothing had been heard of these men since the disaster of the vessel in February last it is impossible to say what might eventually have been their fate, had it not been for the well-timed and generous aid of Mr. Brooke, one of whose principal objects in visiting Borneo Proper, was to effect their liberation.—*Ibid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st Oct., 1842.

Through the kindness of a friend we were enabled last Saturday morning, to give the news, received by express, of the arrival at Hongkong of the *Auckland Steamer*, on her way to Suez, with Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation, who takes home the treaty of peace for Her Majesty's ratification. We believe, we were the first on that occasion who apprized our readers of that important event, but we wanted time, and, partially, information to give fuller particulars. It is now commonly reported in the letters that have been received from the north, that the Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Sir Henry Pottinger, in which he fully accedes to the terms of the treaty, and expresses his willingness to exchange ratifications, whenever that of the Queen of England arrives here. We publish below the substance of an Imperial Edict, alluding to the treaty of peace, and ordering English prisoners as well as Chinese traitors that may have been in the custody on account of dealing with the English, to be set at liberty forthwith and we learn moreover that at the time of the *Auckland* coming away (15th September) four of the six millions of dollars had been paid. The remainder, it was said, we know not whether on good authority, was to be paid at Woosung, and the fleet was on the day the steamer left, also to lift anchor and drop down the river to Woosung. We suppose Sir Henry Pottinger would hardly leave Nanking without seeing the first of the conditions of the treaty fulfilled to the letter. H. M. Brig *Clio* has, we hear, arrived at Hongkong the day before yesterday, and was immediately to proceed to Calcutta with, we believe, a portion of the treasure, the bulk of which is to be sent forthwith so England in H. M. S. *Blonde*, *Herald*, *Columbine*, and *Modeste*; the *Blonde's* portion being three millions of dollars. The *Auckland* steamer left Hongkong for Singapore, Ceylon, and Suez on the 24th, and H. M. S. *Nimrod*, Captain Glaspe, for Calcutta with despatches on the 26th.

It is commonly reported that Sir William Parker and Sir Hugh Gough will not leave the north before the month of December, and that Sir Henry Pottinger will visit, in a steamer, accompanied, as we hear said, but without being willing to vouch for the truth of it, by two imperial commissioners, the different places that are to be thrown open to British commerce, and settle whatever may be necessary for the future intercourse between the two nations there. The *Calliope* has, we understand, been sent with the *Nemesis* steamer to the island of Formosa there to receive the crews of the two shipwrecked vessels the *Nerbudda* and *Anna*, that have since been detained there as prisoners, and is expected every moment to arrive at Hongkong. A very great proportion of the force will for the present, we believe, remain in the north, and probably make Chusan their head-quarters.

No official notice has been issued to British subjects of the imperial assent to the treaty; but we have every reason to believe what we have stated above concerning it to be true, and we believe that most of the merchants here contemplate leaving for Canton, there to transact the season's business, very shortly. A portion will likewise go to Hongkong, where there can be no doubt the quantity of illicit trade, as far as the Chinese are concerned, will be very considerable. Hitherto the perfect freedom the opium trade enjoyed at Whampoa has been much in the way of the success of Hongkong; but we hear that lately not only the drug, but quantities of British manufactures have been stored there, and that the Chinese take them thence in their smuggling boats. As soon as the arrangements for a trade in Amoy, Fuh chow foo, Ningpo, and Shanghae shall have been made, we doubt not to see many English merchant ships repairing thither, and that then China will really be what an author called his book some years back, "China Opened."

By the *Ariel* arrived from Calcutta 1st September, and Singapore 15th, we have received papers from the former to the 24th August, and the latter 14th September. The news from Afghanistan are of an undecisive nature, although they are up to the 20th July, as those previously received, and the belief that the evacuation of the country was con-

templated was gaining ground daily. Negotiations for the liberation of the prisoners continued, but without, apparently, any result. An officer who on parole had visited the Camp at Jellalabad, brought with him letters from which it appears that the female prisoners, and indeed all of them, were very well treated; but we understand that the very latest accounts from Calcutta brought by the *Ariel*, state the ladies to have been subjected to most infamous treatment; from all we have however previously heard of the conduct of the Affghans, we should be inclined to disbelieve such rumours. General Monteath's brigade was employed in demolishing the fortresses, in the country round Jellalabad. The failure of Messrs FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co. is the most important commercial event. We refer our readers to our extracts from the Englishman on this subject.

The following is translation of an imperial Edict published by the Canton authorities, concerning the liberation of English captives, and of such Chinese as may be detained on account of their dealings with the English, as agreed on by one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

"The Minister of justice of the province of Kwangtung, has received from the governor of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsee the imperial edict appointing the three Commissioners, E. Shee, and Niong, to treat with the English; by the mediation of these three great mandarins the peace has been concluded, and they have presented to the Emperor the different provisions of the treaty entered into.

"In one of these provisions the English demand that their countrymen, and Chinese traitors who have had dealings with them, be liberated. The three great officers have reported this to the Emperor, who has acceded to this demand of the English.

"And in consequence, the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsee, in obedience to the Imperial Edict orders all authorities, in case they should have detained prisoners any English officers, and Chinese traitors that have had dealings with them, since the beginning of the war up to the present moment, to set them at liberty forthwith.

"We, together with the receiver general of the province, in virtue of this edict, with which we fully concur, order all authorities to act according to it.

22nd year of Taonkwang, 8th moon,
18th day (22nd September).

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.

SELECTIONS.

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTES.

THE REVENUE IN CHE-KEANG.—Lew-yun-o the Lieut. Governor of Che-keang, lays a long and laboured memorial before the Court, setting forth the impossibility of collecting the usual revenue. The failure of the income he attributes to the three following causes. 1st. The frequent inundations to which the Province has been subject. 2nd. The disturbance into which the Province has been thrown by the inroads of the barbarians, and consequently in the third place, the fright and alarm of the inhabitants, vast numbers of whom fled and left their fields in an uncultivated state. He proposes that the head Collector of the Provincial Customs be deputed to exhort the people to dismiss their fears and quietly to resume their accustomed avocations.

ROBBERIES.—The Lieut. Governor of Kweichow Province reports during robberies, accompanied by violence and murder, in three different districts of the Province. As usual he recommends the disgrace of the officers in charge of the said districts for not keeping up better guard. Kwei-chow is the smallest of the Provinces in the Empire and situated in the south west.

FRESH PATRIOTISM IN CHE KEANG.—Newkeen, the Governor of Chekeang, reports to the court that owing to the continued harassing of the "rebellious barbarians" the salt merchants of the province have come forward and advanced five hundred thousand taels (about seven hundred thousand dollars) to enable the army to prolong the war, and if possible expel the invaders. His Majesty is delighted with such patriotic manifestations, and orders the names of all the said patriots to be laid before him that he may award them imperial favours.

YIHSAN AND COLLEAGUES.—The Board of punishment have decided against Yihsan, the rebel quelling general, Ke-kng the Governor and Leang the Lieut. Governor of Canton province for false representations concerning events at the Bogue and Canton, and all three of them are disgraced by imperial order, but retained in office to retrieve their honour.

ADMIRAL FOR FOKKEN.—The Governor of Fokken memorializes the Court on the importance of an admiral

of tried courage being appointed to the Fokken station. The Emperor orders one of the Admirals in Che-keang to repair to Fokken and assume the duties of the station.

TEEN-TSIN.—Anxiety is manifested with regard to having Teen-tsin in a proper state of defence, and a large number of additional high officers have been sent there to aid in the heavy military duties of the station.

ROBBERIES.—A large memorial is laid before the Emperor by Yang-ying-shan, one of the Censors, relative to extensive robberies accompanied by murders which have recently been committed in Shen se province, all of which calamities are attributed to the criminal negligence of the various officers in charge of the suffering districts.

BIRTH DAY PRESENTS.—Among the great number and variety of articles which the Emperor presented to Cha-pang-teen on the anniversary of his 60th birth day, which we noticed a week or two ago, the Gazettes record the following: two happy longevity cards written by his Imperial Majesty's own hand, one image of Buddha of illimitable immortality, one rose-wood truncheon adorned with gems, one string of court beads of precious stones, ten pieces of various ornaments of pearls, porcelain and brass, two court dresses imperially adorned, and eight pieces, large and small, of magnificent silks. The above were sent in state to the aged minister by the hands of the high military officers of the court.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUBAN, CHINESE, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, capt. Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

"Blonde, 42, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; capt. T. Bourbier, K. B.

"Thalia, 44, capt. Hope.

"Endymion, 44, the honble F. W. Grey.

"Calliope, 38, A. L. Kuper, C. B.

"North Star, 26, Sir J. E. Home, Bart.

"Herald, 26, J. Nias, C. B.

"Dido, 20, the honble H. Keppell.

"Pelican, 18, comr. Justice.

"Modeste, 18, Watson.

"Harlequin, 18, the honble F. Hastings.

"Columbine, 16, Morshead.

"Childers, 16, Halsted.

"Hazard, 16, Bell.

"Wanderer, 16, Seymour.

"Serpent, 16, Nevill.

"Algerine, 10, comr. W. H. Maitland.

"Royalist, 10, Chetwood.

"Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SERVING SHIPS,

"Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.

"Plover, 6, Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.

Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.

Sanphire, comr. C. B.

Jupiter, comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.

Rattlesnake,

Alligator,

STAMERS,

H. C. Queen, comr. W. Warden,

"Memnon, comr. Powell.

"Nemesis, comr. W. H. Hall, R. N.

"Pluto, comr. Tudor, R. N.

"Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.

"Medusa, comr. Hewett, I. N.

"Phlegethon, comr. McCleverty, R. N.

"Prosperpine, comr. Hough, R. N.

H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.

"Driver, comr. Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.

"Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)

"Chameleon, 10, comr. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

"Blenheim, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B., capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.

"Agincourt, 74,

"Wolverine, 16, Johnson.

"Cruizer, 16, Pearce.

"Young Hebe, 4, Wood.

H.C. St. Hooghly, comr. comr. Ross,

"Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September.

ARRIVED

16. (B) <i>Black Nymph</i> , Hall, Singapore.
16. „ <i>Royal Exchange</i> , Rees, Chusan.
16. „ <i>Osprey</i> , Kirk, Liverpool.
17. „ <i>Mary</i> , Johnson, Singapore.
17. „ <i>Polcatine</i> , McLean, Liverpool.
21. „ <i>John Calvin</i> , Knox, Bombay.
21. „ <i>Hebrides</i> , Melville, do.
24. (S.P.) <i>Glenna</i> , Salado, Manila.
26. (Hamb.) <i>Kamerado</i> , Tollars, Hamburg & Sing.
26. (B.) <i>Dragon</i> , Johnson, Bombay.
27. „ <i>Ariel</i> , Burt, Calcutta, 1st September.
27. „ <i>George Armstrong</i> , Colombo, „
27. „ <i>Buckinghamshire</i> , McGregor, Madras.
27. „ <i>Fort William</i> , Hogg, Bombay.
28. „ <i>Hero</i> , Fowler, Calcutta and Singapore.
28. „ <i>John Moore</i> , Whittycumb, Bombay.
28. „ <i>Julliana</i> , Chapman, do.

September.

SAILED

24. H. M. S. <i>Nimrod</i> , Comr. Glass, Calcutta.
27. (B.) <i>Regina</i> , P. ole, Singapore and do.
28. „ <i>Mermala</i> , Gill, do. do.
28. D. S. S. <i>Boston</i> , Comr. Long, Mazathian.
30. (B.) <i>Chino</i> , Robertson, Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Direcot*, Devon, *Elizabeth*, *Mary Ann*, Ed's, *Claudius*, *Louis*, *Jackson*, *Bolivar*, *George Wallis*, *Lord Louth*, *Adelaide*, *Athenian*, *Parrot*, *Hall*, *Ada*, *Madras*, *Equator*, *Uranus*, *Bella Marina*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Willie the Wisp*, *Liverpool*, *Frederick*, *Frederick*, *Christopher*, *Ramsden*, *Hindostan*, *Alex. Boring*, *Pandora*, *Ann Jane*, *Chilvers*, *Edward*, *Boutland*, *James Matheson*.

From Bombay, — *Ada*, *Diana*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Hebrides*, *John Moor*, *Helena*, *John Culvin*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Chilvers*, *Victoria*.

From Calcutta, — *D. do.*, *Clown*, *Victory*, *Framjer*, *Cowajer*, *Coringa*, *Packet*, *Bengal*, *Packet*, *Ariel*, *Hero*.

From Singapore, — *Sarah*, *Beiford*, *Waterloo*, *Ones*, *do*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 8th July.	SINGAPORE, 15th Sept.
UNITED STATES, June 15.	MANILA, 17th Sept.
CALCUTTA, 1st Sept.	AMOV.
BOMBAY, 9th August.	CHUSAN.
JAVA, 16th August.	NANKING, 15th Sept.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Arno</i> , 301	Kellock,	Dent and Co.	
<i>Ariel</i> , —	Burt,	„	
<i>Arcthusa</i> , —	Christians,	C. Farron.	
<i>Agnes</i> , 512	J. Frey,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
<i>Abberton</i> , 151	Cass,	Jamieson, How & Co.	
<i>Algerine</i> , —	H. H.,	„	
<i>Anna Eliza</i> , 284	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.	
<i>Asiatic</i> , —	Harlow,	Jardine M. & Co.	
<i>Anna Maria</i> , —	West,	„	
<i>Anne Mary</i> , —	Ruckham,	„	
<i>Bombay Castle</i> , —	Baxter,	„	
<i>Berkhamshire</i> , —	McGregor,	„	
<i>Bolton</i> , —	Robinson,	Dent & Co.	
<i>Black Nymph</i> , —	Hall,	„	
<i>Burethalus</i> , —	Small,	Lindsay & Co.	
<i>Caledonia</i> , —	Lawson,	Dirom and Co.	
<i>Columbine</i> , —	Major,	H. Pebus.	
<i>Corair</i> , —	Martin,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
<i>Cowald Family</i> , —	Durham,	„	
<i>Coringa Packet</i> , —	Culicott,	„	
<i>Cadet</i> , —	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.	
<i>Cacigne</i> , —	Man,	C. Farron.	
<i>Camden</i> , 398	Chew,	Jamieson How & Co.	
<i>Charles Forbes</i> , 99	Wills, Jr.,	Jardine Matheson & Co.	
<i>Charlotte</i> , —	Lieschwa,	„	
<i>Dragon</i> , —	Johnson,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.	
<i>Derwentport</i> , —	Broadfoot,	Turner and Co.	
<i>David Clarke</i> , —	Mills,	„	
<i>Diadem</i> , —	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.	
<i>Elora</i> , —	Turnbull,	„	
<i>Ellen</i> , —	Brewer,	Dent and Co.	
<i>Emma Eugenia</i> , —	Kettlewell,	Reynaud & Co.	

<i>Elvira</i> , —	Walker,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Earl Balcarras</i> , 1188	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Edinburgh</i> , 1114	Paterson,	„
<i>Fay</i> , Moharruck,	Moore,	„
<i>Frank Cowasjee</i> , —	Edwards,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Francis Burn</i> , —	Edlington,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Fred Huth</i> , —	T. B.,	Turner and Co.
<i>F. Leitch</i> , —	McDonald,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Fort William</i> , —	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ganges</i> , —	Walker,	„
<i>G. O. Armstrong</i> , —	„	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Gemini</i> , —	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
<i>Greenlaw</i> , —	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Grieco</i> , —	Watt,	„
<i>Gulnago</i> , —	Willoughby,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Hero of Malawa</i> , —	Jackson,	„
<i>Hersey</i> , —	Easterly,	„
<i>Hongkong</i> , —	Whettem,	„
<i>Hambinger</i> , —	Candlish,	Fox Rawson & Co.
<i>Hero</i> , —	Fowler,	„
<i>Hygeia</i> , 378	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
<i>Hope</i> , —	Cockain,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Helen Stewart</i> , —	Brown,	„
<i>Hindostan</i> , 708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
<i>Helen</i> , —	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Hebrides</i> , —	Melville	„
<i>Isa Robertson</i> , —	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
<i>Isab. Thompson</i> , —	Kittou,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
<i>Isabella</i> , —	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
<i>Island Queen</i> , —	Bally,	„
<i>Intrepid</i> , —	Stewart,	„
<i>John Calvin</i> , —	Knox,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>John Moor</i> , —	Whitcomb,	H. Rustomjee,
<i>Juliana</i> , —	Chapman,	D & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Kirkman Finlay</i> , —	Scott,	Turner & Co.
<i>Lowie Family</i> , —	Acres,	Dent and Co.
<i>Litherland</i> , —	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Lady Clarke</i> , —	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
<i>Lord Edon</i> , —	Worrell,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Main</i> , —	Sroule,	D & M. Rustomjee Co.
<i>M. S. Elphinston</i> , —	Lawton,	Dent and Co.
<i>Mainly</i> , —	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Mercury</i> , —	„	W. Scott.
<i>Mary Anne</i> , —	Ho ton,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Matilda</i> , —	Rowe,	„
<i>Mary C. Webber</i> , —	Heavy side	„
<i>Madura</i> , —	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Osprey</i> , —	Kirk	„
<i>Orator</i> , —	Serry,	Jardine M. and Co.
<i>Prince Regent</i> , —	Barclay,	„
<i>Pelorus</i> , —	Trica,	Lindsay and Co.
<i>Palestine</i> , 298	M. Lean	„
<i>P. Nora</i> , —	Kotany,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Princess Wales</i> , —	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Royal Exchange</i> , —	Rees	„
<i>Ruparell</i> , —	Ruby,	A & D. Purdonjee,
<i>Rob Roy</i> , —	Bryd,	H. Pebus.
<i>Rona</i> , —	„	C. H. Hart.
<i>St. Lawrence</i> , —	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
<i>Shine</i> , —	Morton,	H. Harrison Brothers.
<i>Slapian</i> , —	Bell,	C. Farron.
<i>Salem</i> , —	M. Ford,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Seria</i> , —	Stoyan,	„
<i>Tartar</i> , —	Luce,	„
<i>Trinidad</i> , —	Brown,	„
<i>Thetis</i> , —	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
<i>Urgent</i> , —	Thompson,	F & Rawson & Co.
<i>Wm. Sharples</i> , —	Jones,	Russell and Co.
<i>Wild Irish Girl</i> , —	Gillit,	J. A. Duran Jr.
<i>Wm. Gitties</i> , —	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Wentworth</i> , —	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Wm. Hyle</i> , —	Seward,	„

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
<i>Akbar</i> , —	Dumaresq, Russell & Co.
<i>Levant</i> , —	Faulk,
<i>Ann MacKinn</i> , —	Vasmer,
<i>Congress</i> , —	Hav,
<i>Probus</i> , —	Sumner,
<i>Griffin</i> , —	Gaudner,
<i>Panther</i> , —	Martin,
<i>Charleston</i> , —	Harlow,
<i>Zacharia</i> , —	Putnam,
<i>Valparaiso</i> , —	Lockwood,
<i>Zephyr</i> , —	Johnson,
<i>Maria</i> , —	Cuenca,
<i>Ramiro</i> , —	Eschbar,
<i>Gitana</i> , —	Salado,
<i>Margaretha</i> , —	„
<i>Danish O.k.</i> , —	„
<i>Esmeralda</i> , —	„

* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 55.] Macao, Saturday, 15th October, 1842.

[No. 367.]

THE SPANISH.

BRIGANTINE "GITANA,"
of 260 tons.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale by Public Auction, some time this month, (if not previously disposed by private contract) that fine and fast sailing, new, (only a few months old) Brigantine "Gitana"; she is remarkably well found in stores, her Inventory may be seen on application; further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 7th October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUGGON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842. Macao, August 29, 1842. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maudslain, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1841. W. W. DALE

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrégargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coole, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

HONGKONG.


GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.
TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong. or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.


Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 **THE "Rob Roy"** captain ROBERT BOYD, will leave for the above ports positively on the 31st inst., for freight of Treasure only. Apply to HENRY PYBUS.


Macao, 10th Oct., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 **THE A I Clipper Barque SALOPAN,** captain BELL, will be despatched for the above ports on the 17th instant. For freight apply to C. FEARON.

Macao, 11th Oct., 1842.


FOR SALE OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

 **THE** new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMIRO," captain A. ESCOBAR, one of the best vessels built in Manila; as she is so well known in China it is presumed no further description is required, Apply to

Macao 30th September 1842.


L. MARQUES.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 **THE** fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAMJEE COWAJEE," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.


Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

 **THE** A I ship "MADURA," captain MYLNE, will sail for the above Ports on the 15th Inst. This vessel has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to


MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A I British built ship "THETIS," J. Carrs Commander, lying in the Typa. Apply to DIROM & Co.


Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

 **THE** fast sailing British Barque "CORRINGA PACKET," of 236 Tons Burthen, Captain CHILCOT, and is ready to receive cargo. Apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.


Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** Bark MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, Captain LAWTON, 397 Tons, will leave for Bombay with all despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.


Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

 **THE** A I Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARRIS, 423 Tons Register. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.


FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

 **THE** Dutch Barque JANE, Capt. BERG, For freight or passage apply to JOHN BURD.

At Hongkong.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

 **THE** fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Macao.

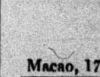
Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** fine ship ST. LAWRENCE, capt. NEWLANDS, A. I., is at Whampoa, and is offered for freight or charter to any Port. RUSSELL & Co. Macao or Canton.


Macao, 17th Sept. 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

 **THE** fast sailing A. I. ship WILLIAM SHARPLES, capt. JONES, will be despatched for the above Port on or before 25th inst., and receive freight, RUSSELL & Co.

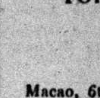
Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

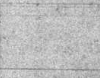
 **THE** new British Barque "AGNEDA," A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


 **THE** A I British Bark PANDORA (299 Tons), Capt. COTHAY. Apply to HOLLIDAY WISE & Co. Macao, 6th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.


 **THE** A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.


FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

 **THE** Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October, for freight apply to MULLUBHOY DUNBARJEE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office. Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.

 **THE** teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to JOHN BURD. at Hongkong

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** Teak Built Ship "HERO" of MALOWN, 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to (Signed) P. Pro. DIROM & Co. W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3s. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. JOAO BARRETTO.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, PLATE, PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, HORSES, cows &c. belonging to H. J. LEIGHTON Esq. Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr. Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "Corringa Packet" a portion of best Moonghy RICE, DHOLL, DECCA SOAP. Apply to
F. B. CHILCOT.
Macao, 23d September, 1845.

FOR SALE.—MANILA SEGARS 4r., and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to
P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 26th August, 1842.

HUSBURY & Co. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality. Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 9th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale:
a few HAND-OMELY framed
ENGRAVINGS:—

RETURN from HAWKING, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after Edwin Landseer, JOHN KNOX, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after Wilkie, MAID OF SARAGOSSA, CRUCIFIXION, by Martin, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, SHIPWRECK off ST. MICHAELS, Lewis' SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING and HER FATHER, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steam packet, and the CORSAIR'S ISLE, a DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, QUEEN VICTORIA, &c.

also, in sheets and cases,

MAPS and CHARTS:

War in China, Burman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah, Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands,

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co.'s. SHERRY in bottle and HHDS, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner
ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four armed PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to
Mr. A. GRANDPRE.
Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodwoods of the undersigned Gamboa Fac tory, adjoining the Custom house the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch, thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Pavence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUG in quart bottles, a #3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Apply to
G. GONZAGA.
Macao, 9th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in HHds. SELTZER WATER new. OILMAN'S STORES late imports. BEEF in tins; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to
DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
A. A. DE MELO.
Macao, 26th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHALEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZERWATER and BECK. HAMBURG PORK and HOPF. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to
JOAO BARRETTO.
Macao, 28th October, 1841.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s. FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS, AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY, Of 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c. it is purposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived there, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally obligatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each ..	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, . . . 100 ditto.
Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co.'s Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co, to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than a half a Ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50, for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this. Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE:

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

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Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Simmons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

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HAYTI.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—The Scher. H. Lawrence, Capt. Wilbur, arrived at New York, on Friday last, from Port au Platte, and brings the following distressing details of the late earthquake. On the evening of the 23d ult. while Capt. Wilbur was in the act of heaving his anchor, there was another severe shock of an earthquake, which, however, did no further damage.

PORTO PLATA, May, 20th 1842.

On the 7th of May the Island of Hayti was visited with an earthquake, which in its destructive effects has proved the severest which we have ever had on record. The weather had been for many days past excessively hot and sultry. The temperature varying from 92 to 95 degrees in the shade, and 110 degrees when exposed to the solar rays. The winds were hot, parching and unrefreshing, and the drought had been for some time past prevailing. In the afternoon of that day, at about half past 5 o'clock, I was standing on the square, which is situated in an elevated part of this town. The sky was uncommonly serene, and the descending sun promised to be bright and glorious in its setting—just then, casting my eyes towards Mount Isabella, which overlooks the town—I perceived a dark vapor ascending and enveloping its base and sides—a rolling, rumbling sound immediately succeeded, and instantaneously came a shock which nearly dashed me to the ground. The level of the square appeared undulating like the waves of the sea—a faint and sickly sensation came over me, and dizziness and difficulty of breathing. The houses rocked to and fro like vessels in a storm. The ground was rent in various parts. Many persons were thrown down by the force of the concussion, others were reeling as in a state of drunkenness. Every moment we expected the earth to open and engulf us. A second shock followed, yet stronger than the former, accompanied by the same appearances, effects and terrors. The church, a strong and massive building, seemed tottering to its fall, the bricks flew from the solid masonry as if from projectiles—wide fissures appeared in the walls and arches, and the whole would have been levelled but for the uncommon strength of the outside buttresses and the lowness of the building. It was affecting to hear the terrific cries and lamentations of the women and children, and instructive to contemplate even then—their lowly prostration to the Divinity—imploping his mercy, aid and succor in their distresses. The second shock must have lasted about 60 seconds. Fortunately for us, our town is almost entirely constructed of wood, which alone accounts for its preservation. The stone buildings suffered materially, and some of the finest were entirely destroyed. From the 7th up to the present date, we have been in a continued state of alarm—upwards of 40 shocks having taken place during that interval, some more or less severe. Processions and prayers are continually on foot to avert, if possible, the Divine displeasure. The men wear serious and solemn looks; the women when not in processions are sitting at the doors of their houses, either in tears or with books of prayer. Business is not even thought of, such is our state of agitation.

The fine town of Santiago, about 60 miles distant in the interior, and the centre of our agricultural commerce in this part, has been entirely destroyed. The population consisting of about 6000 souls, of which 500 are buried in the ruins—further in the interior the towns of Vega and St. Osero have met with similar fates. The city of Cape Haytien, the deposit of all the agricultural products of its fine plain, the capital of the Northern part of the Island, the first city in Hayti for the beauty and solidity of its buildings, and the second only in size and importance, has met with utter destruction, and is one immense mass of crumbling ruin. It is stated that the number who have been crushed to death and who have otherwise fallen victims there to this calamity, amounts to 7000 souls. A gentleman who left immediately after the disaster, informed me that so sudden had been the catastrophe, that hardly three seconds were allowed to escape from the houses. Thousands were buried alive, and no relief at hand. Cries of agony and shrieks would now and then proceed from the buildings and break the solemn stillness of the night. Many dead and putrefied bodies were lying in the streets, and nobody to remove them. The air was tainted with the infection, and a pest seemed quickly settling over the city.

21st May.—Since writing the foregoing, further intelligence has reached us from the Cape, which has materially added to the horrors of its former situation. The city being a depot for all the articles imported for the supplies of the interior, an immense quantity of merchandise was generally kept on hand for that purpose. At the period of its dreadful visitation, the supplies were abundant, and the stores crowded with goods. Will it be believed that the cupidity and depravity of human nature should so far over-

come the terror inspired by the awfulness of the catastrophe, as to permit men to indulge and riot in a systematic and organized pillage! This is, however, most fearfully true. Hundreds of individuals pouring in from the country commenced upturning the crumbling ruins, and drawing forth from thence all the merchandise and valuables of whatever kind they could lay hold of, despatched the same to their different hiding places. Opposition was for sometime useless, and a summary execution was necessarily resorted to by the authorities to strike a salutary terror. Many of the marauders were shot, and now, to crown the whole with the extremity of horror, a slow fire which had arisen and had been gradually creeping onwards from the time of the catastrophe, spread at once into a general conflagration, consuming what had escaped the former calamity and the sacrilegious hands of pillage. The survivors now in a state of almost positive nudity and starvation, were thus deprived of their remaining hopes, and misery and utter destitution stared them openly in the face. Hundreds had taken refuge on board the ships in the harbor, with the trifling effects which an agonizing haste suffered them to lay hold of, together with as many of the maimed and wounded as were thus favored by their good fortune. As far as we have been able to learn, the city of Santo Domingo has fortunately sustained no damage whatever; neither has Port au Prince with any injury to speak of, according to our last accounts. The conduct of the inhabitants of Porto Plata, displayed a noble instance of generous and sympathetic feeling—alike honorable to their hearts as it was meritorious from its utility. An association was formed of the principal inhabitants, and a board of relief established for the conveyance of succor to the distressed, both in Cape Haytien and in Santiago. Provisions were contributed by each for this purpose, according to his means, and a depot was fixed to distribute the same as the exigencies of the case might require, and to those arriving here in a destitute state; many have been thus relieved from the horrors of famine, which would have been the climax to their previous misfortunes and misery. The other towns and villages besides our own and those enumerated above, which have most seriously suffered (so ne of which are entirely demolished) are Porto Paix, Gonaves, St. Marc, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Louis du Nord, Port Dauphin, Limbeport Margot, Borne, La Grande Riviere, Laxavon and Altamira, which together with Porto Plata, Cape Haytien, Santiago, St. Osero and La Vega before mentioned, make in all 17 towns and villages, with loss of lives in nearly all. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the severity of the blow which will be given to commercial interests in general, through all their channels and ramifications—many years will be required to restore matters to their former footing. It will be equally difficult to conjecture at what period the signs of ravages will be removed and the towns and cities regain and approach their former condition. We wait with extreme anxiety to hear the fate of our sister Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica. We must conclude that they have each and severally been visited with the same calamity, though perhaps not to the same extent and damage. The direction taken by the Earthquake, which proved the most severe in its effects, was along the Northern and North-eastern part: all the other parts of our Island have experienced the shock, though only in a partial and limited degree.

SIDNEY CROSS, Porto Plata.

GEO. POTTS,

No. 21 Lispenard street, New York.

F. CARUANA,

P. S.—During the Earthquake at Santiago, the inhabitants rushed into the Roman Catholic Church to implore mercy from the most high God, and filled it to overflowing, and when it fell, rivers of blood were seen to pour through the ruins proceeding from the bodies of the poor unfortunate souls crushed within.

GEO. POTTS,

No. 21 Lispenard street, New York.

F. CARUANA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—If you can spare a column of your journal for the insertion of the following account of the "BLENHEIM REACH REGATTA," you will much oblige all the parties interested in the spirited amusement which came off on Saturday the 8th instant at 2 P. M. Your notice will in some measure repay the exertion which was used by the commanders and crews in Canton River to gratify the subscribers to a purse made up by the merchants of Canton.

At 12 o'clock the rendezvous flag was hoisted at the main of the "Earl Balcarras," by the kind permission of Captain Baker, as the signal for the boats

to assemble, and by 2 o'clock the entries were completed. The course was round two boats with distinguishing flags stationed, one at the East and the other at the West end of the ships in Blenheim Reach; the starting and winning posts being on the lar-board beam of the "Earl Balcarras."

First Race—for 6 oared Gigs,
1st prize \$20, prize 2nd \$6.

For this race 5 boats entered and started and came in in the following order.

boats,	ships names.
1st Lilly	Jardine,
2d Lambbrick	Jardine,
No Mistake	Earl Balcarras,
Bessy	Buckinghamshire,
Good fellow	Charles Forbes,
	time 24". 3".

Second Race—For 4 and 5 oared Gigs,
1st prize \$20, 2nd \$6.

This was a well contested Race, the Boats were manned by Europeans and Lascars.

boats,	ships names.
1st Patrick's Day,	Wild Irish Girl,
2d New Zealander	Grecian,
Pollux	Gemini,
Sea Queen	Gulnare,
Spicy	Syed Khan,
Cadet	Cadet,
Immaculate	Tartar,
Lord Eldon	Lord Eldon,
Snake,	St. Lawrence,
Zebra	Greenlaw,
Caroline	Caroline,
Sam Slick	Hebrides,
	time 22". 45".

The winner had it all his own way, but the others were well up with the second boat.

Third Race—Large Cutters,
1st prize \$20, 2nd \$10.

A spirited contest took place between the first and second boats, and was won by only half a length—All the boats were pulled by Lascars.

boats,	ships names.
1st Prince of Wales	Prince of Wales,
2d Black Joke	Earl Balcarras,
No Joke	Earl Balcarras,
Bonnie Kate	Charles Forbes,
	time 24". 25".

Fourth Race—Second Cutters, (6 to 12 oars),
1st prize \$20, 2nd \$10.

The Boats were manned by Europeans and Lascars; the time will prove the exertion that was used to win this well pulled race.

boats,	ships names.
1st Valparaiso	Valparaiso,
2d Happy-go-lucky	Edinburgh,
Amazon	Amazon,
Princess Royal	Prince of Wales,
Kitty	Charles Forbes,
Perhaps	Edinburgh,
Penelope	Buckinghamshire,
Grey Mare	Bucephalus,
Cattamaran	Greenlaw,
	time 24". 50".

Fifth Race—Jolly Boats.
1st prize \$10, 2nd \$5.

This batch of small fry, closely followed by the "Lord Eldon's" "Mite" pulling 9 oars, was manned by crews of all nations, colours, and castes and a more amusing sight, as well as a better contested affair, never came off.

boats,	ships names.
1st Clerk of the course	Hindustan,
2d Lady Clarke	Syria,
Lord Eldon	Lord Eldon,
Lord Eldon's mate	Lord Eldon,
Saucy Jack	Tartar,
Black Joke	Asiatic,
Mary Ann	Matilda,
Helea	Helen,
Castor	Gemini,
Charles	Charles Forbes,
Little Joke	Earl Balcarras,
Never	Buckinghamshire,
Young Charlotte	Charlotte,
Blow Hard	Wm. Gillies,
Maggie Lauder	Bucephalus,

A Purse was made on the spot amounting to \$55

and eleven of those worthy and useful Wash Girls boats started for various prizes, affording the greatest amusement.

Won by Ally, a young lady of strong pull-away powers: the remainder being rewarded according to their merits.

The winning boats of the day were then entered, and started for 2 prizes

1st Prize \$20 2nd Prize \$10.

The Sally taking and keeping the lead and winning very easily; the Valparaiso 2nd.

The Second boats were then entered and started for the same prizes; the Lambick and New Zealander taking the wrong course, were distanced, and the prizes awarded to the Black Joke 18, oars, and the Clerk of the Course.

A general scramble now took place for the losing boats, and every variety assembled to the number of 15. Prizes as before; the winners were the Perhaps 1st, Sam Slick 2d; the Earl Balcarras' "No Mistake" unfortunately committed herself after taking and keeping the lead easily, by running home to the starboard instead of the larboard gangway.

The stewards were A. HEARD, Esq. Umpire,
Captain THORNHILL.
Captain GRIBBLE.

To add to the pleasure of the day, many of our fair countrywomen, being unusual but nevertheless most welcome visitors in Whampoa Reach, were amongst the spectators, and their bright eyes beamed with the gratification they experienced, and no doubt increased Jack's exertion to do his best. The visitors were most hospitably entertained during their stay, by Captain Paterson of the Edinburgh, who gave a handsome ball and supper; Captains Baker of the Earl Balcarras, Wills of the Forbes, Mardon of the Gemini, Bowen of the Hindostan, and many others to whom their thanks are due.

Pray excuse this long affair, which will I fear be more tedious than the race, and craving your indulgence as well as that of your readers, I remain,

Yours truly,
NAUTICUS.

Canton, 10th October, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—The excitement produced by the late glorious news from the North, confirming his beloved Island as a British possession appears to have elevated your Hongkong Contemporary a little too far above this lower world, and such sublimary matters as advertisements have not since probably received the same attention from him as heretofore.

In the "Friend" of the 8th Ult. are the following remarks, written in a strain of such virtuous indignation as must, in these times of Mammon-worship, call forth the warmest sympathy of the Public with the morality of the Editor, and his high minded contempt of the filthy lucre to be derived from advertizing the scheme of a Calcutta Lottery.

"We have had an advertisement sent us from Calcutta which contained a scheme for a Lottery: we have declined to insert it, as we are determined on not using our influence in encouraging a system so socially pernicious, and subversive of public morality."

"We are told that much roguesy is induced by the minor lotteries in India, or as they were formerly called in England, Little goes."

Now all this is very edifying and very delightful (we won't quarrel about the little pomposity of style) but lo! "one little month" has hardly elapsed, and all this fine sentiment appears to have evaporated. In the "Friend" of last week there occurs a notice of a Lottery at Hongkong; a regular Little Go for a Palanquin &c. valued at \$300. Whereon the worshipful Editor remarketh not, but perhaps in his next he will vouchsafe his readers some explanation of this glaring inconsistency.

Yours, Dear Sir,
Very faithfully,
G.

Macao, 13th Oct., 1842.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 15th Oct., 1842.

We have had during the week no arrivals of much interest, if we except, on account of her quick

passage, the *John O'Gaunt* from Liverpool in 106 days, but she, of course, brings nothing so late as the July Overland Mail. From Canton we learn that the new Teas were beginning to come in, but we have not yet heard of any prices having been fixed. In Macao the Tea-trade, for the present, seems to be at a stand, no one being desirous to buy at former rates, and dealers not yet having reduced their prices sufficiently. The stock here is however represented to be considerable.

From Manila we learn by the arrival of the *Black Swan* that the French Frigate *Erigone* arrived there from the Yangtszekiang on the 27th of last month. We believe she will proceed by way of Polynesia to the western coast of South America. The *Corvette Favorite*, it seems, is still in the Yangtszekiang.

We learn nothing new from Canton, and until H. M. Plenipotentiary comes back from the north, we fear our papers will continue to be barren of intelligence of much interest; everything now being at a stand; business from all we can learn is very unsatisfactory at Canton, it being excessively difficult to realize imports.

From Hongkong we have the gratifying intelligence that lieut. Hamilton is likely to recover from the wounds, we mentioned in our last he had received during an attack on his house by thieves; we have not since heard whether any more atrocities of a similar character have been committed there; but from the unprotected state in which the town seems to be left there during the night, we should not be astonished that other houses had likewise been attacked and sacked. We hope soon to learn that an efficient police has been established there; at present, it is to the highest degree hazardous to have anything of value in one's house, as the thieves would soon contrive to convert it into their own property.

The following are the movements we have been able to learn to H. M. Ships. The *Clio* goes to Singapore and Calcutta this day. Her letter bag will be open at the Government Agency until one o'clock. H. M. S. *Blonde*, *Herald*, *Columbine*, *Modeste*, and *Blenheim* are all going home without delay, and *Hazard* has already gone to N. S. Wales.

The report of the Imperial Commissioners of which copy below, is in many respects a remarkable and interesting document, intended of course to gloss over as much as possible the harshness of the facts, the existence of which can no longer be kept secret. Yikshai, of Canton celebrity, seems to have had sufficient interest with these commissioners to maintain his imposture that the ransom money of Canton was paid for the Opium seized; but as its value was double the sum paid at Canton, 6 millions more have been conceded to the demands of the English. The reason they assign for agreeing to the payment of 12 millions for the expenses of the expedition are true enough, for if the war been protracted, the Imperial treasury would, besides the Chinese war expenses, have had to pay a much larger sum, and the prudent Chinese thought the greater expiomy the wiser plan. The poor Hong merchants will be made to pay the remaining three millions of the Hong-debts, and we stated last week that they have already been called upon by the local authorities to lay before them all the particulars of those debts.

The indignant stare of H. M. Plenipotentiary seems to have appeared to the Chinese commissioner quite as portentous as Lord Burleigh's shake of the head. They seem not to have dared to provoke a second. The confession made by these commissioners that there was no hope of victory, and that therefore, the sooner peace was concluded, the better, is a proof that they have at last themselves become aware of their helpless state, and of how open and unprotected their immense empire is against a foreign enemy. They have paid dear for their previous presumption, but let us hope that the experience gained will induce them strictly to fulfil the conditions of the treaty, that peace and amity between the two nations may really be everlasting.

The *Lowell* (Amer.) has during the week arrived from Chusan 6th October, but at that time it was not known with any certainty that the whole of the six millions had been paid; it was said that an unpaid balance would be received at Woosung, whether this be true or not we know not, but suppose the force will not leave the neighbourhood of the city of Nanking until this first part of the treaty will be fulfilled.

Meantime some few of the transports had left the Yangtszekiang, and arrived at Chusan. Nothing certain seems to be known of the time when H. M. Plenipotentiary may arrive here, and settle at Canton the mode of doing business there in future. By the abolition of the Co-hong, and the consequent liberty of trade, business will have to be transacted in a manner very different from before, and although cheaper prices for exports may be the result, shippers will not be able to transact their business in the easy manner they have hitherto done, since they will be exposed to frauds of all kinds, whilst formerly good faith in their transactions was the leading feature of the Hong merchants. We suppose that some sort of commercial tribunal must be established to decide between Foreign and Chinese merchants in case of debt or dispute, the due organization of which will be a matter of some difficulty. The duties, particularly on shipping, also require revision, and some of the impure channels through which they now pass before they reach the Imperial treasury cut off. We perceive from the Report of the Imperial Commissioners on the subject of the 'Treaty of Peace,' which we copy from the last number of the *Register*, that according to their version, Sir Henry Pottinger requires all duties to be paid into the hands of the Consul, and by him to the Imperial treasurer; we know not whether this be not some misconception or misstatement of the Commissioners, for this would constitute the English Consul *de facto* a Chinese custom house officer, and would require a consular establishment on the largest scale. It is however for the interest of the Chinese government that the system of levying the duties on foreign trade should be thoroughly revised, for on many articles the duty now paid amounts to much more than double of that prescribed by the Imperial tariff. It also falls very heavy on some articles, whilst others are but lightly taxed. Candles for instance are so heavily taxed, that for some time their importation through the Hong merchants has altogether ceased. Woollens generally pay a heavy duty. Longcloths, the price of which has so much fallen in England, pay the high duty of from 50 cents to 1 \$ per Piece or 20 to 40 per cent. We might enumerate many more articles, to illustrate the unequal weight of the duties. But what most of all has interfered with the foreign trade has been the changeable rate of the duties, which have from time to time been raised, to meet, it is said, the increasing demands on the Cohong by their own government, and to pay the foreign debts charged upon the Consol fund. One of the articles of the treaty being that three millions of the money paid by the Chinese Government, are to pay these debts, no pretext any longer remains for levying these extra duties. It is therefore to be hoped that a fixed tariff will take the place of the former irregular mode of imposing duties.

We copy from the *Chinese Repository* for September the following extract from the journal of the Revd Mr. Abel, an American missionary now residing at Amoy, and the comment thereon by the editor of the *Repository*. We confess we are inclined with him to think that the instances of infanticide related by the Chinaman, are pure inventions, probably for the purpose of engaging the foreigner's compassion, and to enable him at some future time to ask for pecuniary assistance. Even in China men are not so thoroughly lost to shame as not to know that infanticide is a crime punishable by their own laws, and those guilty of it would not confess it unless they had some motive for it.

"23d. To-day, had a conversation with one of the merchants, who come to Kulangsang for trade, on the subject of female infanticide. Assuming a countenance of as much indifference as possible, I asked him how many of his own children he had destroyed; he instantly replied, 'two.' I asked him whether he had spared any; he said 'one I have saved.' I then inquired how many children his eldest brother had destroyed. 'Five or six.' I inquired of the second, third, and all the rest; some had killed four or five, some two or three, and others had none to destroy. I then asked how many girls there were left among them all. 'Three,' was the answer. And how many do you think have been strangled at birth? 'Probably from twelve to seventeen.' I wished to know the standing and employment of his brothers. One, he said, had attained a literary degree at the public examinations; a second was a teacher; one was a sailor; and the rest were petty merchants, like himself. Thus it was evidently not necessary, but a cold inhuman calculation of the gains and losses of keeping them, which must have led these men to take the lives of their own offspring. It is so seldom that we can find a man

as candid as this, that I am quite incapable of saying whether he and his brothers have not exceeded their neighbors. At present I think they have.

"Sometime after this conversation, I asked Mr. Boone's teacher whether any of his children had been deprived of life. He said no, adding that it was a very wicked act. He confessed, however, that his sister, or sister-in-law had with her own hand destroyed her first three children successively. The fourth was also a girl, but the mother was afraid to lay violent hands on it, believing it to be one of the previous ones reappearing in a new body."

But we are not without suspicion that his informant, in the cases of infanticide, deviated from the truth. We have known instances, where long stories, of strange and pitiful occurrences, have been told *ex cathedra* by the Chinese, which upon counter and cross examination have been found to be utterly false. We wish Mr. Abeel had made a closer examination, and written a more circumstantial narrative of these diabolical acts, giving the name, the residence, and history of that family of murderers. Their deeds are so foul that they deserve to be capitalized in the annals of Fukien. We have before heard of the cruel hearts of the men of Changchun; but we were not prepared to read of such wholesale murder. Mr. Abeel will do well to repeat and extend his inquiries regarding infanticide in Fukien.

TRANSLATION.

From the Canton Register, 11th Oct.

Report from the Imperial Commissioner, and his colleagues, on the requisitions of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The imperial commissioner and great minister, Ke-ying, the acting adjutant-general of *Topoo, Elepoo*, and the governor of the two *Keang* provinces, *Newkeen*, take the articles of peace which have been decided upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all the circumstances.

1st. The said barbarians begged that we should give of foreign money 21 millions of dollars. On examination it is found that the said barbarians originally wanted to extort 30 millions of dollars; but *Chang-e* and his colleagues argued the point strongly again, and a third time, and at length the sum was fixed at 21 millions dollars. They said, that 6 millions was the price of the opium, 3 millions for the hong merchant's debts, and 12 millions for the expenses of the army. The *Shewei* (an officer of the emperor's body guard), *Ching-e* and his colleagues, represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in 6 millions dollars; how could payment be extorted a second time? and the debts of the hong merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army, why should China be called upon to pay them; and these matters were discussed again and again. The said barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England; but that it was all sent forth from a neighbouring country. That upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the 6 millions that had been paid, did not amount to half of the prime cost; and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the hong merchant's debts, the hong merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum; on that account, therefore, they requested 3 millions dollars, which, however, did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims; and they particularly requested that a despatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear enquiry should be made into all the hong merchant's debts; and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the hong merchants) had no funds forthcoming, then it will be necessary to require the government to pay the debts.

As to the item of expenses of the army; as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded, before they are sent home; as to the amount of those necessary expenses, it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement, or not, of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at 12 millions dollars. Further, the men of war have already taken *Kinghow*, and have blockaded the passages; and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed; and so forth.

The said *Shewei* (*Chang-e*), and his colleagues, again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties; but the said barbarian only stared at him, indignantly; the *Shewei* was not listened to.

I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge; and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins *Kinghow*; and it is proved that not only the rivers and *Chingkeang*, it will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south; which will be the heaviest calamity.

The ships that formerly blockaded the entrances were far different from these (in the *Yangtssekeang*), and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost; as to the extorted 21 millions dollars, they are to be reckoned at 7 mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of taels 14,000,000; the hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing taels 2,100,000; which must be recovered from the hong merchants of Canton; when a clear examination has been made. There still remains taels 12,600,000. This year, the first payment of dollars 6,000,000, has been made, equal to taels 4,200,000. Now one million has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of *Keangsoo*; which the officers must pay in the first instance. And in time, money may be looked for for the purchase of honours—(buttons and peacock's feathers). The remainder is to be cleared off in 3 years, not requiring taels 3 millions for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will help the expenditure of the imperial family, and disturbances will be prevented.

Comparing one year's expenses of the army (with the sum paid to the English) it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war.

The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year has been collected from the funds of the treasurers and salt-commissioners of the three provinces of *Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Ganhway*; which will be repaid hereafter by the duties on the merchants and people.

We wait to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders (to the treasurers and salt commissioners), to be respectfully obeyed.

2nd. The said barbarians, begged that *Hongkong* might be conferred on them as a place of residence; they also requested to be allowed to trade at *Kwangchow, Fuchow, Heamun* (Amoy) *Ningpo, and Shangkhai*. The *Shewei, Hanling*, and his colleagues—as the barbarians had already built houses on *Hongkong*, and yet could beg for favour,—granted that they might dwell there. With reference to *Kwangchow*, and the other four places, they must be considered too many. As to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon.

When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated, that the said barbarians answered,—“we consider *Hongkong* as our dwelling place, and we must have *Kwangchow*, and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither *Amoy, Ningpo, Chinkae, Tinghae, Topoo, Paoyshan, nor Chinkae*, will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. And as we want to trade at all those places, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs; to restrain the barbarians (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled, there shall be no delay in the payment.”

“Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the mandarin hongmerchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;” and so forth.

The said *Shewei*, again represented that from the five places, *Kwangchow, &c.*, some should be deducted; but the said barbarian obstinately refused. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with-reference to the said foreigners dwelling on *Hongkong*, and going to trade in the provinces of *Fokien and Chekeang*, the imperial will has already been received, granting the desired permission. As to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; but as they have taken and kept possession of *Amoy*, and other places, which are not yet given up; and as they still hold *Hongkong Koolongsoo Paonshan*, and have not retired, and it will be a difficult matter to get them back.

If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near (or opposite) to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken, and keep possession of, will it not be best to allow them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries (rivers and coasts) there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country.

We request the imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieut. governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the controller of maritime customs in the

* *Shangkhai* is in *Kiangsoo*.

province of Canton; and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a secure basis.

3rd. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service &c. of the English), the release of all these they most earnestly solicit.

I, your servant, have examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released; by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties; these matters may be allowed to proceed; and I have left them to the *Shewei*, without discussing them.

By J. S., Dd. C. R.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, IN THE YANG-TSEI-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINNAE, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

Blonde,	42,	capt. T. Bourchier, c. n.
Thalia,	44,	Hope.
Endymion,	44,	the honble F. W. Grey.
North Star,	26,	Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
Herald,	26,	J. Nias, c. n.
Dido,	20,	the honble H. Keppell.
Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice.
Modeste,	18,	Watson.
Harlequin,	18,	the honble F. Hastings.
Columbine,	16,	Morshead.
Childers,	16,	Halsted.
Wanderer,	16,	Seymour.
Serpent,	16,	Nevill.
Algerine,	10,	comr. W. H. Maitland.
Royalist,	10,	Chetwood.
Hospital ship Minden,		capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

Starling,	6,	comr. Kellett.
Plover,	6,	Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

Belleisle,		capt. Kingcomb.
Apollo,		comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire,		Cole.
Jupiter,		mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
Rattlesnake,		
Alligator,		

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen,	mr. comr. W. Warden,
Memnon,	comr. Powell.
Nemesis,	lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
Pluto,	Tudor, R. N.
Ariadne,	comr. Roberts, I. N.
Medusa,	Hewett, I. N.
Phlegethon,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
Proserpine,	comr. Hough, R. N.
H. M. Vixen,	comr. H. Bayes.
Driver,	Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian,	36,	capt. Chads, c. n senior commanding officer.
Pylades,	18,	comr. Tindal, (absent.)
Chameleon,	10,	lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

Agincourt,	74,	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, c. n.
Blenheim,	74,	capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.
Wolverine,	16,	Johnson.
Cruizer,	16,	Pearse.
Young Hebe,	4,	Wood.
H.C. St. Hooghy,		mr. comr. G. Ross.
Akbar,		Commodore Pepper, I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September.	ARRIVED
27. (B.) Equestrian, Cromarty, London.	
18. " Chanticleer, Grange, Madras and Sing.	
October,	
8. " Black Swan, Hart, Manila.	
9. (P.) Indiana, Carvatho, Java.	
9. (B.) John O'Gaunt, Robertson, Liverpool.	
13. " Foam, Greig, Portsmouth.	
14. " Kestrel, Beauvais, Madras.	

October, SAILED
 10. (B.) *Epira*. Walker, Singapore.
 10. " *Caledonia*. Lawson, London.
 10. " *Lawjee Family*. Ayres, Bombay.
 11. " *Akbar*. Dumareq, Manila.
 13. " *Arum*. Kellock, Singapore.
 11. " *Corsair*. Fraser, Bombay.
 15. H. M. S. *Clio*, Comr. Troubridge, Sing. & Cal.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Hellen*, on the 15th.
 For Bombay & Sing.—*Isabella Thompson*.
 For Sing. & Cal.—*Madura*, *elopian* on the 17th; *Horo*
 on the 25th; *Rob Roy* on the 31st.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, Devon, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*
Ann, *Edie*, *Claudius*, *Louisa* Jack-
son, *Bolivar*, *George* Wallis, *Lord*
Louther, *Adelaide*, *Athenaeum*, *Par-*
rock Hall, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Ursula*,
Bella Marina, *Willo' the Wisp*,
Liverpool, *d'Arcy*, *Orestes*, *Cris-*
topher *Rawson*, *Hindostan*, *Alex*,
Baring, *Ann Jane*, *Childers*, *Ed-*
ward *Boustead*, *James* *Matheson*,
Greyhound, *Little Catherine*.
 From Bombay.—*Asia*, *Diana*, *Corca*, *Woodman*,
Helena, *Gilbert* *Henderson*, *Chely-*
dra, *Victoria*, *Wm. Abrahams*,
Midlothian, *Uma*, *Belvidere*,
Quintin *Leith*, *English*.
 From Calcutta.—*Dido*, *Clown*, *Victory*, *Bengal*
Packet, *Marian*, *Rina*, *Maulmain*,
Malacca, *Elizabeth* *Nabal* *Thomas*
Lowrie, *Mary* *Ballantine*, *Poppy*.
 From Singapore.—*Waterloo*, *Onyda*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th July.	SINGAPORE 22d Sept.
UNITED STATES, June 22.	MANILA, 17th Sept.
CALCUTTA, 1st Sept.	AMOV.
BOMBAY, 9th August.	CHURAN, 6th Oct
JAVA, 16th August.	NANKING, 15th Sept.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Ariel</i>	—	Burt	Dent and Co.
<i>Arcthusa</i>	—	Christians	C. Fearon
<i>Azedra</i>	512	Jeffrey,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Abberton</i>	454	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co
<i>Algerine</i>	—	Hill,	"
<i>Anna Eliza</i>	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Asiatic</i>	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Anne Mary</i>	—	Rackham,	"
<i>Bombay Castle</i>	—	Baxter,	"
<i>Beckinghamshire</i>	1463	McGregor,	"
<i>Bolton</i>	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.
<i>Black Nymph</i>	—	Hall	"
<i>Buenahalus</i>	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i>	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Columbine</i>	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
<i>Cowasj Family</i>	—	Durham,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Coringa Packet</i>	—	Chilcot,	"
<i>Chanticleer</i>	—	Grange,	"
<i>Cadet</i>	—	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Cadique</i>	—	Man,	C. Fearon.
<i>Camaieu</i>	398	Clucos,	Jamieson How & Co.
<i>Charles Forbes</i>	990	Wills, [re]	Jardine Matheson & Co
<i>Charlotte</i>	—	Liebschwan	"
<i>Dryngan</i>	—	Johnson,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Devonport</i>	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
<i>David Clarke</i>	—	Mills,	"
<i>Diadem</i>	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Eltora</i>	—	Turnbull,	"
<i>Ellen</i>	—	Bewer,	Dent and Co.
<i>Emma Euxenia</i>	—	Kettlewell	Reynvaat & Co.
<i>Equestrian</i>	—	Crimoorty,	"
<i>Earl Balcarras</i>	1488	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Edinburgh</i>	1414	Paterson,	"
<i>Frank Cowasjee</i>	—	Edwards,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Form</i>	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
<i>Frances Ann</i>	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
<i>Frances Burs</i>	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Fred. Math</i>	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
<i>Felicity</i>	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
<i>Fort William</i>	—	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ganger</i>	—	Walker,	"
<i>Geo Armstrong</i>	—	Jones,	Macvicar & Co.

*Geminl,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
*Gulbare,	—	Wiltonghby	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	"
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	"
Hongkong,	—	Whettem,	H. Holgate.
Harbinger,	—	Candeish,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Hero,	—	Fowler,	"
*Hygeia,	778	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hope,	—	Cockain,	Macvicar & Co.
*Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	"
*Hindostan,	708	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Hebrides,	—	Milville	"
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isab. Thompson	—	Ketton,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	"
Intrepid,	—	Stewart,	W. Allanson & Co.
John Calvin,	—	Knox,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Moor,	—	Whitcomb	H. Rustomjee,
Juliana	—	Chapman	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Kirkman Finlay	—	Scott,	"
Kestrel,	—	Benvais,	Dent and Co.
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
*Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Maia,	—	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustomjee Co
M. S. Elphinston	—	Lawson,	Dent and Co.
Marian,	—	Brown,	"
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	W. Scott,	Jardine M. & Co.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	"
Matilda,	—	Rowe,	"
Mary C. Webber	—	Harviside	"
Madura,	—	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
Osprey	—	Kirk	Jardine M. and Co.
Orator,	—	Serry,	"
Prince Regent,	298	Barclay,	"
Palestine	—	McLean	Fox Rawson & Co.
Pandora,	—	Cotlany,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Royal Exchange	—	Ruparell,	"
Ruparell,	—	Righy,	A. & D. Fardonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Rosa,	—	"	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Snipe,	—	"	Hughesdon Brothers.
Salopian,	—	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Seria,	—	Stroyan,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Tartar,	—	Lucie,	"
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co
Wm. Sharples,	—	Jones,	Russell and Co.
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durrant jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Wewaff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wm. Hyle,	—	Steward,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	Commodore Kearney.
*Levant,	Faulk,
*Ann MacKim,	Vasiner,
Congress,	Hay,
Probus,	Sumner,
Grafton,	Gardener,
Papher,	Martin,
*Charleston,	Harlow,
Zenobia,	Putnam,
Valparaiso,	Lockwood,
Mazeppa,	186 Prescott,

SPANISH.

Maria,	Cuenlla,	A. Cuenlla.
Ramiro,	Escobar,	L. Marques.
Gitana,	Salado,	J. Salado.

BREMEN.

Margaretha,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
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DANISH.

Danish Oak,	—	Russell & Co.
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HAMBURG.

Esmeralda,	Tollens,	Wetmore & Co.
Hebe,	Both,	A. A. de Mello.

DUTCH.

Jane,	—	Bery,	J. Burd & Co.
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* At Whampoa.

DIED. In the Foreign Hospital, Owen Bol-
 ton, ship "Geminl." Capt. Mardon, seaman on the
 10th October 1842.
 Henry Walker, "Lord Eldon." Capt. Worsell,
 seaman, on the 11th October 1842

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 56.] Macao, Saturday, 22nd October, 1842.

[No. 368.]

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the CONCERT of MADAME DE STORR, which was to have taken place this evening, are informed that, owing to Madame de Storr's indisposition, the first Concert will not take place till Saturday next the 29th October, and the second on Monday night the 7th November.

Macao, 22d October, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN MURRAY in the firms of

PITCAIRN SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

ceased this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER MURRAY & Co. Manila, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to F. H. TIEDEMAN, or REYNVAAN & Co.,—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 5th Oct. 1842

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1842, and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DUGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNCEAN, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.

Macao, August 29, 1842. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Manheim, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. LANGE, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late MR. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1842, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the SHAG INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

W. W. DALE.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine. Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842. **C. V. GILLESPIE.**

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUNN, or to **C. FEARON.**—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "Red Rover" captain ROBERT BOYD, will leave for the above ports positively on the 31st inst., for freight of Treasure only. Apply to **HENRY PYBUS.**

Macao, 10th Oct., 1842.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMIRO," captain A. ESCOBAR, one of the best vessels built in Manila; as she is so well known in China it is presumed no further description is required. Apply to

L. MARQUES.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAMJEE COWASJEE," 950 tons, capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

THE A 1 ship "MADURA," captain MYLNE, will sail for the above Ports on the 15th inst. This vessel has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. CARR Commander, lying in the Typa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE fast sailing British Barque "CORRINGA PACKET," of 235 Tons Burthen, Captain CHILCOT, and is ready to receive cargo. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD,

THE A 1 Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARRIS, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque JANE, Capt. BERG. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BURD, at Hongkong, or B. BARRETTO, Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine, fast, sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. 1. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new British Barque "AGNEDA" A. 1. at Lloyds, W. JEFFREY Commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heekana teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWER; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MOLLADON DUGARJEE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL, on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD, at Hongkong

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALDON," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

(Signed) P. PRO. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small genteel House, consisting of four or five rooms, with Kitchen and servant's offices, in a respectable neighbourhood. Liberal terms will be agreed to, and the premises will be required for three or four months; apply to the EDITOR of THIS PAPER

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—A Spacious House with a Veranda and Terrace in front and a fine Garden near St. Paul's church now occupied by Mr. Brown; will be vacant on the 1st proximo; for particulars apply to

Macao, Oct. 19, 1842.

J. A. DA SILVA.

TO LET.—From the 1st November next, the House now occupied by the Revd. S. R. Brown. Apply to

A. DE MIRANDA.

Macao, 20th November, 1842.

RAFFLE OF A PAINTING,

THE subject of which is taken from a novel of Victor Hugo, "Notre Dame de Paris." Esmeralda is represented in the midst of the people of Paris, in the square of Notre Dame, at the moment when, dancing with her goat, she perceives at the balcony of a house, Capt. Phoebus who sometime before had saved her life, and whom she has not since seen.

The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XI; and the costume of that period has been furnished to Madame de Storr, who has composed this picture, from the Royal Library in Paris.

This raffle is to consist of 50 tickets to be drawn on the 5th November next at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the ticketholders, in the house at present occupied by Mr. and Mrs. de Storr, in the Rua Formosa, and the picture to be the prize of the last number drawn.

The price of one ticket is three dollars, and each will be signed by Mr. de Storr and sealed with his seal; and to him application may be made every day between four and five o'clock in the afternoon for inspection of the drawing.

FOR SALE—Bally Rice, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old Rum and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAIN-BLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 34 Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. **JOAO BARRETTO.**

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, HORSES, COWS &c. belonging to H. J. LEIGHTON Esq. Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURRAN, Jr.** Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—On board the "Corring Packet" a portion of best Moonghy RICE, DHOLL, DECCA SOAP. Apply to **F. B. CHILCOT.** Macao, 23d September, 1842.

FOR SALE—MANILA SEGARS 4s., and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to **P. DE LAS HERAS.** Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 26th August, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in bottle and HIDS, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do., CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner.

ANTO, NOGUEIRA MENDES

FOR SALE—A RIFLE and a few pairs of wooden and four abrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.** Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of the undersigned Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PIRX GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Payence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cat Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Manipatum SNUF in quart bottle, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hids. SELTZER WATER new. OILMAN'S STORES late imports. BEER in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—CHALEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases. MANILA SEGARS, 4s superior. COGNAC BRANDY. SELTZER WATER and HOCK. HAMBURG PORK and BEER. RUSSIAN DUCK and CANVAS. Apply to **JOAO BARRETTO.** Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KEIRS & Co.** apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior BASS' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 26th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. **E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA**, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

LOTTERY.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's. FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS, AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY, OF 1843, of all Prizes:

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c., it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund: only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate: or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843,

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Government and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1/2 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1/4 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1/8 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1/16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1/32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1/64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto.

Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid-postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co's Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Pre-

sidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co's letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co., to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

[As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.]

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be allotted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co., either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this. Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar, ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette,
6th October, 1842.
PROCLAMATION.

CAIRO, chief magistrate of the great English nation's territory of Hongkong, issues his proclamation.
It appears that recently a great many night robberies have been committed, and this proclamation is now issued for the information of all the people. Hereafter, all Chinese, besides the usual watchmen, are forbidden to walk the streets after eleven o'clock at night, and whosoever shall violate this prohibition shall be arrested by the police and brought before the chief magistrate for thorough examination and judgment.
Let each tremblingly obey. A special proclamation.
Taoukwang, 22d year, 9th moon, 1st day 4th Oct. 1840.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Doubtless it will be no less gratifying to your readers than it was to those of your worthy contemporary in their delight at the Blenheim Regatta to find that the new settlement at Hongkong is not behind them in their endeavours to create sport and afford amusement. On Wednesday last this beautiful bay was enlivened by that noble ship, the Fort William, being decorated with a crowd of flags from her trucks to the water's edge, and at 3 o'clock the rendezvous flag was hoisted and the loud boom of a 32 pounder was heard to roar along the silent waters and distant valleys of this truly beautiful island, as a signal for the boats to assemble alongside and prepare for starting for the following races.

1st Race 4 oar'd Gigs. 1st prize 16 s 2d do 5 s.	
General Wood's	Black Doll
do.	Fancy
Mary Ann's	Flirt
Ariel's	Peri
Shah Allum's	True Blue
John O'Gaunt's	Fly

Never did fillices for the "oacks" appear at the starting post with less determination to keep their heads the right way, than the above named competitors. The Flirt kept up her ticklish character by coquetting with every boat she came near till at last "off" was given by the umpire, and the Peri took the lead, the others being jammed in a general foul, they however soon got clear and away went the "flies with their merry werry hums," determined to do their best to make up their lost distance, and though they gained considerably, yet they would have done better had they had "some of that ere rich beef and gravy." The Peri kept her advantage to the last, and won by a length. The Flirt an excellent second and the rest well up.

2d Race 6 a 12 oar'd Cutters. 1st prize 18 s 2d do 8 s.	
Fort William's	Amy
General Wood's	Compensation
Bombay Castle's	The Widow

A small entry for this race, few liking to enter the lists against the well known winning ways of the widow, who, being accustomed to the thing, made no difficulty in going off, and displacing, with calm composure, the resistance offered to her beautiful bow, reminded us strongly of the gentle murmurings of a mountain stream winding its way through some favoured vale; when within a short distance of the rounding vessel, the race between the Ladies became highly interesting, each struggling hard for the superiority, when one of the Widow's oars caught a crab, lost his balance, and was heard to sing (out) with considerable pathos, "All is lost now." The beautiful Amy here shot ahead winning easy, and proving herself the truly *Amiable*. The Widow tried hard to recover her accident, but was obliged to yield the palm for the 2d prize to the Compensation.

3d Race 14 a 18 oar'd Cutters. 1st prize 20 s 2d do 10 s.	
Fort William	Pretty Jane
Shah Allum's	Little William
H. C. S. Ackbar's	Smoke

At starting "My Pretty Jane" had the call, having been successful in many previous matches, but Smoke no sooner got his steam up than he walked away from her like smoke, and left her to receive the attention of "little Billy," who though his "outward appearance was not much in his favor," pulled away from her like "Blazes," and called upon the umpire to pay him (17) s for being second.

4th Race Bona fide Jolly boats. 1st prize 8 s 2d do 4 s.	
Fort William's	Mustard Pot
Shah Allum's	Pepper Box
Bombay Castle's	Bona fide

This was a bona fide jolly race though not by a Bona fide won. The two members of the crust stand were disputing every inch of the way for about two thirds of the distance, when the Mustard Pot, who had been com-

ing it rather strong among the sandwiches, challenged the Pepper Box for a race; here a severe struggle took place, when the midshipmities of the Pepper Box fouled the Mustard Pot, but clearing themselves soon, and having a greater number of oars, won the race. The *Ricwallahs* second; closely followed by the Bona fide.

5th Race a purse for 4 oar'd Gigs, 1st prize 8 16. 2d do 8 5.

General Wood's	Black Doll.
do.	Anonyma.
Mary Ann's	Flirt.
Ariel's	Peri.

These boats are the same that started in the first race, but different crews, four of the Smokers being put into the Anonyma, and the Flies into the Peri. Nothing could stand against steam, and the Anonyma won easy. The Flirt, second.

Thus ended the sports of the day: too much credit and praise cannot be given to captain Thornhill for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of umpire, and to captain Geo. Hogg, for the kind and hospitable reception we met with on board the Fort William.

I am, sir, your humble servant.

SPECTATOR.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 13th Oct.

We are glad to report that Lieut. Hamilton is decidedly convalescent, can sit up a part of the day, and is considered out of danger. He received eight wounds, and his escape from death has been a most providential one. He declares that both of the pistols which he fired took effect, he was within only a few steps of the men when he discharged them, a robber fell at each discharge, and he saw them carried off by their accomplices. He feels the same certainty about one being also killed by his writer.

Some threatened attempts, but no actual robberies have been committed since the affair with Lt. Hamilton. The Police, who have been very active both day and night within the past week have succeeded in capturing quite a number of suspicious personages who turn out to be, some real Pirates, and others equally genuine land robbers.

The sentence of cutting off the tails of robbers we find has had a most salutary effect, and of such a loss the Chinese of all classes stand in dreadful awe. It has been said that many hundreds of the more respectable people of the settlement threaten to leave if the sentence of cutting off tails be not abolished—we say let them leave, we sincerely hope it may not be abolished. Men of conscious integrity can live any where above the fear of civil prosecution.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22nd Oct., 1842.

We have no news whatever from the North, not even that the whole of the first six millions has as yet been paid. Every one connected with mercantile affairs is most anxiously looking for the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger, who will have to arrange with the Canton authorities the manner in which trade there is to be carried on in future, and until this is done it is not probable that many British merchants will be found to enter on the large mercantile transactions usual to the season, particularly as it is to be hoped that the tonnage dues, and export duties on teas will be considerably reduced, and business will naturally bear a stand until those very material points are agreed on. As it is, we learn that the market for all sorts of imports is extremely inactive, and although some of this season's teas have arrived, we have not heard that any transactions have taken place; partly owing to reasons above mentioned, and partly because under present circumstances, when a fall in the English market must be expected, prices here ought to be lowered in proportion, to which the Chinese dealers will not yet agree.

We understand that an Arab trader has brought news to Batavia from some place on the east coast of Borneo that he there found the Dutch Barge *Elizabeth*, which sailed from Singapore on the 5th November 1840, bound for China, and which, not having since been heard of, was supposed to have foundered in the same gale during which the French Frigate *la Magicienne* was wrecked. Our information is very scanty, but probably the vessel sustained some injury, or was dismasted, and driven helpless upon the inhospitable shore of Borneo, where she was by the natives hid in a creek and plundered of everything she contained. We learn that the Nakodah who brings this intelligence,

states that he conversed with the master of the vessel Captain Lindstedt, from whom he learned that himself and the whole crew had been reduced to slavery. It is a most singular circumstance that their fate should, during nearly two years, have remained a secret to the Dutch authorities of Borneo, and proves the watchfulness of their barbarous masters. We are glad to learn that the Government of Batavia was fitting out an expedition for the purpose of rescuing their subjects from slavery, and, we hope, to obtain some satisfaction beyond their mere liberation from the inhabitants of that part of Borneo where the vessel has been found.

We understand a new weekly paper has just made its appearance in Hongkong under the title of "The Free Correspondent." The names of the Editors, we are told, are Messrs Bennett and Ford. Its size is about equal to that of the papers published here in the Portuguese language, and we reserve what we may have to say on its contents to a future opportunity. We have however to repeat our doubts of its being likely to answer in a pecuniary point of view, for, great as the prospects of China are, we should think four weekly papers in Macao and Hongkong will hardly find sufficient patronage to cover the not inconsiderable expenses.

It is with much regret we have to announce the loss of the fine ship *Harmony* Capt. A. D. Smith, bound from Manila to Bombay. The particulars of this disaster our readers will find in the following extract from the protest drawn up at Manila, where the Captain and the greatest part of the crew arrived safely, with the exception of four seamen who were drowned by the upsetting of the jolly boat.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROTEST.

"Capt. Smith and the officers of the Ship *Harmony*, being laden with about 10 000 pecula sugar, 100 cases silk and other merchandise, declare that on the 18th September last they the said appearers set sail on board the said ship from the port of Manila in the Philippine Islands, bound directly to the port of Bombay, and that the said ship in the prosecution of her said voyage on the 23th day of the same month at 1 1/2 p. m. struck on a sunken reef or shoal in the China sea by reckoning in latitude 12 N. and longitude 113, 45 E. not laid down in any Chart, being at the time under double reefed topsails with a very heavy sea and no appearance of shoal water. That the pumps were immediately set a-going whilst the ship kept bearing over the shoal until she got into deep water. On sounding the pumps we found she was gaining about 18 inches water an hour, and at 8 o'clock same afternoon she had seven and a half feet water in the hold, when finding she was fast sinking we abandoned her. The Captain, twenty three mariners and passengers taking to the Long Boat, and the chief mate with five mariners to the Jolly Boat, without being able to save the Log Book, clothes, or any other article, and steered our course for Manila. The wind increasing on the 27th to a gale, we shaped our course for the Island of Luban where we arrived on the 30th of same month, where we remained that and the following day until a Spanish coasting schooner was ready to carry us to Manila, at which place we arrived safely with the exception of four seamen who were lost by the upsetting of the Jolly Boat near the Island of Luban.

"The names of the four seamen drowned are, George Renney, John Allan, Henry Reid and Wm Campbell."

The following letter has been addressed to Capt. A. D. Smith by the passengers of the *Harmony*.

The undersigned, passengers on board the ship *Harmony* in her late voyage from Manila, deem it a duty incumbent on themselves, as well as an act of simple justice to the officers of the vessel, to make the following statements in regard to her loss, and the subsequent preservation of the greater part of Crew. The vessel struck a shoal about half past one p. m. on Sabbath Sept. 25th the wind had been strong, and very baffling all morning, but at the time the ship struck was tolerably steady; her course was westward. We are of opinion that no blame whatever can be attached to the Captain and officers. The loss of the vessel was an accident that could not be expected, for at the time she struck there was no sign whatever of danger. The water had no unusual color, and though at the time, we could see

at least ten miles on every side, there were neither island, rock nor breakers in sight.

The highest praise is due to Capt. Smith for the presence of mind and care he displayed on this trying occasion, and for the arrangements he made to secure the safety of all on board. We are satisfied that more could not have been done, and that it could not have been done in a kinder manner. We embarked in the boats between six and seven o'clock P. M., and after being out four days and five nights the long boat arrived safely at the island of Luban. The jolly boat was unfortunately overturned by a heavy sea, and four men lost. We remained two days at Luban, and arrived at Manila Oct. 3. After leaving the ship our lives were several times in great danger, and we believe that under God their preservation is chiefly due to the skill and care of Capt. Smith. We shall ever feel the warmest gratitude to him for the attention he has shown us on this occasion.

**A. MANIGLIOR,
J. J. GERVERS,
W. M. LOWRIE.**

Manila, 7th October, 1842.

N. B. The dates are not in Manila time.

Owing to her name not been put on our weekly circular asking for shipping intelligence, the *Mary Ellen* from the United States has been hitherto omitted in our shipping list. We are glad to learn that the Rev. Doctor Peter Parker has, after an absence of about three years, returned to resume his useful and philanthropic labors. His return is warmly welcomed by the foreign community, of which he has been many years a much esteemed member, and many sickness-stricken Chinese will have cause to rejoice that their old friend is once more among them.

MANILA.—We give below translation of a decree issued by Ferdinand VII. and of another issued by order of the present Regent, Espartero, neither of which has been published, or acted upon at Manila. It will from these two papers be seen that the policy intended to be acted upon by Ferdinand's government was much more liberal concerning the residence of foreigners in the ultramarine possessions of the Spanish crown, than that of the present so-called liberal Government of the Regent. We know not why publicity has not been given to these documents by the Colonial government, except it be that even the latter is still too favorable to foreigners, of whom the government and Spaniards in the colonial possessions continue to entertain the greatest jealousy.

The following are the documents in question:—
ULTRAMARINE GOVERNMENT.

"The King has been pleased to issue the following decree: D. Fernando VII. by the grace of God and the Spanish constitution, King of Spain, to all whom it may concern—know, that the Cortes have decreed, and we have sanctioned the following.

Art. 1. All foreigners who, in virtue of the law of 28th September 1820, in which they are promised an inviolable asylum for their persons and property in the Spanish territories, are desirous of going to any of the Spanish ultramarine provinces, may do so either from their respective countries or places of residence, in the same manner as they may from thence come to the provinces of this Peninsula.

Art. 2. All foreigners who by virtue of the said law of 28th September, shall go to the Spanish Ultramarine Provinces, shall be admitted by their local authorities, with permission that they may with full liberty and security employ themselves in whatever manner most suitable to them.

Art. 3. All foreigners, already residing in the Ultramarine Provinces, and who may be willing to settle there, will give notice thereof to the Constitutional Municipality of the place they may have chosen. The Municipality, in this case, will inscribe in the census-book of the place, his or their names, and those of his family if he has any, stating whence they come, age, married or not married, and occupation, and from the date of this registration they are to be considered as settlers, and the time reckoned which the constitution requires, to enjoy the rights of a Spaniard, and to enable him to obtain his naturalization.

Art. 4. From the day of any foreigner settling in any place of the Ultramarine Provinces, according to the provisions of the foregoing article, he may, like any other Spaniard, acquire unoccupied land,

or any other in the neighbourhood of the place; he may discover possess, and work mines according to the established laws and decrees, particularly such as those of the Cortes Extraordinary of 4th January, 1813, and of the ordinary Cortes of 8th November, 1820, prescribed to the natives of the soil.

Art. 5. Every Spaniard and foreigner of whatever degree, even before settling on Spanish territory, may either for himself or in partnership of not exceeding three, treat for the establishment of one or more new settlements; for which purpose he is to present his project to the Provincial deputation of the district in which may be situated the land on which he intends to form the new settlement. The Provincial Deputation will then examine the project, and, if according to existing laws of the Indias, or corrected in accordance with them, will approve of it and let it be carried into effect; without prejudice to the information to be given to the Government; which latter, with its own views, will lay it before the Cortes for their ultimate approbation."

**MINISTRY OF MARINE,
COMMERCE, AND ULTRAMARINE.
GOVERNMENT.**

Your Excy: The Regent of this Kingdom being informed through the despatches of the predecessor of Y. E. of the necessity there is for the enactment of fixed rules to determine the circumstances and manner in which permission may be granted to Foreigners to reside in those Islands; and having before him the consultations held on this subject in the Chamber of the Indias of the Supreme tribunal of Justice, has been pleased to resolve:

1. That all foreigners who may be desirous of going there may do so from their former places of residence or from their native country; and in case they intend establishing themselves there, they will address the Governor Captain General, who being by writing informed of their origin, character, business, industry or capital they may bring, and who, judging of the convenience and utility resulting to the country, may give them permission, or refuse it, should he deem it prejudicial on other grounds.

2. That the foreigners who may prefer to address themselves to Her Majesty's Government, do so through this Ministry, sending in the documents to prove their origin, industry, business, or capital with which they intend establishing themselves in those provinces; and that permission be either given or denied according to circumstances and the advantages thereby to be derived by this country and the Metropolis; and it will be easier to obtain this favor by presenting a certificate of good morals signed by the Spanish Consul residing at the place of residence of the applicant, or in case of there being no Consul, then from a house already established and known in those provinces.

3. That foreigners already established, or who may hereafter establish themselves there in the manner aforesaid, may become citizens in the places of their residence, according to the laws; and for this purpose they must solicit the corresponding declaration from the Governor Captain General, who may either concede or withhold permission as he may deem best for national interests. These concessions of citizenship, which must be preceded by obtaining information from the respective municipalities, are ad interim, until confirmed by the Supreme Government; to obtain this the same superior authority will send the necessary information for ultimate decision.

By order of His Highness I communicate this to Y. E. for information and to act accordingly.
May God protect Y. E. many years.

CAMBA.

Madrid, 14th August, 1841.

Such are the laws and orders of the Spanish Government with regard to the establishment of foreigners in Manila; but as before said they have never been published, or in any way made known, and are completely a dead letter.

Another subject with regard to Manila and the British merchants residing there, and of which we have heard as prejudicial to their interest, is the want of a British Consul, while many of the other nations trading there have consuls; for instance, the French, Americans, Belgians, Danes, and Swedes, and yet the commerce of all these together does not exceed in value that of the English. It is much to be wished that the home government would soon supply this want, and as so many Consuls are now about being appointed for China, also send one to

Manila. We respectfully beg to draw the attention of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger to this subject. As present we believe, whenever there is any business to be transacted, such as is generally the province of a Consul, the Philippine Government are obliged to address themselves to one or other of the British merchants there, as our readers will have observed some numbers back in our paper, and though the merchants may be willing to do all in their power to supply the want of a Consul, it occupies their time which may be, to them, more profitably employed. A Consul would also be very useful at Manila for bringing under the consideration of the government, the unequal manner in which the duties press upon trade, for although nominally only 9 or 14 per Cent are levied, the goods imported are in many instances valued at double and even five times their real value, so that the duty in fact amounts to from 20 to 70 per Cent.

From the Canton Register, 18th Oct.
TRANSLATION.

"A letter from Neukoen, the governor of the two Kwang provinces, dated 6th moon, 20th day (July 27th), conveyed by the deputed officers, *Chia and Lin—Shoupe*—or majors—to *Chinkang*, to be delivered to the English nation's public ambassador; concerning titles and strife, which are occasioned from our being separated, and not knowing and misunderstanding each other, I write purposely, with perfect sincerity, a peremptory proclamation, by which we may understand the principles of reason and our true and sincere feelings and intentions.

It is generally known, that men, being influenced by the elements of heaven and earth, by which they live, it is not necessary to discern, whether the flowery (Chinese) or foreigners are not restrained by the two words—reason and human feelings. On the vast breadth of the four seas, every kingdom has its prince, every nation its (own) people; custom-houses, where goods are inspected; and the boundaries are divided by drawn limits. And neither one nor another—this nor that—are allowed to intrude and usurp—(on what is not their own): this is agreeable to reason.

Although the productions of the central and flowery empire are many and abundant, still it is cut off and separated by a great distance from (other nations—the western world). It also possesses many excellent, rare, and extraordinary commodities; and with some nations there is a trade, with others, none; but in commerce, fair dealing and equity must be observed, in order to connect each other together by good understanding and harmony—so consonant to human feelings and reason.

In our great and pure nation, the sunny and flowery regions are soothed and tranquilized; and we have waved for ages over ten 10,000 le, and (our dominion) extends to Corea, the land of the farthest east; your honourable country is situated in the ocean, on the limits of the extreme west; and the distance between us is immense.

The emperors of our dynasty have always equally regarded natives and strangers, (English), and we have been united by a friendly commercial intercourse for two hundred years.

Now the high and supreme ruler—the emperor—is thoroughly learned in all civil and military matters, and the management of all affairs; he reverently respects, like his ancestors, the laws of heaven; how, then, at this time are our old relations so evidently changed—so as to be the cause of a national quarrel? it arose, most assuredly, from the spreading opium poison. Opium is neither pulse nor grain, and yet multitudes of our flowery subjects eat (smoke) it, wasting their property, and destroying their lives; and the calamities arising therefrom are numberable! now is it possible for us to refrain from forbidding our people to use it?

But men are born, like good grain and noxious weeds, some good and some bad. Our bad subjects—the *tares*—buy and use the opium, and your honourable country has had people who traffic in and sell the opium. In the beginning, your honourable country did not force the sales nor the consumption, and the prohibition of opium and of trade, in the beginning, was not the original intention of the cherishing kindness of the emperor toward foreigners—(i. e.—formerly the prohibitions were lax, loosely observed—not strictly enforced; and the cause of national quarrel has arisen from their strict enforcement, and the destruction of the opium). If it is not so, at the time when your honourable nation's former public envoy went to *Tientien*, to state his defence and represent his complaints, how, when, immediately the imperial will was sent down, did he repair to Canton, and there await the examination and management (of the matter); and further, before *Tinghsue* had been received back, orders were given to the army guarding the coasts, not to open their fire on the English ships; thus, our emperor's virtue is produced by heavenly joys:

Tros Tyrinusque nullo mihi discrimine agitur—the people of your honourable nation have all seen and heard of this (truth).

When they arrived at Canton, to examine into and

manage the origin and end (the dispute), I had not arrived in the provinces of Fukien and Canton, and was unable, therefore, to become fully acquainted with the matter; and from then until now the affairs of Chekeang have been the subject of discussion. Since we lost *Chia-hae* and *Ningpo*, in the 3d moon of this year, the emperor has conferred on *Elepo*, the rank of *Chungtang*—a principal minister of state, and the button of the 4th rank (light blue); and also ordered him to receive the seals of an acting-adjutant general of the district of *Tsopoo*. Try and think, that if the *Chungtang*, *Elepo*, committed an offence in being too timid, that he is now quickly promoted to high official employment. When I was a small, inferior officer, I was unable to look and intimately understand (the emperor's intentions,—mind); but such intentions must have dwelt in the non-fishing and protecting heart of the emperor (i. e. the taking care and promotion of *Elepo* and *Neuchek*.)

From the 4th moon until now,—the soldiers of your honourable nation have entered the district of *Tsopoo*, ruined our city of *Woosung*, and killed our commander in-chief; and you have also attacked and taken by storm, the city of *Chinkeng*; and when the people of the province of *Keangsoo* heard of it, what else could they do than assemble their lusty youths to protect their families, while it was my duty to guard the frontiers, to face difficulties and firmly maintain (*Nanking*), devoting myself to death as a return for my country's favours.

When the *Chekeen*—magistrate of *E-ching* district, had seen the proclamation, he copied and sent it to me. The contents of the honourable ambassador's and great minister's pasted-up proclamation announce an application for justice, and from which, when read, and fully understood, the mutual purposes and sentiments of the two nations will be known. In the beginning, there was not any cause of interruption to our good understanding; but from appearances and circumstances, the more we repel each other, the more distant we recede from each other; a state of decided, uncompromising hostility will be the consequence. If there is any real cause of complaint against China, with reference to human feelings and reason, if there is the least incongruity, there is no hindrance that you should not substantiate the facts, and make a true statement, when the right or the wrong will be evident; or, perhaps, it would be better that the noble ambassador should draw up a statement, and send it, through me, to the emperor; or clearly narrate and explain all the circumstances to me, in a public statement, and I will report them in a despatch to the emperor: both ways are feasible—you may please yourself; and when we mutually understand each other's minds, all petty, trifling differences and causes of dislike will be at an end; and then affairs can be perfected, and mutual friendship will long last: if not, then must the troops again join in strife, and the business of each day will be battles. Although our central nation has enjoyed peace for a long time; and we are not prepared for attacking and fighting, which has led to this frequent cruel treatment of, and tyrannising over the people, yet you also must have lost many of the officers and soldiers of your honourable country; and what man has neither father, mother, wife, nor son, who are distant from this country several tens of thousands of leagues, carrying on this strife which will cause the generation of enemies, and perfection of hatred and calamities: and when will an end be (to this state of things), which must be considered as highly offensive to the supreme heaven's benevolence—which loves that men should live (and not die fighting):

"And should I not spare Nineveh, that great city wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle?"

Heaven detests the self-sufficient and audacious, but heaps blessings on the obedient and humble. Those who rebel against human feelings, providence protects them not. Our central nation has, for successive ages, guarded against arrogance and self-sufficiency, and we have held fast by humility, through good report and bad report, for profit or loss, for good or for evil, waiting upon the will of heaven. Your honourable country has the most profound reverence for providence, and the greatest respect for truth. I have now offered my most private thoughts before heaven, and they are evident as seen in a mirror. As we are both inclined to be friends, and to put away hatred; cease from war, and give repose to the people; and from the present to hereafter, your honourable nation will enjoy profit inextinguishable.

To establish his merit, by exertions of zeal ability and fidelity, with his native country, is the task of the honourable public ambassador, will he not, then, act a great and splendid part; illustrious and eminent (as he is!)—If the two armies again join battle, there will be killed and wounded on both sides. Each party should be faithful to their sovereign; and there are not sufficient causes of anger.—Further, China did not first put her army in motion; but because your honourable country attacked us, we were obliged to defend ourselves.

Your honourable country's troops coming from afar, you must necessarily be involved in great expense; and the necessary expenditure for the defence of our central empire, will be fivefold. I am a civil officer, unaccustomed to military affairs. I look up, with humble gra-

titude, to the emperor, who has appointed me to the important duty of guarding the (maritime) boundaries; and I dare not but exert my utmost strength both of body and mind, to return a recompense for the favour of my prince. And seeing the people fleeing from their habitations, and native banditti everywhere plundering, my head sickens and my heart is deeply pained. I consider that all my life, I have not done the least praiseworthy action; but I am true and guileless; and I can swear before the sky and its sun, and announce it to the demons and gods, that I am perfectly sincere in these sentiments. I have written and ordered to be delivered to the public ambassador by the two *Showpet*, and I beg that he will adjust all matters, according to heavenly principles and human feelings: with speed decide on his great measures; choose that which is good, and follow it out—(manage the affairs as you like, concluding that you manage for the best). If I have uttered one insincere word, may I be punished both by gods and men."

This is a letter between equals—*Choua hway*—despatches passing between the governors, lieut. governors, and tartar generals, are so called.—By J. S. Ed. C. R.

**H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
IN THE YANG-TSE-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINHAE, &c.**

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B. Commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

- " Blonde, 42, capt. T. Bouchier, C. B.
- " Thalia, 44, " Hope
- " Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
- " North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
- " Herald, 26, " J. Nias, C. B.
- " Dido, 20, " the honble H. Keppell.
- " Pelican, 18, comr. Justice.
- " Modeste, 18, " Watson.
- " Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
- " Columbine, 16, " Morshed.
- " Childers, 16, " Halsted.
- " Wanderer, 16, " Seymour.
- " Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
- " Algerine, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
- " Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.
- " Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

- " Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
- " Plover, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

- " Belleisle, capt. Kingcombe.
- " Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
- " Sapphire, " Cole.
- " Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
- " Rattlesnake,
- " Alligator,

STEAMERS.

- H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
- " Memnon, comr. Powell.
- " Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
- " Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
- " Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
- " Medusa, " Hewett, I. N.
- " Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
- " Proserpine, comr. Hough, R. N.
- H.M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.
- " Driver, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.

- " Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
- " Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

- " Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B.
- " Blenheim, 74, capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.
- " Wolverine, 16, " Johnson.
- " Cruiser, 16, " Pearce.
- " Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
- H.C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Ross.
- " Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

October, ARRIVED

- 5, (Du.) Jane, Bery, Singapore.
- 10, (B.) Burman, Cleland, do.
- 10, " Himalaya, Burn, Madras.
- 11, " Colonel, Lesk Singapore.
- 13, " Susan, Neathy, Sydney.
- 13, " Mariam, Rouse, Calcutta & Singapore.
- 15, (A.) Lowell, Pierce, Chusan.

- 17, (B.) Lady of St. Kilda, Lawrence, Melbourne.
- 18, " Diana, Davidson, Manila.
- 18, " Fortitude, Bombay.
- 18, " Chelydra, do.
- 19, " Malacca, Shettler, Calcutta.
- 19, " Ann Jockelis, Wightman, do.

October, SAILED

- 16, (B.) Wm. Sharples, Jones, Bombay.
- 18, " Isab. Thompson, Kitton, do.
- 20, " Pandora, Cothay, Manila.
- 20, " Salopian, Bell, Singapore.
- 21, " M. S. Elphinstone, Lawson, Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH

- For London—Helen Steward.
- For Singapore—Coringa Packet, Intrepid, Madura, Maia.
- For Sing. & Cal.—Hero, Rob Roy on the 31st.
- For Manila—Gutana 24th instant.
- For Bombay.—David Clarke to be despatched on the 22nd.

VESSELS EXPECTED

- From England,—Julia, Devon, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Adelaide, Athenaeum, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, Willo' the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Alex. Baring, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Catherine.
- From Bombay,—Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodma, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Victoria, Wm. Abrahams, Midlothian, Lema, Belvidere, Quintin Leith, English.
- From Calcutta,—Dido, Clowen, Victory, Bengal Packet, Eliza, Maulmain, Elizabeth Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine, Popsy.
- From Singapore,—Waterloo, Oneida.

LATEST DATES,

- ENGLAND, 6th July.
- UNITED STATES, June 22.
- CALCUTTA, 1st Sept.
- BOMBAY, 24th August.
- JAVA, 27th August.
- SINGAPORE, 20th Sept.
- MANILA, 7th Oct.
- AMOY.
- CHUSAN, 6th Oct.
- NANKING, 15th Sept.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Ariel	—	Burt	Dent and Co.
Arethusa,	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
Agnes,	512	Jeffrey,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Abbottson,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Algerine,	—	Hill,	"
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Asiatic,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann Jockelis,	—	Wightman	"
Anne Mary,	—	Rackham,	"
Bombay Castle	—	Baxter,	"
Bekghamshire	1468	McGregor	"
Bolton,	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.
Black Nymph	—	Hall	"
*Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Burman,	—	Cleland,	"
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Cowasj, Family	—	Durham,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Coringa Packet	—	Chilcot,	"
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	"
Cadet,	—	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.
Colonist,	—	Lesk,	"
Cacique,	—	Man,	C. Fearon.
Gamsien,	398	Clucos,	Jamieson How & Co.
Chelydra,	—	"	Dent and Co.
*Charles Forbes	990	Wills, [ger	Jardine Matheson & Co
Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	"
Drongan,	—	Johnson,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Diana,	—	Davidson	"
*Devonport,	—	Broadfoot	Turner and Co.
David Clarke,	—	Mills,	"
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	"
Ellen,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
Emma Eugenia	—	Kettlewell	Reynvaan & Co.
Equestrian,	—	Cromotory,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarra,	1488	Baker,	"
Edinburgh,	1474	Paterson,	"
Fram. Cowasjee	—	Edwards,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co

SUPPLEMENT.

Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frances Ann,	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
• Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
• Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Felicity,	—	McDonald,	Dirom and Co.
Fortitude,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee Co
Fort William,	—	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ganges,	—	Walker,	—
Geo Armstrong	—	Jones,	Macvicar & Co.
• Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
• Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
• Grecian,	—	Watt,	—
• Gulnare,	—	Wilonghby,	Dirom and Co.
• Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	—
Hersey,	—	Easterly,	—
Hongkong,	—	Whettem,	H. Holgate.
Harbinger,	—	Candeish,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Hero,	—	Fowler,	—
• Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hymalaya,	—	Burn,	—
Hope,	—	Cockain,	Macvicar & Co.
• Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	—
• Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co
• Hebrides,	—	McIlville	—
• Hsa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Island Queen,	—	Balls,	—
• Intrepid,	—	Stewart,	W. Allanson & Co.
John Calvin,	—	Knox,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Moor,	—	Whitcomb,	H. Rustonjee,
Juliana,	—	Chapman,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Burd and Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Kirkman Finlay	—	Scott,	—
Kestrel,	—	Beauvais,	Dent and Co.
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
• Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
• Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Lady St Kilda,	—	Lawrence,	—
Maia,	—	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustonjee Co
Marian,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
Matilda,	—	Rowe,	—
Mary C. Webber	—	Heavyside	—
Malacca,	—	Shettler,	—
Mariam,	—	Rouse,	—
Madura,	—	Milne,	Macvicar & Co.
• Osprey,	—	Kirk,	Jardine M. and Co.
• Orator,	—	Serry,	—
Prince Regent,	298	Barclay,	—
Palestine	—	McLean	Fox Rawson & Co.
• Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Royal Exchange	—	—	—
Red Rover,	—	Wright,	—
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
• St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rustonjee.
Snipe,	—	—	Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Fox Rawson & Co.
• Syria,	—	Stroyan,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Tartar,	—	Luce,	—
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co.
• Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
• Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wm. Hyde,	—	Steward,	—

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	—	Commodore Kearney.
• Levant,	—	Faulk,
• Ann MacKim,	—	Vasmer,
Congress,	—	Hay,
Probus,	—	Sumner,
Grafton,	—	Gardener,
Panther,	—	Martin,
• Charleston,	—	Harlow,
Zenobia,	—	Putnam,
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood
Matappa,	186	Prescott,
Lowell,	—	Peirce,
Mary Ellen,	—	—

SPANISH.

Maria,	—	Cucullu,
Ramiro,	—	Escobar,
Gitana,	—	Salado,

BREMEN.

Margaretha,	—	Jardine M. & Co.
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DANISH.

Danish Oak,	—	Paulsen,
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HAMBURG.

Esmeralda	—	Tollens
Hebe,	—	Both,
Jane,	—	Dutch.
	—	Bery,

• At Whampoa.

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CONCERT OF MADAME DE STORR.

THIS evening at half past eight, a vocal and instrumental concert in the house of Mr Lourenço Marques, who has had the kindness to lend his saloon for that purpose. There having been no time to send out all the tickets, the subscribers that may not have received theirs, are requested to send for them to M. de Storr, Rua Formosa, who has still a few tickets to dispose of. Macao 29th October 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

The 1st of November, 1842.

JOHN SMITH, has the pleasure to acquaint the public that he will sell by Public Auction, in his auction room, positively to the highest bidder, an invoice of fresh Stationery, WOOLLEN SHAWLS, QUILTS, MULL and WOOLLEN MUSLINS, Bird Shot, Religious PRINTS; BUTTER, handsome Toilet GLASSES, Table CUTLERY, Gilt Jewellery, Inkstand, &c., at the same time will be put up for sale, the Wearing Apparel and Effects of the late Mr. CLARENCE RHIND. The sale will commence precisely at half past 10 o'clock. Macao, 27th October, 1842.

NO ICE.—On Wednesday the 2nd November, JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, (in the godowns of J. P. SINGH, Esq., Praya Menduco) a quantity of DAMAGED, BOMBAY COTTON, ex "Kirkman Finlay"; and a few casks of UN-SOUND BEER. Macao, 27th October, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the holder at Alexandria, Malta and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the Office of REMINGTON & Co. Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN MURRAY in the firm of

PITCAIRN SYME & Co. at Batavia,

SYME & Co. at Singapore.

and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

ceased this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, McKINCKY & Co.

KER MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to F. H. TIEDEMAN, or REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our House ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co. STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNGOON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842. Macao, August 29, 1842. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATTERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. P. LANGER, master builder, lately arrived from Calcutta, is about establishing himself in his business at Hongkong, and begs to inform the Public that he is desirous of taking charge of the superintendence of such buildings as are now erecting, or furnishing plans and superintending the building of others to be erected there. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of his services are requested to apply to him at HONGKONG.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Mulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a Partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co. China, 8th Aug. 1842. INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrégarnes des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lightage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON.—Macao

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" Captain GRANGE, 250 tons O.M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyne and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE first class ship "KIRKMAN FINLAY," Captain SCOTT, 439 tons register, now lying in the Roads and ready to receive cargo. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 27th October, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE bark "BLACK NYMPH," Capt. HALL, 300 tons register, will have early despatch, for freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE "Ron Roy" Captain ROBERT BOYD, will leave for the above ports positively on the 31st inst., for freight of Treasure only. Apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, 10th Oct., 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE new British Barque "AGNEDA" A. I. at Lloyds, W. JEFFRAY commander and of 512 Tons burthen is ready to receive Cargo, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel was built under particular inspection of the very best Heckma teak timber, superiorly fastened, coppered to 20 inches on the bends, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, Captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLERHOFF DUNJAREE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE tank built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD, at Hongkong

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT TO MANILA.



THE new fast sailing Spanish Brig "RAMIRO," Captain A. ESCOBAR, one of the best vessels built in Manila; and she is so well known in China it is presumed no further description is required. Apply to

Macao 30th September 1842.

L. MARQUES.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAMJEE COWASJEE," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD



THE fast sailing British Barque "CORRINGA PACKET," of 236 Tons Burthen, Captain CHILCOT, and is ready to receive cargo. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. CAAS Commander, lying in the Tyne. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD,



THE A I Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARRIS, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Dutch Barque JANE, Capt. BERG. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BURD, at Hongkong, or B BARRETTO, Macao.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—A Spacious House with a Veranda and Terrace in front and a fine Garden near St. Paul's church now occupied by Mr. Brown; will be vacant on the 1st proximo; for particulars apply to J. A. DA SILVA.

Macao, Oct. 19, 1842.

RAFFLE OF A PAINTING,

THE subject of which is taken from a novel of Victor Hugo, "Notre Dame de Paris." Esmeralda is represented in the midst of the people of Paris, in the square of Notre Dame, at the moment when, dancing with her goat, she perceives at the balcony of a house, Capt. Phoebus who sometime before had saved her life, and whom she has not since seen.

The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XI., and the costume of that period has been furnished to Madame de Storr, who has composed this picture, from the Royal Library in Paris.

This raffle is to consist of 50 tickets to be drawn on the 5th November next at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the ticketholders, in the house at present occupied by Mr. and Mrs. de Storr, in the Rua Formosa, and the picture to be the prize of the last number drawn.

The price of one ticket is three dollars, and each will be signed by Mr. de Storr and sealed with his seal; and to him application may be made every day between four and five o'clock in the afternoon for inspection of the painting.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE AND CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.—A PARCEL of fresh CHATEAU MARGANX, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

RAISINS AND PRUNES, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th Oct. 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.—A BATCH of very superior No. III Manila SEGARS, warranted of the first quality, and good in whole and half boxes. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINCABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3a. MANILA CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, Oct. 8, 1842.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, PLATE, PLATED WARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, HORSE, COWS &c. belonging to H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER AND NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "Corringa Packet" a portion of best Moongly RICE, DHOLL, DECCA SOAP. Apply to F. B. CHILCOT.

Macao, 23d September, 1845.

FOR SALE.—MANILA SEGARS 4a., and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th August, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, BOY'S HATS.—Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz.; and NAILS; apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's.

SHERRY in bottle and Hhds, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four abrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to

Macao, Aug. 27, 1842. Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned Gamba Factory, adjoining the Custom house the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new FAVENOR Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES. The best Musilipatam SNUR in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.

CLARET 3 do. do.

SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.

SELTZER WATER new.

GILMANS STORES late imports.

BEEF in tics; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CHATEAU LA ROSE, in 2 dozen cases MANILA SEGARS, 4a superior.

COGNAC BRANDY.

SELTZERWATER and HOCK.

HAMBURG PORK and BEEF.

Russian DUCK and CANVAS.

Apply to JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, 28th October, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine

flavored p. l. French BRANDY in one dozen case, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to

Macao, 26th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's. FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS, AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY.

OF 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c., it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund: only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate: or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with: with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ticket, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless: Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, ... 100 ditto.

Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co.'s Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co's letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

6.—As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

7.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

8.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a price of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

9.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for

THE CANTON PRESS.

each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly. N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. Esop's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING,
Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance, .. \$ 12
For six Months, \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Tea Trade with the United States.

Average exportations since 1807

5 Years.	hs. Black	Ch Green	Total Ch	Population of the U. S.	Importation of Coffee.
from 1807 a 11	19 440	36 680	56 120	In 1810 was 7,239,000	
1812 a 16	23 700	26 450	50 050	" 1820 .. 9,638,000	In 1820 was 21,000,000
1817 a 21	46 340	77 760	124 100	" 1830 .. 12,867,000	" 1830 .. 51,000,000
1822 a 26	38 830	96 420	135 250	" 1840 .. 17,062,000	" 1840 .. 95,000,000
1827 a 31	28 300	6 800	97 180		
1832 a 36	54 460	141 700	196 160		
1837 a 42	40 100	129 600	169 700		

Average annual supply of Tea to the United States at 169,000 Chs.

Disposed of as follows:

Viz Loss by Fire, Wreck, &c. 5,000
Export to Canada and elsewhere 35,000
Consumption in the United States... 129,000 — 169,000 Chs.

Export of Tea to the U. S. from the season just closed 1841 a 42 Ch. 162,563 equal 13 600 000 pounds.
Deduct of Loss and Export..... 40,000 3,200,000 "

Left for consumption..... Ch. 122,563 .. 10,400,000 pounds.

(pound for each person.
Population about 18,000,000 equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a

The supply of Coffee for 1841 a 42 being about 90,0 0 000 of pounds, or equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ pounds for each person.

Note. The more rapid growth of population in the United States being in the western and north western States where Coffee is almost exclusively used, the increase of consumption falls chiefly on the latter article. The new Tariff submitted by the committee of ways and means affixes 2c. per pound on Coffee and a scale of 3 a 20 c. on Teas, or say at 12 c. on $\frac{1}{5}$ of a pound—to 7 c. per head nearly.

The new Scale may be supposed to operate nearly as follows on an Import of 130,000 Ch., a quantity perhaps as large as can be safely sent under re-imposed duties, estimating the consumption at 100 a 110,000 ch, and Export 20 a 30,000 under very low prices in Europe.

Say 3 cent. on 10,000 Ch. Bohea costing average 12 T. is 25 p. Cent
8 Do .. 25,000 .. Soucheong 20 .. 40 .. "
8 Do .. 25,000 .. Cm. Young Hyson 16 .. 50 .. "
10 Do .. 20,000 .. Skin & Twankay 20 .. 50 .. "
15 Do .. 40,000 .. Young Hyson 20 .. 50 .. "
20 Do .. 5,000 .. Cm Gunp. & Impl. 20 .. 100 .. "
20 Do .. 5,000 .. Country do. & do. 35 .. 60 .. "

130,000 Chests.

Comparative Export of Teas for the Season of 1841 and 42.

To the United States.	To Great Britain.
Young Hyson Chs. 85,454 equal 7,690,860 lbs.	.. 1,210,000 lbs. (in the proportion of 6 to 1 nearly
Hyson Skin 18,325 .. 1,209,450 "	.. 328,000 .. " " " 4 .. 1 "
Hyson..... 9,478 .. 635,026 "	.. 1,810,400 .. " " " 1 .. 3 "
Twankay.... 3,141 .. 251,280 "	.. 3,603,555 .. " " " 1 .. 14 "
Gunpowder.. 8 895 .. 8-9,500 "	.. 1,150,000 .. " " " 1 .. 18 "
Imperial.... 6,581 .. 618,614 "	.. 698,000 .. " " " 1 .. 1 "
131,874 .. 11,294,730 Green	.. 8,789,955 .. " " " 3 .. 1 "
Soucheong & Congo 22,107 .. 1,769,560 lbs.	.. 8,789,955 Green.
Pecco. 670 .. 44,890 "	.. 24,500,000 Congo.
Pouchong .. 7,912 .. 530,104 "	.. 3,509,950 Other kinds.
30,689 .. 2,343,554 Black	.. 36,799,905 pounds total English as 28.
Chests 131,874 equal 11,294,730 Green	
.. 30,689 .. 2,343,554 Black	13,638,284 pounds total American.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, of 3rd Oct.

AUGUST MAIL.—The first instalment of the Overland Mail arrived here yesterday by the Columbus, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, but the bulk of the letters &c. are in other vessels which are expected hourly. We give below our monthly letter, which contains a pretty full summary of English News, which however are of no interest or importance. We have added a few extracts from the London Mail, and the latest Mercantile information. We should have made our extracts fuller, and offered some remarks on the Overland News, but we have hurried to press to be enabled to forward our Extra to China and Manila by the Poppy, the letter bags of which close to day at 4 p. m.

Aug. Overland Mail.

A duel was fought on 15th ult. between Capt. Boldero M. P. and the Hon. Craven Berkeley arising out of a letter that had appeared in the Morning Chronicle charging Capt. Boldero with having in a conversation which took place in the Library of the House of Commons said that if any person damned the Queen in his presence he should take no notice of it for he was no eaves dropper. Captain Boldero denied having used such expressions and enquired of Mr Berkeley if he had written the letter, he replied he had not, but that the statement was in substance correct. Capt Boldero then wrote to Mr Alexr. Thompson, Mr Liddell, Mr Botfield and Sir Chas. Douglas who were present at the conversation, who all concurred in stating that the observations were, if any person after dinner should make use of any observation against the Queen, he (Capt. Boldero) should not then notice it, but require an explanation on the following morning. Mr Craven Berkeley refusing to retract his impression, a hostile meeting took place but without any ill effect. Mrs Fox, the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox died at Chertsey on 8th ult. at the advanced

age of 97. By her decease a Pension of £1200 from the Civil List falls in. The Lord Chancellor has been indisposed for a short time, but is now nearly recovered; a report was circulated during his illness that he contemplated resigning the seals before Michaelmas Term, and that Sir William Follett, the present Solicitor General, would succeed to the Woolsack. On 8th ult. in the Court of Common Council of London Mr King postponed his motion for a grant of £500 out of the City's cash in aid of the fund for granting relief to the Families of those who have suffered in Afghanistan until the arrival of more information. An application has been made to the Board of Trade by a House at Liverpool for leave to import Foreign Sugar duty free for Agricultural purposes and for fattening cattle. The Board considering that it would afford the opportunity for an illicit trade to a large extent have very wisely declined to accede to the proposition. The contract for supplying the carriages for conveying the Passengers across the Egyptian Desert

has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, Her Majesty's Coach maker at Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus to carry four inside and two out. They will be of very light construction for the purpose of passing easily over the Sandy Desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses which will run 75 miles stages. Forty carriages must be ready by 1st Sept. next. The *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. Wyvell is under orders for China; she will touch at Mauritius to convey the new Governor Sir Wm. Gomm. A new iron steam Frigate called the *Gundeloupe* has been built for the East India Company's Navy and will sail shortly, she is commanded by Commander Charlewood, R. N.

FRANCE.—This country has been again thrown into a state of distress and excitement by the sudden and afflicting death of the Duke of Orleans the King's eldest son and Heir Apparent of the Throne: The Royal Duke was returning from Neuilly to Paris on 18th ult. in an open carriage drawn by a pair of horses and when near Porte-Maillet the horses took fright from some unexplained cause and started off at a rapid pace the Prince stood up in the carriage to see what occasioned the increased speed, and it is supposed must have been suddenly jerked out, he fell upon his head and was taken up in an insensible state from which he never rallied altho' he was immediately removed to the House of a doctor contiguous, and the most prompt and able medical assistance procured, he breathed his last about 3 hours after the accident. The King and Queen left Neuilly a short time after the Duke and met the express which had been despatched to apprise them of the melancholy circumstance. Their Majesties were speedily with the royal sufferer and remained until his decease, when the King ordered the Royal body to be conveyed to Neuilly and himself and the Queen accompanied it. From a surgical examination of the head it appeared that there was a fracture on the posterior part of the skull extending from one ear to the other and ascending from the frontal bone which was almost entirely severed from the head. The surgeons were therefore of opinion that the head of the Prince had sustained all the force of the fall, as no other part of his Royal Highness's person was seriously injured. The Duchess of Orleans was on the borders of Belgium when the accident happened, but speedily returned to Paris overwhelmed with grief. A royal ordinance was issued on 14th commanding the Chambers of Peers and Deputies to assemble on 26th instead of 3d inst. as originally appointed, it being necessary to name a Regency immediately as the Duke's eldest son is only 4 years old. On 26th the King, attended by his four surviving sons, and surrounded by his officers of state, opened the session in person, and delivered under very painful emotions a short speech announcing the afflicting event and entreating the Chambers without loss of time to make such an arrangement for continuing the Royal authority in case of his death as would preserve France in peace. It is understood that the Ministers will propose to confer the regency on the Duke de Nemours the King's next son, and to the other Royal Dukes in succession should need require and there is no opposition expected, as Mr. Thiers had been honored with an audience of the King and was believed to have assented to the plan.

The present Ministry do not appear very firm in their seats, the party of M. M. Dufaure and Passy having seceded from them, and it is expected the former will be proposed as a candidate for president of the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to the ministerial candidate. The body of the unfortunate Prince was brought to the church Notre Dame, Paris on 30th and will this day be interred in the Family vault at Dreux, the King attending to assist at the funeral obsequies.

SPAIN. the ministry of Genl. Rotill is stated to be in a very wavering condition and is not expected to continue long, unless with some material reinforcement. Genl. Turbano in Barcelona has been committing several excesses upon the unfortunate inhabitants whom he has singled out as Carlists, several have been put to death, and others have fled to avoid his tyranny.

(From the London Mail Aug. 4.)

The funeral procession for transferring the remains of the late Duke of Orleans from Neuilly to Notre Dame, where they are to lie in state, took place on 30th of July. The troops of the National Guard and of the garrison were all under arms, and

lined the road the whole length of the procession. The clergy, both on foot and in carriages, were far more numerous, and in greater pomp, than at the funeral of Napoleon, the Archbishop of Paris himself was in the procession, whilst many of his clergy were on foot. The heart of the Prince, contained in an urn, covered with crape, was borne in a state mourning coach, with four ecclesiastics. The hearse, or *catafalque*, which followed with the body, drawn by eight horses, was far more ample than that which bore Napoleon's remains. This was of gold. The *catafalque* of the Duke of Orleans was plain, the principal part of which contained the coffin; and this was surmounted by figures and ornamental work in silver. The cords of the pall were borne by six grandees on horseback Marshal Soult, and three other Marshals, bore four of these cords; the Chancellor and another civilian bore the two others. The Prince's charger, a grey, was covered with a black gauze, studded with silver stars. The Princes, the ministers, the deputations of peers and deputies, followed in a long line of mourning coaches; and the demeanour of the public evinced every sympathy for the melancholy fate of the Prince and the grief of his family.

The king of the French opened his new Parliament on the 26th July in person.

On attempting to address the Chamber, the King's grief and agitation were extreme. For some moments he felt unable to proceed. His emotion soon communicated itself to his auditory and changed into sobs the cheers of enthusiasm with which on his entrance the King had been hailed. On uttering the first words his voice faltered, and he burst into tears. During the delivery of the whole speech His Majesty's voice frequently failed him. At every such pause the cheering was renewed and at the close the Chamber for many minutes rang with cries of "Vive le Roy." The speech over his Majesty sat down and remained while the deputies were sworn in. On the King's way back to the Tuileries he was most enthusiastically received by the people. His Majesty seemed much altered by the calamity that had fallen upon him, his family, and the country.

THE SPEECH.

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies.

"Under the grief which oppresses me, deprived of that dearly beloved son whom I considered destined to replace me on the throne, and who was the glory and support of my old age, I have deemed it imperative to hasten the moment of your assembling around me. We have together a great duty to fulfil. When it shall please God to call me to himself, it is necessary that France and the Constitutional Monarchy be secured against being for a moment exposed to any interruption of the Royal authority. You will therefore have to deliberate upon the measures requisite for preventing, during the minority of my beloved grandson, this immense danger.

"The calamity that has befallen does not render me ungrateful to Divine Providence, which still preserves to me my children, worthy of all my tenderness and of the confidence of France

Gentlemen, let us now secure the repose and safety of our country. At a later period I shall call upon you to resume your accustomed labours relative to state affairs."

The law of Regency has been drawn up. It gives the office of Regent to the Duc de Nemours, and in his default to each of his brothers successively. The *garde and tutelle* are given to the Duchess of Orleans. There was at first some idea of setting up the Duchess as sole Regent in opposition to the Duc de Nemours, but this M. Thiers refused to sanction. He had an interview with Louis Philippe on the very day of his arrival from the Vichy waters, which lasted several hours; and, contrary to the expectation of his friends, M. Thiers declared in favour of the regency of the duke, and the guardianship of the Duchess of Orleans, instead of the widowed mother's sole regency. But though the opposition have consented to present no amendment on the Address, nor to go to any division on the regency, they have still resolved to bring forward a motion for overturning the Ministry. M. Guizot is not reluctant to accept the challenge M. Barrot is the Opposition candidate for the Presidency. The Ministry will support Sauzet. The Chamber of Deputies have been occupied in the appointment of Presidents to the bureaux, in which the Conservatives have a decided advantage.

A great quarrel has arisen in the Chamber be-

tween Ministers and their opponents, each accusing the other of having favoured their common enemies the Legitimists, in the elections. The accusation is no doubt true on both sides, and may well be so; for there are hundreds of people who wear the name of Legitimists, and who are anything under the sun. They style themselves Legitimists to get the votes of the peasantry, and afterwards, perhaps, a good bribe from the Government. And, in the mean time, they are sought for and flattered by both parties neither of which fear them, though both are anxious for the small aid they can bring.

Messrs Briggs, Thurburn, and Co.—At a meeting of the creditors on the 21st of July Sir G. Larpent Bart., in the chair, the resolutions of the meeting of the 28th of June; and the circular which had been addressed to the absent creditors forwarding that resolution, were read. The chairman, referring to the details contained in the circular addressed to the creditors stated that the accounts had been made up in more detail, but that there was in substance, no material alteration in the debts and assets of the house, and that the last overpaid mail had brought remittances in bills of lading to the extent of about 10,000l. He also stated that at the date of the latest information from Calcutta, the house of Fergusson, Brothers, and Co., was proceeding in the usual course of business, nor was any pressure to be apprehended beyond what might arise from the stoppage of Briggs, Thurburn and Co., and that if time and facility were afforded by the billholders, a confident expectation was held out by Mr. Dickens, a partner of Fergusson and Co., and by others indirectly connected with that firm, that the house in Calcutta would make provision for the dishonoured bills. He added that Mr. Jenkins proposed to leave this country for Calcutta, by the overland mail of the 1st September and that Mr. Thurburn, Sen., was desirous of proceeding to Egypt, which would relieve the estate from expenses; and further, that since the suspension took place, sufficient assets had been collected to enable the parties to make a payment of twelve and a half per cent on the debts owing by the house. It was moved and resolved unanimously—"That the interests of the creditors would be best consulted by two of the managing partners, Mr. F. W. Collard and Mr. R. Thurburn, Jun., devoting their services to the liquidation of the affairs of the house under the direction of the following inspectors; Sir George Larpent Bart., Thomas Dent, Esq., and John Small, Esq."

That the draft of a deed be prepared forthwith for carrying into effect the preceding resolution, and when so settled, to be presented to the creditors for signature.

"That the partners be authorised to compound debts, and submit to arbitration where necessary, and that the deed contain a release from the creditors as soon as the inspectors consider such release can be given consistently with the interest of the creditors, and in the mean time, the inspectors make such allowance to the partners for their services, as they may deem proper.

"That as soon as the deed is ready for the signature of the creditors, a dividend of twelve and a half per cent, be paid them."

"The accounts due, including bills under 50l. on hand, and held singly at the time the house of Briggs, Thurburn and Co. suspended its payment, being stated not to exceed 1340l. That the partners, with the assent of the inspectors, be authorised to pay the same in full; the amount to be so paid not to exceed 1500l."

The late rise in indigo will, it is expected, benefit this estate from 25,000l. to 30,000l.

Messrs Acraman, Morgan & Co.—A meeting of the creditors of this firm took place under a fiat in bankruptcy on July 15. There are two flats; one against Daniel Wade William, Edward, and Alfred John Acraman, as merchants, and the other against the Messrs Acraman and Morgan, Holroyd, and J. N. Franklin, as steamship builders. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about 300,000l. in addition to those of their several estates. Messrs Miles, Horford, & Co. were elected treasurers, and Messrs Thomas Fyten and Robert Castle, assignees.

LONDON MARKET.

(From London Price Currents, August 4.)

TEA.—The large public sales, announced early in the month for the 13th and 22nd, tended to check

the steady demand by private contract which had been ruling during the whole of the month of June. At these sales 63,000 Packages were offered, of which the Trade bought 29,000. Throughout these sales the Importers evinced much firmness by freely buying in their Teas, and in many instances taxing their Congous at 1d to 2d per lb above the current rates; this gave confidence to the buyers, and a good business has continued to be done since by private contract.

Prices remain very nearly the same as quoted at the third of last month, with the exception of Boheas; the stock of which has increased very much lately, and it being principally of the lower qualities, sales are very difficult, even at a reduction of 2d per lb.

The clearances have been very steady, with a fair demand for exportation. The only arrival during the month has been the "John Bibby," with 8,300 Packages; but as several of the vessels which arrived at the end of June did not land their cargoes until after the 30th, they were not included in the stock, which remains about the same as last month.

	1841	1842
Total imports...	7,389,000 lbs.	22,992,000 lbs.
Deliveries...	19,412,000 lbs.	20,524,000 lbs.†
Stocks.....	26,864,000 lbs.	32,366,000 lbs.
* Of which 2,368,000 were exported.		
† Of which 294,900 do.		

Spices.—*Cassia lignea*, the market was heavy during the early part of the month, and several parcels offered at auction were partly taken in, those which were sold went at a reduction of 2s a 3s per cwt. upon prices previously paid by private contract. During the last few days there has been an improved demand, and several parcels taken in at the late auction have been sold at the bought-in prices. On the 26th, 208 Chests were sold in public sale at an advance of about 3s, fully recovering the decline above mentioned, a few fine picked lots realised 9s a 9s 6d, good middling 8s 9d a 8s 6d.

Camphor, has declined to £ 15 a 14, at which prices only small quantities can be sold.

China Root, £ 2 5s a £ 3 10s per cwt.

Gulanga Root, 12 a 13, per cwt.

Rhubarb, 4s 3d a 8s 6d per lb.

Silk, China, Taslee, 17s a £ 1s 2s 6d per lb.

.. Taysam, none.

Canton, 9s a 15s 6d per lb.

Chin chew, 9s a 18s per lb.

Soy, China, 5s a 5s 6d per gallon.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

From China.—July 16, *Rajah*; 20, H. M. S. *Sulphur*; 21, H. M. S. *Wellesley*; 22, *John Bibby*; 26, *Cordelia*; August, 1, *Louisa*; 2, *Earl Grey*.

DEPARTURES.

For China.—July, 1, *George Wallis*; 7, *Coromandel*; 8, *Liverpool*; 16, *Lady Raffles*; 29, *Gresham*.

KHELAT-I-GHILZIE.

From the *Bombay Times*, 24th August.

From Kandahar direct, our letters with the exception of the unjoined long and interestingly detailed account of the defence of Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie, are of little importance as regards active operations, they do not give us any hint of the actual arrangement, said in the letter above to be about to take place, but the force of their contents would incline us to believe that a retrograde movement by the Bolan pass, is contemplated.

The harvest at Kandahar is being gathered in, but no grain is being collected for the army, and the men are now being fed from the stores in the godown, a certain indication to the sepoys, that they are to return, much to their disappointment, for they continue most anxious to avenge their comrades. A singular circumstance has come to light at the Western capital, which would tend materially to increase the suspicions entertained, that Shah Sojah had a larger share in the proceedings of his subjects than we have hitherto been willing to allow him. It is that the Envoy at the request of the Shah forwarded directions to Kandahar to have the commissariat magazines removed from the citadel: this was remonstrated against, and the reply was that the King required all the accommodation available about the citadel for himself, and that some other places could be found for the Magazine, it might go to Killa Azeem (16 miles off,) but removed it must be.

We now submit to our readers the narrative above alluded to, and at the same time that we are pleased at being chosen as the first to present such a document to our readers, again express our renewed astonishment that so little beyond one bare complimentary notice has recognized the undoubted claims General Nott, and all his force have on the gratitude of the Government of

India. They have, we maintain, done their duty admirably and gallantly, and it behoves the Governor General to remove without delay, the impression now abroad, that wilful neglect is the cause of the silence so long preserved.

"We marched into quarters at Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie in November 1841. Our barracks were excellent, but the fortifications of the place were little more than commenced on, and along some hundred yards of the works there was neither wall and ditch. Directly we got news of the insurrection at Cabool, the sepoys were set to work to strengthen the defences of the post—scarpes, palisades, parapets, and a ditch at the most accessible part of the works were commenced on, and both officers and men continued to work at them until the winter set well in, and the frost rendered the ground so hard, that there was no longer any working it. On the 9th December about fifteen hundred Ghilzies made their appearance, with the intention, as they said, of besieging us. They took up their ground about two and a half miles off, but their warlike efforts were confined to firing a few shots into the place at night, and an attempt made by a party of their horse to cut off some of our men who were cutting bluoottah for fuel, in which they were foiled by the sepoys of the guard. A fall of snow compelled them to decamp after nine days, and the only damage they did us was, to make all the chiefs in our neighbourhood "yaghe." Of all the chiefs whom we had paid and supported, only one man adhered to us, and he a person of no great influence. The winter now set in with severity, and the cold soon became excessive. We had no doors for the barracks, and neither doors nor glass for the windows of our quarters, which were large and lofty rooms some 36 feet long, and our supply of fire would be so obliged to husband, so that we never could keep our rooms warm. You must recollect Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie, its situation is a very exposed one situated in the throat of a funnel—high winds prevail throughout the year, and in winter the lower the temperature sank, the higher blew the north wind. Snow lay for two months on the ground, and the thermometer fell as low as forty degrees below the freezing point. With no doors to the barracks, and only such rough purdalis as grain bags, which were all we could get, you may conceive how much our men suffered; a gale of wind always blowing when the temperature was below zero, and usually, too, blowing most strongly at night. I have never experienced a winter so continuously cold. When we entered the garrison we had provision in flour for the troops, for upwards of six months; but as we got an increase of three hundred men to the post, when Colonel MacLaren's brigade passed us on its return to Cabool, we had many additional mouths to feed, and we knew not how long we might be required to hold the post. We had a quantity of wheat in store, but with the country all round "yaghe" we had not the means of grinding it. We got possession of some millstones, and tried to get up mills, but after getting all the machinery in order, we found that all the water we could command was not sufficient to keep the machinery in motion. We then tried a bullock mill which also failed from our not being able to fabricate the iron work of sufficient solidity, and we should have been utterly nonplussed, had not an officer in the garrison possessed a book on mechanics in which was contained a description of a vertical hand-mill capable of grinding some sixteen maunds daily. This we succeeded in constructing after two months and a half's labour upon mills, and little anxiety as to the result. We were now easy in our minds, for this with some small hand-mills gave us the means of supporting our garrison for some two or three additional months, and we knew our men would fight and hold the post against all the Afghans in the country as long as our provisions lasted. We had occasional communication with Kandahar by means of highly paid cosids, and we thus learned the disastrous fate of our Cabool comrades. The tedium of the winter was excessive, but it passed at last. With the spring our labours on the defences recommenced, and as soon as the weather became mild, the hostile chiefs of the two great Ghilzie tribes in our neighbourhood made their appearance. These gentlemen had spent the winter in a more sheltered locality, and as long as they were not near us, the villagers brought in commodities for sale, but with their appearance, all supplies ceased. On two occasions we were obliged to choppen sheep—the first was a peaceable affair, we secured a whole flock without let or hindrance, but, on the second occasion, we had to fight for them, and had a few men wounded. We had forty-three European Artillery men in the garrison, and it was chiefly for them that the animal food was required. The supply of all their necessaries ran out in winter, and on two different occasions they were for some days on bread and water, yet they never grumbled, worked as well as if they had been highly fed, and bore all their privations with the most admirable good humour. The hostile Ghilzie chiefs at first brought only a few hundred men with them, and took up their quarters at a safe distance of some miles from us; but during all April they were receiving accessions to their force, and with these accessions their boldness increased, until they diminished their distance to less than a mile from the place. As they approached, our range necessarily became more limited, and we had neither Cavalry nor the means of

moving a gun, and the country round Khe-lat-i-Ghilzie is full of ravines, and exceeding favourable to the skulking mode of fighting, which these gentry most approve of. We were latterly, as the investment became more close, obliged to confine ourselves to the narrow space within our defences; these by the continued labour of our men had become very respectable, and such as we deemed, no Affghan without the aid of guns would have attempted. In this however, we were agreeably disappointed. Towards the middle of May the enemy commenced to dig trenches round the place, working at them all night. By the 26th, they had completely surrounded us with them, the nearest being within two hundred and fifty yards of our defence. These were all loopholed, and afforded the enemy perfect cover; they were constructed, too, with some skill as to position, as the advanced trenches were invariably protected by 2 or 3 trenches in their rear, and they were uniformly placed, so as to have the advantage of any natural cover afforded by the ground. From these trenches the hottest fire any of us had ever seen Affghans keep up, was poured upon any one who exposed himself, obviously picked marksmen were selected for the duty, for they fired exceedingly well for Affghans and strangers of from 600 to 700 yards, their long Jezails throw balls with great accuracy. They were so completely sheltered in these trenches that we seldom had an opportunity of firing at them excepting when parties were relieving each other, and then the double barrels and a few of the officers came into play. Such had been the monotony of our previous existence that it was a matter of great amusement firing at these gentry and it was seldom that any fellow got into the newer trenches in daylight without running the gamut of a few double barrels. On the evening of the 20th May the enemy were unusually quiet and so few of them visible that it was a matter of doubt whether the greater number of them had not decamped. A few of them were observed, by means of our telescopes, at a distance of fort practising ascending with scaling ladders, and this was the first intimation we had of their having constructed these articles. Officers and men had for several nights previously, kept at their posts;—there was bright moonlight and the night passed with unusual quietness until towards morning the moon went down. The attention of the Officer on duty was then suddenly arrested by the clatter of horses feet, indicating the close presence of a large body of horse and the word was passed round to get ready. Shortly afterwards the whole Northern face of the works was assailed by dense bodies of the enemy. The morning was so dark that they were within 100 yards before they were observed, though we were on the look out for them and they came on with great boldness, shouting Allah! Allah! They were received with discharges of grape and a hot fire of musketry which must have done heavy execution among these dense masses; still they pressed on, pushing their attack with the greatest vehemence at the north east and north west angles of the works, where the ascent was most easy and the defences apparently most accessible. At the north east angle the defence consisted of a ditch, scarp of some seven or eight feet in height, a slope of some eight feet between the top of the scarp and the parapet, the latter consisting of sand bags. The enemy, by the aid of scaling ladders, crossed the ditch, ascended the scarp and sloping bank, and endeavoured to get over the parapet: here they were resolutely met with the musket and bayonet. Thrice they came boldly on to the assault, planting one of their standards within a yard of the muzzle of one of our guns, and thrice they were driven back; only one man succeeded in getting into the place, and he was shot with his foot on the axle of this gun. Two guns were in position at this part of the works, and the attempts of the enemy to get within the works through their embrasures, and over the parapets on either side, were so determined that the Artillery men, for some minutes were obliged to quit their guns and betake themselves to the musket and bayonet with which they did good service; the sepoys too fought well, one of them was observed by the Artillery men to have won four men. The principal annoyance suffered by the garrison was from showers of heavy stones, there were thrown into the works in great quantity to cover the escaladers, and several of our men were knocked down and smartly bruised by them. During the height of the assault the enemy fired little, they had apparently slung their match-locks and came on sword in hand, but they were met by a fire so deadly and well sustained that they had no chance of success. The Officers of the garrison were all surprised at the boldness and determination of the attack, but we understood afterwards, that trusting to their numbers, and emboldened no doubt by their previous successes at Kabul and Ghaznee, they reckoned so confidently on taking the place that many of their women were waiting in the ravines close at hand to share in the plunder of the Garrison. The assault lasted from twelve minutes to half an hour, and at day break they drew off, carrying away all their wounded and many of their dead. A party of them took refuge behind some rocks at the N. W. angle of the works and just under the barracks, peeping their heads out occasionally; they fired a few shots at us but they fired so seldom that their number were supposed to be few. Two companies of sepoys sallied out to unearth them, and, to the surprise of all, at least 300 men broke cover

and bolted for the neighbouring ravines faster than we ever saw Affghans run before. A heavy fire was poured into them, but they ran so fast, and cover was so close that few of them fell. The greater part of the enemy retired into the ravines into which they had dragged their dead and wounded, and from day light until half past 2 p. m. they were employed in carrying them off. From their trenches on the north face of the works which were filled with men, they kept up a pretty constant fire to cover this process. Had we possessed a few good Cavalry we should have inflicted a heavier loss on them, but they were strong in horse having about 800 in the field, while we had not a mounted man, and so it was judged prudent, as the ground afforded excellent cover for their mode of fighting, to rest satisfied with the thrashing we had given them and to permit them to carry off their wounded without incurring the loss of our own men in moving on to attack them. They left 104 dead bodies at the foot of the defences, and within a few days after the assault, the Political Agent ascertained that the number of killed, and of wounded men who died within a few days after the action, considerably exceeded 400. On the dead bodies were found quantities of our own magazine cartridges, supposed to have been procured at Ghuzni, and which accounted for their unusual expenditure of ammunition. Computed by themselves the lowest number of assailants was stated at 3,500 men, the highest at 7000. On the body of the Nazir of Meer Allum, Chief of the Hotuck tribe of Ghilzies, who fell in the assault, was found the muster roll of his contingent amounting to 2000 and odd men, he furnished about a third part of the force, so that the number of assailants must have been about 6000 men. By sunset on the day of attack not an enemy was visible, and it was a source of honest gratification of the garrison, that we had driven off our enemies and inflicted a heavy loss on them by our own efforts. The garrison consisted of about 900 men, about 500 of whom were actually engaged. When we took possession of the place it consisted of little more than three ranges of barracks for the troops, built on a commanding position. By the assiduous labour of the sepoy and the constant supervision of the Engineer and Officers, it had been converted into a post of such strength as if well defended would have puzzled regular troops unfurnished with guns to take, and did defy Affghans. It must have been a source of honest pride to our excellent commanding Officer to find that when positions of greater strength had submitted, he had not only fortified his own post, but maintained it, and signally defeated the enemy before it.

Troops in quarters in this country have seldom suffered more from the severity of climate and the privation of accustomed necessities than those at Kelat-i-Ghilzie. During the more severe days in winter, the Hindoo Sepoy, did not cook for two days together, and even the Europeans, so bitter was the cold, were glad to keep to their barracks and even to their beds, to keep themselves warm. Our bazar was latterly destitute of every thing excepting the usual Commissariat rations issued from the godown, and for some months, these were served to the Sepoys on a reduced scale. As for the Officers they lagged at their own privations, but they will not soon forget the dreary winter days, their shiverings at mess table, their tiffins on bread and water, and their nights at mess to discuss their scanty fare, to which hunger was an excellent sauce and the only seasoning. Two days after the defeat of the enemy we heard of the advance of Colonel Wymer's brigade to relieve us, which arrived on the 26th of May. We moved into camp, the barracks and defences of Kelat-i-Ghilzie were destroyed, and the 7th of June saw us safe at Kandahar.—*Dalhi Gazette, August 10.*

BENGAL.

WILKINSON'S COMMERCIAL ANNUAL.

(From the Friend of India, August 11.)

After we had made some progress in examining and comparing *Wilkinson's Commercial Annual*, we were favoured with the following Analysis of it from a friend for which we return him our best thanks. We felt no hesitation whatever in substituting his remarks for our own.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA, also, of the tonnage of ships into and out of the port—of the trade with European and other nations—from 1837-38 to 1841-42 both inclusive—by which there appears to be a great increase on the last two years of the above period.

Imports Tonnage.—The import tonnage of Calcutta of British and Foreign ships, including Dhooones, was in the year 1837-38, 163,690, tons (ships 590,) and in 1841-42, 304,977 tons (ships 1001,) being in the latter period an increase in tonnage of 86 per cent.

Exports Tonnage.—The export tonnage for 1837-38, was 172,111 tons (ships 530,) and in 1841-42, 277,816 tons (ships 885,) being an increase in tonnage of 64 per cent.

Of vessels mentioned above from the United Kingdom direct, or via the Cape and Madras, the import tonnage in 1837-38, was 55,132 tons (ships 123). In 1841-42, 111,148 tons (ships 250,) more than double the tonnage and number of ships of the former period, and exceeding the export tonnage from Calcutta for the United Kingdom

Of the vessels cleared out of the port of Calcutta for the United Kingdom direct, or via the Cape and Madras, the tonnage in 1837-38, was 59,285 tons (ships 236,) exhibiting an increase in tonnage of about 75 per cent, and in ships of more than 90 per cent.

Imports General.—The Imports General into Calcutta, in 1837-38 amounted including Treasure, to Co's Rs. 4,06,99,504. In 1841-42 Co's Rs. 5,42,96,722, an increase of nearly 30 per cent.

Exports General.—The exports general from Calcutta, in 1837-38, amounted, including Treasure, to Co's Rs. 6,50,45,959; and in 1841-42 Co's Rs. 8,39,40,592, above 34 per cent increase.

Exports.

Of the articles of export, *Indigo* has increased in value from Co's Rs. 1,12,47,681 in 1837-38 to Co's Rs. 2,39,51,248, in 1841-42 an increase of about 113 per cent.

Opium, the next in value, was in 1837-38 Co's Rs. 2,12,92,386, but in 1841-42, was only Co's Rs. 143,01,281, a decrease of more than 52 per cent. In 1839 40, it was only Co's Rs. 79,73,980, just as the China expedition was leaving Calcutta, since which it has improved on the year 1839-40.

Sugar.—The export of sugar in 1837-38 was Co's Rs. 67,18,911. In 1840-41, Co's Rs. 1,64,68,898 being an increase of 144 per cent on the year 1837-38; this was overdoing the market, however; in 1841 42 it amounted to Co's Rs. 1,39,16,426, or above 107 per cent, greater than in 1837-38.

Raw Silk.—In 1836-38 was, Co's Rs. 46,51,517 and in 1841-42, increased Co's Rs. 85,15,404.

Raw Cotton.—In 1837-38 Co's Rs. 18,61,165 1838-39 it was Co's Rs. 22,24,669, and in 1841-42 gradually fell to Co's Rs. 12,05,347. It must be much improved in quality to compete with the Foreign market. India is capable of yielding any quantity. The war in China may have decreased the exportation for that country from Bombay, &c.

Salt Petre.—In 1837-38 was Co's Rs. 26,32,667 and in 1841-42 Co's Rs. 32,10,734 gradual increase of the article, and if improved in manufacture, more might still be exported.

Rice.—In 1837-38 was, Co's Rs. 24,72,383, and in 1841-42, Co's Rs. 36,21,510, a gradual increase.

Wheat.—In 1837-38 was, Co's Rs. 262,914. In 1840-41, Co's Rs. 499,301, and decreased in 1841-42 to Co's Rs. 224,010.

Imports.

Cotton Twist and Yarn. in 1837-38 was Co's Rs. 51,29,564, rose in 1841-42 to Co's Rs. 79,90,932, and in 1841-42 was only Co's Rs. 55,27,997.

Salt.—In 1837-38, it amounted to Co's Rs. 13,59,013. In 1839-40 rose to Co's Rs. 18,64,340, but fell in 1841-42, to Co's Rs. 6,4,591.

Coffee.—In 1837-38, amounted to Co's Rs. 86,288; in 1840-41 rose to Co's Rs. 413,782 and in 1841-42 fell to Co's Rs. 317,190.

Tea.—In 1837-38, was Co's Rs. 539,276; fell to Co's Rs. 153,507 in 1838-39; rose to Co's Rs. 619,443, in 1840-41, and was in 1841-42 Co's Rs. 391,915, so that it has increased since the war.

Coals.—In 1837-38 amounted to Co's Rs. 74,278 and in 1841-42, to Co's Rs. 358,372. *Query.* How much of this was English?

Tobacco.—In 1837-38, amounted to Co's Rs. 6,762, and in 1841-42, Co's Rs. 95,724. Why is not the Tobacco of India improved by the use of foreign seed, &c?

Value of Imports		Value of Exports	
General		General	
	Co's Rs.		Co's Rs.
1837-38	406,99,504		650,45,959
1841-42	542,96,722		839,40,592

Of both in 1841-42 Co's Rs. 13,81,37,314

Trade with Great Britain.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	205,94,827	271,92,232
1841-42	330,69,120	474,69,337
	but 1840-41	507,42,434

Trade with France.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	15,55,860	22,18,068
1841-42	22,42,864	65,01,180

Trade with North America.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	7,29,445	12,07,370
1841-42	18,52,204	29,88,582
1839-40	Maximum	34,16,241

Trade with China.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	67,44,036	205,43,781
1838-39	94,22,695	145,65,528
1839-40	27,53,801	34,14,079
1840-41	50,82,423	61,12,828
1841-42	61,02,418	59,21,306

So that the Imports and Exports have increased since 1839-40, when the Expedition sailed from

India, though not equal to their former amount.

Trade with Singapore.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	29,26,893	31,75,814
1840-41		80,94,326
1841-42	34,47,861	57,54,189

Trade with Pinang and Malacca.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	992,787	652,305
1841-42	863,543	491,000

Trade with the Arabian and Persian Gulphs.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	12,34,745	15,73,874
1841-42	7,95,301	18,68,396

Trade with Ceylon.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38		61,887
1841-42		249,080

Trade with Madras and the Coromandel Coast.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	26,69,000	11,54,387
1841-42	17,25,453	8,22,155

Trade with Bombay and the Malabar Coast.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	17,15,377	27,71,221
1839-40	38,93,357	22,76,116
1841-42	14,34,739	30,57,326

Trade with Pegu.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1137-38	14,26,671	14,46,973
1341-42	18,41,465	18,61,501

Trade with the Mauritius.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	467,954	15,49,046
1841-42	94,846	18,17,529

The Trade with South America, Hambro, Bremen, Genoa, Sumatra and Java—Bourbon, Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, Manila, New Zealand and Aden, &c. is of small amount.

Collections at Calcutta for Imports and Exports.

	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
1837-38	32,70,936	
1841-41	51,45,760	

Remarks.—*Indigo* keeps its rise in the value of its annual produce exported, notwithstanding the operations at Java. The late gale may have destroyed much of the weed, which will raise the price in Bengal and in Europe. To keep its place in the market, it must be carefully prepared, or Java may prove a dangerous rival!

Opium will keep its position in China whenever the war in that Empire shall cease, if its quality be superior to that of China. If the Emperor shall be humbled, (*kay tow'd*) he will lose the power of interdicting the use of the drug among the people—the latter liking the article, the majority of the nation must carry the point against the minority.

It would be desirable to procure a similar statement from Madras and Bombay, and to give a complete comparative statement from the year 1833-34 to 1841-42, to include the whole of India, since the commencement of the last charter; and if this were made annually, it would be a very interesting compendium to Mr. Wilkinson's excellent "*Commercial Annual*." I would advise Mr. W. to prepare such a summary, as shall give to the public at large, both in India and in Great Britain, a "*General View*" of the commercial state of "British India." Hundreds of copies would be sold year y, and after the first comparative statement was prepared, it would only be necessary to add (from the Commercial Annual) for the next year. The whole would be contained in a few pages being the general abstract of the "*Annual*."—W. H.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 29th Oct., 1842.

H. M. S. *Modeste* arrived from Chusan the 18th or 20th, nearly, this week, and has already again sailed for England direct, with rather more than a million of the money paid at Nanking. The remainder of the six millions of Dollars will be taken by the *Blonde*, three millions; the *Herald* a million and a half or thereabouts, and the *Columbine*, half a million. When the *Modeste* came away the whole of the British force had left the Yang-tse-kiang (the six millions having been paid) and arrived at Chusan. H. M. S. *Blenheim*, *Cruizer* and *Modeste* have sailed for England during the week; *Herald* and *Columbine* are to follow immediately, and perhaps one or two others of the ships of war, and a considerable portion of the Steamers; the rest of the squadron, we learn, is for the present to remain here, with the exception of H. M. S. *Endymion*, under orders for India. When the *Modeste* left

Chusan it was not expected that Sir Henry Pottinger would be down here before the middle of December, and even then he would not be able to settle the many important questions regarding the trade of Canton until the arrival there of the Imperial Commissioners, who, we hear, are not expected before the month of February. This season's trade will therefore have to be transacted in a great measure, upon the old footing. It is said that H. M. Plenipotentiary will visit Fuhchow before coming to Canton; and from the Imperial rescript we have copied from the *Canton Register*, it will be seen how reluctantly that city has been opened to foreign commerce; it must namely be remembered that that paper bears date previous to that of the treaty. We expect within the next week to see a great proportion of the fleet and force arrive at Hongkong, previous to the latter leaving for India, although we suppose that a considerable part will be kept here until all the conditions of the treaty shall have been fulfilled.

At Canton business is still represented as being at a stand, all sorts of imports being extremely difficult of sale.

By the *Poppy*, arrived from Calcutta and Singapore yesterday, we have received the *Sing. Free Press Extra* of 3d October, containing the principal items of the news brought by the August Overland Mail, from which we have extracted, although few monthly summaries have of late happened to be so barren of interest. The most important and at same time melancholy part of them is the death by accident of the Duke of Orleans, in consequence of which the Duke of Nemours is to be Regent after the King's death, during the minority of the Comte de Paris (now Duke of Orleans). From India we learn, although we have not received any papers whatever per *Poppy*, that a forward movement upon Caudal had been determined on. In Opium there had been much speculation of late, and prices had been driven up to 1500 Rupees for Patna, but, by the last advices, had receded to 1200. In consequence of these high prices as much as 710 \$ had been paid in Singapore, and holders were asking 750 \$. In Whampoa and this neighbourhood we understand the prices to be quite nominal at 720 @ 730 \$ for Patna, the deliveries at these prices here being next to nothing—and sales on the coast being effected at considerably lower quotations.

The only ship of war remaining in the Yangtse-kiang by the last advices, is the French Sloop *Favourite*; the French Frigate *Erigone*, lately returned to Manila from the north of China, is understood, expected shortly to arrive here.

We know not whether we owe an apology to our readers for the scantiness of information of local interest; but the state of inactivity and uncertainty in which everything connected with trade at present is in China, renders it impossible to be more explicit; nor do we think that our readers would profit much were we to indulge in vague prognostications of what the future may bring.

We have been favored with a very interesting abstract of the trade of the United States with China, which will be found immediately after our columns of advertisements. We are much obliged for this information to the parties who gave it to us, and we believe its general correctness may be fully relied on.

It is somewhat singular that the Canton authorities have lately purchased some foreign vessels, the *Lintin* and *Ramiro*, which are at present both anchored near Canton. What their object may be in doing this would be difficult to guess; perhaps they intend improving their naval architecture, but if so, purchasing old merchant vessels for models, will give them but little. We learn that their cruisers are just now very active in the river, at least in what is called the inside passage between this and Canton, as travellers lately come by that route have been boarded by Chinese government vessels not less than three times during the same night. This vigilance is, we believe, necessary to suppress the many piracies, which during the time of the war, when Chinese government vessels dared not show themselves, have been but too frequent, and also we suppose to *levy* for the use of the Commanders of these cruisers part of the duties at least which the smugglers evade. Into Macao harbour some five or six junks of war came about a fortnight since, and are still there, we believe, busy *queezing* the natives. They will require to recruit their finances after such long continued inactivity.

From the *Canton Register*, 15th October.

Imperial Edict.

In reply to the report of the imperial commissioners, *Keying*, *Elepo*, and *Newkeen*, (vide C. R. Oct. 11th.) On the 27th day of the moon, (Sept. 1), the following imperial edict was received.

"Keying and his colleagues, have sent up a document containing a report and rough sketch of the articles of the convention discussed at a personal conference (with H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary in China).

I have inspected the report, and have a full knowledge of the whole of it.

I, the emperor, seriously considering the evils to the unaccountable number of the people, and the important consequences to the greatness, power, and station of the empire; and I cannot avoid being constrained and forced to grant what is requested; it is but one time of bitterness, and trouble, but then ease, repose, and peace may be reckoned on for ever; and not only will the two provinces of *Keangsoo* and *Chekeang*, be preserved entire, but the empire will be held together in its integrity!—As to those items in the report relating to trade, there are some that are improper and require further consideration. Now as the barbarian ships are willing to leave the *Chang* river, and are also willing to retire from *Chaoupaou* hill; that which they have before requested relative to a free trade at five ports, the country of *Fuk chow* must be excluded; permission to trade thither cannot by any means be granted, but another port may be exchanged for it; they may be allowed to trade, coming and going, at the four ports of *Canton*, *Amoy*, *Ningpo* and *Shanghai*.

As to the matter of the hong merchant's debts, the said great ministers must necessarily accommodate themselves to circumstances, and in a perspicuous edict (explain the matter thus, to the English.)

"The said nation has traded with China for more than 200 years, and heretofore all has been harmony and good will; and the trade has always been transacted by barter and money. But as the hong merchants and yourselves have between you mutually transacted the affairs of trade, our public officers have hitherto never examined into or troubled themselves about the trade. The affairs of the rise and fall in prices, whether low or high, are very petty, trifling matters. Further, our speech and language are unintelligible to each other; and most decidedly, the district officers will not be able to manage the matter."

Hereafter, the Chinese merchants at all the ports will adopt extraordinary modes of giving trouble and cheating, even to *cutting*—i. e. demanding excessive discounts; when there will be no hindrance or fear of laying a clear statement of the case before the district officers, who will certainly punish the said merchant (delinquent): decidedly there will be no indulgence shown. As to the \$5,000,000 it is proper that I should give them, by which my sincerity and good faith will be manifest; and they are to be collected from the salt commissioner's and provincial treasuries of the three provinces of *Chekeang*, *Keangsoo*, and *Ganhung*, the richest supplying the deficiencies of the poorest. As to correspondence being conducted on terms of perfect equality between the officers of the two governments; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese who have been seduced (into the employ of the English),—I grant all these supplicated favours; let the captives be released; and I order that all the matters (the three just mentioned) be allowed which have been requested.

Further, with reference to what is contained in the report about sealing: the said barbarians do not require your seal as proof, but the imperial seal of the empire to be fixed as a guarantee (of the treaty); so I shall not fall in dignity—and the feelings of my imperial station will not be lost.

Before, I have disseminated my imperial rescripts to each of the dependencies of China, all sealed with the imperial seal of the empire; and I order that my rescripts be sent, under a flying seal with the despatches from the board of civil office, and they are to be forwarded in this ceremonious manner, that all the clauses which have been clearly reported, may be properly managed.

From the time of this settlement, the said great minister must especially report to the emperor, behaving with perfect sincerity, that of the things supplicated, there are none which have not been granted.

From this epoch of a thorough, free, trade, there should be everlasting peace and harmony; your nation should also treat us with mutual, perfect sincerity; and certainly not again commence military operations, in direct opposition to heavenly principles; for not only have you already caused troubles and confusion in many provinces; but you must not again come, seeking causes of quarrel and war; and just so, the coast and territories of the provinces of *Canton*, *Fukkeen*, *Taiwan* (*Formosa*) *Chekeang*, *Keangnan*, *Shantung*, *Chihle*, and *Shunten* (*Peking*), the barbarian vessels of war are not allowed to enter and frequent.

Since at this time we are at peace, of the officers and troops in each province, there are some that should be sent away and others detained. We have already consulted, as to the ancient cities of China, her signal

* *Corea*, *Japan*, *Cochin-China*, *Hainan*, *Siam*, &c.

† The imperial rescripts are to be folded and the back edges to be joined to the same of the despatches of the *Lepoo*, and fastened by a diamond shaped seal.

pyramids and batteries; and it is proper that they should all be rebuilt successively, according to former custom; these have not been of modern erection; but they were built for the purpose of guarding against and seizing the pirates, and were not established to guard against the said barbarians; and we certainly must not incoherently and disorderly produce suspicion and apprehension. Those distant provinces which have not yet heard of or possess a full knowledge of the peace; if any of your (*barbarian*) ships abruptly enter, and are suddenly attacked; you must not make this a cause of screening yourselves, borrowing pretences, and mouthing.

The whole of the above matters rest wholly in the deep consideration and extreme care of the said minister and his colleagues; let them be wholly true and sincere in deliberating and deciding; and so far ever put an end to the risings of war; there must not be the least misconception or misunderstanding. This is not an affair or time to be idle; or to dismiss the matter in a hurried, remiss, and irregular manner; but regard it with severe and serious attention; with sincere and serious attention regard it!

Hurry on this edict at more than at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and order him, (*Keying*) to inform himself of its contents.—*Respect this.* By J. S., Ed. C. R.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.
IN THE YANG-TSE-KIANG, CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Blonde,	42,	capt. T. Bouchier, c. B.
" Thalia,	44,	" Hope
" Eudymion,	44,	" the honble F. W. Grey.
" North Star,	26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Herald,	26,	" J. Nias, c. B.
" Dido,	20,	" the hon'ble H. Keppell.
" Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice.
" Harlequin,	18,	" the honble F. Hastings.
" Columbine,	16,	" Morhead.
" Childers,	16,	" Halsted.
" Wanderer,	16,	" Seymour.
" Serpent,	16,	" Nevill.
" Algerine,	10,	lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist,	10,	" Chetwood.
" Hospital ship Minden,	capt. Quin.	

STEAMING SHIPS.
" Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
" Plover, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.
" Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
" Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
" Sapphire, " Cole.
" Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
" Rattlesnake,
" Alligator,

STEAMERS.
H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Memnon, comr. Powell.
" Nemesis, lieutenant. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
" Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
" Medusa, " Hewitt, I. N.
" Phlegethon, lieutenant. McCleverty, R. N.
" Proserpine, comr. Hough, a. n.
H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bays.
" Driver, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.
M. H. S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. B. senior commanding officer.
" Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" Chameleon, 10, lieutenant. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.
" Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral. sir T. Cochrane, c. B.,
" Wolverine, 16, " Johnson.
" Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
H. C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Ross,
" Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October. ARRIVED
19. (B.) *Mellish*, Fawcett, Madras.
22. " *Talay*, Galt, Calcutta.
22. " *Victoria*, Mordaunt, Bombay.
24. " *Devon*, Mallory, Liverpool.
25. " *Tubella*, Sinclair, Singapore.
25. " *Stam*, Smith, Madras.
25. " *Semiramis*, Calrice, Manila.
28. " *Poppy*, Cole, Calcutta & Sing. 4th Oct.
28. " *Maulmein*, Guy, Calcutta & Sing.

October, SAILED
 23, (B) *Eleira*, Walker, Manila.
 23, " *Harbinger*, Candiot do.
 23, " *Hersey*, Easterby, London.
 23, " *Geo. Armstrong*, Jones, Singapore.
 24, (Sp.) *Gilena*, Salado, Manila.
 24, (B) *Madura*, Mylne, Singapore.
 25, (Hamb.) *Emeralda*, Tollena, Singapore.
 26, (B.) *David Clarke*, Mills, Bombay.
 26, " *Shah Allum*, —, Sing. & Calcutta.
 26, " *Helen Steward*, Brown, London.
 26, H. M. S. *Modeste*, Comr. Watson, England.
 27, H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Capt Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., Singapore Cape and England.
 27, H. M. S. *Cruiser*, Pearse, do. do.
 27, (A.) *Mazepa*, Prescott, Chusan.
 28, (B.) *Devonport*, Broadfoot, Bombay.
 29, " *Helen*, Baine, do.

PASSENGERS Per
Shah Allum, Captain J. Ramsay, D. A. C. G. and family; Mr Chas. Hogg and family; Mr. W. H. Whitehead.
 H. M. S. *Modeste*, Captain Chas. Napier, R. N.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—*Coringa Packet*, *Intrepid*, *Maia*.
 For Sing. & Cal.—*Here* on the 29th, *Rob Roy* on the 31st.

For Calcutta.—*Ariel* on the 5th November.

For Liverpool.—*Hope* in a few days.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Geo. Wallis, Adelaide, Athenaeum, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, Willo' the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Alex. Baring, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Ragle, Geo. Wallis, Coromandel, Julia, Topley, Affiance.

From Bombay.—*Asia*, Diana, Corea, Woodma, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Middlethian, Lema, Belvidere, Quintin Leith, English.

From Calcutta.—*Dido*, *Clown*, *Victory*, Bengal Packet, *Eltra*, Elizabeth Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine.

From Singapore.—*Waterloo*, *Oneyda*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th August. SINGAPORE, 3d October.
 UNITED STATES, June 22. MANILA, 7th Oct.
 CALCUTTA, 14th Sept. AMOY,
 BOMBAY, 9th Sept. CHUSAN, 18th Oct.
 JAVA, 27th August. NANKING, 15th October.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Ariel</i>	—	Burt	Dent and Co.
<i>Arethusa</i>	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
<i>Agueda</i>	512	Jeffrey	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Abberton</i>	451	Catt	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Algerine</i>	—	Hill	"
<i>Anna Eliza</i>	254	Butcher	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Asiatic</i>	—	Barlow	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ann Lockerby</i>	—	Wightman	"
<i>Anne Mary</i>	—	Rackham	"
<i>Bombay Castle</i>	—	Baxter	"
<i>Bekghamshire</i>	1468	McGregor	"
<i>Bolton</i>	—	Robinson	Dent & Co.
<i>Black Nymph</i>	—	Hall	Fox Rawson & Co.
<i>Bucephalus</i>	—	Small	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i>	—	Hart	C. H. Hart.
<i>Burman</i>	—	Cleland	"
<i>Columbine</i>	—	Major	H. Pybus.
<i>Cowan's Family</i>	—	Durham	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Coringa Packet</i>	—	Chilcot	"
<i>Chanticleer</i>	—	Grange	"
<i>Cadet</i>	—	Curling	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Colonist</i>	—	Leak	J. Burd and Co.
<i>Cacique</i>	—	Man	C. Fearon.
<i>Cornelia</i>	398	Clucos	Jamieson How & Co.
<i>Chelydra</i>	—	Wishart	Dent and Co.
<i>Charles Forbes</i>	990	Wills, [ger	Jardine Matheson & Co
<i>Charlotte</i>	—	Liebschwa	"
<i>Drogan</i>	—	Johnson	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Diana</i>	—	Davidson	"
<i>Deyon</i>	—	Mallory	Fox Rawson and Co.
<i>Diadem</i>	—	Harland	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Ellora</i>	—	Turnbull	"
<i>Ellen</i>	—	Brewer	Dent and Co.
<i>Emma Eugenia</i>	—	Kettlewell	Reynvaag & Co.
<i>Equestrian</i>	—	Cromorty	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Earl Belcarra</i>	1488	Baker	"
<i>Edinburgh</i>	1414	Paterson	"
<i>Fram. Coweslee</i>	—	Edwards	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
<i>Foam</i>	—	Greig	Dallas and Co.

Frances Ann,	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
Fred. Huth,	—	Toby,	Turner and Co.
Felicity,	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
Fortitude,	—	—	D. & M. Rustomjee Co
Fort William,	—	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ganges,	—	Walker,	"
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
Gulnare,	—	Wilmington,	Dirom and Co.
Hero of Malown	—	Jackson,	H. Holgate.
Hongkong,	—	Whittem,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Hero,	—	Fowler,	G. Nye jr.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	"
Hymalaya,	—	Burn,	"
Hope,	—	Cockain,	Macvicar & Co.
Helen Stewart,	—	Brown,	"
Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Helen,	—	Bayne,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Hebrides,	—	Melville	"
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Intrepid,	—	Stewart,	W. Allanson & Co.
Islay,	—	Galt,	A. A. de Mello.
Isabella,	—	Sinclair,	Lindsay and Co.
John Calvin,	—	Knox,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Moor,	—	Whitcomb	H. Rustomjee,
Juliana,	—	Chapman	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Burd and Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Kirkman Finlay	—	Scott,	"
Kestrel,	—	Branvair,	Dent and Co.
Litherland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Lady St. Kilda,	—	Lawrence,	"
Maia,	—	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustomjee Co
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
Matilda,	—	Rowe,	"
Malacca,	—	Shettler,	"
Mellish,	—	Fawcett,	"
Maulmein,	—	—	H. Rustomjee.
Mariam,	—	Rouse,	Dent and Co.
Osprey	—	Kirk	Jardine M. and Co.
Orator,	—	Serry,	"
Prince Regent,	298	Barclay,	"
Palestine	—	McLean	Fox Rawson & Co.
Poppy,	—	Cole,	Pereira and Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Royal Exchange	—	—	"
Red Rover,	—	Wright,	"
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rob Roy,	—	Boyd,	H. Pybus.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Semiramis,	—	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Sullimany,	—	Monk,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co
Sylph,	—	Guy,	H. Rustomjee.
Snipe,	—	—	Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Syria,	—	Stroyan,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Tartar,	—	Luce,	"
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co.
Victoria,	—	Mordant,	"
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wm. Hyle,	—	Seward,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	|	Commodore Kearney.
*Levant,	—	Paulk,
*Ann MacKim,	—	Vasmer,
Congress,	—	Hay,
Probus,	—	Sumner,
Grafton,	—	Gardener,
Panther,	—	Martin,
*Charleston,	—	Harlow,
Zenobia,	—	Putnam,
*Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood,
Lowell,	—	Peirce,
Mary Ellen,	—	—

SPANISH.

Maria,	|	Cuculla,	|	A. Cuculla.
Margaretha,	|	—	|	BREMER.
—	|	—	|	Jardine M. & Co.
—	|	—	|	DANISH.
Danish Oak,		Paulsen,		Russell & Co.
—		—		HAMBURG.
Hebe,		Both,		A. A. de Mello.
—		—		DUTCH.
Jane,		Bery,		J. Burd & Co.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 58.] Macao, Saturday, 5th November, 1842.

[No. 370.]

NOTICE.—In consequence of the indisposition of Madame de Storr, the concert, which was advertised to take place on Monday next, is postponed until further notice.

Macao, 3rd Nov. 1842.

LOTTERY.—SANTA CAZA DE MIZERICORDIA, hereby informs the Public that the first drawing of the Mizericordia Lottery for the present season 1842 will positively take place on Tuesday the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue to draw upon every second day (Sunday excepted) until the 8th or the last drawing are finished.

Macao, 2d November, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the Office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN MURRAY in the firms of

PITCAIRN SYME & Co. at Batavia,
SYME & Co. at Singapore,
and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

ceased this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stowed in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to

F. H. TIEDEMAN, or

REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.

TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

STORAGE at HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842,

C. V. GILLESPIE.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

HONGKONG.

GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUNS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Typha and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE bark "BLACK NYMPH," Capt. HALL, 300 tons register, will have early despatch, for freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 2 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLUBHOY DUNJARJEE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD. at Hongkong

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO of MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. Cass Commander, lying in the Typha. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque JANE, Capt. BERG. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BURD. at Hongkong. or B. BARRETTO, Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD



THE fast sailing British Barque "CORRINGA PACKET," of 236 Tons Burthen, Captain CHILCOT, and is ready to receive cargo. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 23rd September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAMJEE COWASJEE," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.



THE A I Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARDIE, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—A Spacious House, with a Veranda and Terrace in front and a fine Garden near St. Paul's church now occupied by Mr. Brown; will be vacant on the 1st proximo; for particulars apply to

Macao, Oct. 19, 1842. J. A. DA SILVA.

RAFFLE OF A PAINTING.

THE subject of which is taken from a novel of Victor Hugo, "Notre Dame de Paris." Esmeralda is represented in the midst of the people of Paris, in the square of Notre Dame, at the moment when, dancing with her goat, she perceives at the balcony of a house, Capt. Phoebus who sometime before had saved her life, and whom she has not since seen.

The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XI., and the costume of that period has been furnished to Madame de Storr, who has composed this picture, from the Royal Library in Paris.

This raffle is to consist of 50 tickets to be drawn on the 5th November next at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the ticketholders, in the house at present occupied by Mr. and Mrs. de Storr, in the Rua Formosa, and the picture to be the prize of the last number drawn.

The price of one ticket is three dollars, and each will be signed by Mr. de Storr and sealed with his seal; and to him application may be made every day between four and five o'clock in the afternoon for inspection of the painting.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to DIROM & Co. Macao, 25th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.—A PARCEL of fresh CHATEAU MARGANX, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

RAISINS and PRUNES, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 20th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 26th August, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.—A BATCH of very superior No. III Manila SEGARS, warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 28th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINCABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3a. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. JOAO BARRETTO.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, PLATE, PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, HORSE, COWS &c. belonging to H. J. LEIGHTON Esq. Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURRAN, Jr.** Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—On board the "Corrying Packet," a portion of best **MOONLIGHT RICE, DRILL, DECCA SOAP.** Apply to **F. B. CHILCOT.** Macao, 23d September, 1845.

FOR SALE—**MANILA SEAGRAMS**, and **EUROPE LETTER PAPER** at moderate prices. Apply to **P. DE LAS HERAS.** Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Don-stable, also, **BOY'S HATS.**—Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit pur-chasers: **Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER**, from 16 to 26 oz.; and **NAILS**; apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—**SINGAPORE BEAMS**, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—**DUFF GORDON & Co's.** **SHERRY** in bottle and **HIDS**, **PORT WINE** in cases of 8 dozen each, **CLARET** in do. 6 do. do, **CHAMPAGNE** in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the **Praya de Manduco**, adjoining that of **Francisco Pereira**; apply to their owner **ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES**

FOR SALE—A **RIFLE** and a few pairs **GUNS** and four **abridged PISTOLS**, from **Sam Nock**, London, in cases complete. Apply to **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.** Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE—At the **Goodowns** of the undersigned **Gambon Factory**, adjoining the **Custom house** the following articles, viz:—

Most **Splendid French PIER GLASSES** of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 24; 4 ches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new **Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS**, with **Spare Shade** and **Chimney** pieces to fit.

A few very neat new **Fayence Porcelain DINNER SER-vices**, **Cut Glass TUMBLERS**, **Wine and Beer GLASSES**. The best **Muslinham SHOE** in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of **French and English MILLINERY.** Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE—**CHAMPAGNE** in 1 dozen cases. **CHAMPAGNE** fine 3 do. do. **CLARET** 3 do. do. **SHERRY, PAIR** in **HIDS**. **SELTZER WATER** new. **OILMANS STORES** late imports. **BEEF** in tierces; **PORK** in barrels. **COALS** 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—**MADERIA WINE** in Pipes, **Hogsheads**, and **Quarter cases**, from the well known house of **KRIER & Co.**; apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior **BASS' PALE ALE**, bottled in Calcutta, **FRENCH CLARET**, fine flavored pale **FRENCH BRANDY** in one dozen cases, **London bottled SHERRY, PORTER**, and **PORT WINE**, **SELTZER water**, **Gin**, white and black **PAINTS**, **PAINT OIL**, **TURPENTINE**, **English and Russian CANVAS**, **TWINE**, **Manila and English CORDAGE**, **SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS**, and a few **SPARS** for lower and **Top Masts**. Apply to **Macao, 30th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE—**MEXICAN DOLLARS.** **BILLS** on **LONDON.** **E. I. Co's DRAFTS** on **CALCUTTA**, accepted. Apply to **Macao, 4th March. 1842. RUSSELL & Co.**

LOTTERY.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's. **FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS, AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY.** Of 1843, of all Prizes!

In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. by No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c. it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a **Reserved Fund**;

only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lot-tery, who may be of considerable standing; and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or A-gency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, ... 100 ditto. Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co's Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co's letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

6.—As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them.

It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

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August Overland Mail.

From the Sing. Free Press. Extra of 3d Oct.

The proceedings in Parliament have been as follow. In the House of Lords The New Tariff bill has been passed after an ineffectual opposition from Earl Stanhope and a few other Noble Lords. On the 14th ult. a Bill for the better protection of Her Majesty's person was brought up from the Commons (the particulars of which you will have below) and read a first time, and on the 15th the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading which was supported by Lords Melbourne, Cottingham and Brougham, and carried unanimously. The standing orders were then suspended and the bill passed to the Committee and was read a third time,—on the question that the bill do pass The Duke of Wellington expressed his concurrence in the observations made by Lord Brougham relative to the lamentable death of the Duke of Orleans. He was convinced that all their Lordship would concur with him in expressing deep concern and grief at that fatal occurrence. The bill was then passed. The Bankruptcy amendment bill, the Lunacy Bill, the Country Court Bill and the Poor Law amendment bill have been all passed. On 28th Lord Campbell moved that it be a standing order that no Member of the House of Commons be heard at the Bar of the House of Lords for or against any bill depending in the House. (This resolution had special reference to Roebuck who had obtained leave from the House of Commons to appear at the Bar of the House of Lords as Counsel in support of the bill for disfranchising the borough of Sudbury). The resolution was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham as unnecessary

and was negative without a division. On the 29th the Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that in consequence of the late period of the Session he did not intend proceeding for the present with the bill for disfranchising the Borough of Sudbury. Their Lordships have passed a great number of bills without any lengthened discussion.

In the House of Commons on 6th ult. M. A. B. Cochrane stated that having looked into Precedents relative to Members of the House attending committees and finding they rather tended against the view he had originally taken he proposed to attend the committee on Election proceedings to give his evidence. On 7th Mr. Bouverton in consequence of the distressed state of a some parts of the country proposed a resolution for the purpose of giving the Privy Council power to reduce or discontinue the duties on the importation of Foreign Corn until 1st Jan. 1845 should they consider it necessary. This was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel as placing upon ministers an unnecessary responsibility, and was negative on a division by a majority of 62. On 8th Sir Robert Peel stated, in reply to an enquiry that to remove the difficulty that existed between the Brazilian Government and this country relative to the period at which the treaty with that country would expire a new commercial treaty had been under consideration for sometime and his impression was that the matter would be speedily settled. He further stated that the Brazilian Government had not made any public notification to their chambers of their intention to make any alteration in the duties on British goods. The debate on Mr. Wallace's resolution for an enquiry into the distress alleged to exist in some of the manufacturing districts and which had occupied four evenings, was brought to a close on 8th after three ineffectual attempts having been made to obtain a further adjournment; the resolutions were negative by a majority of 125. On 11th Sir Robert Peel took the opportunity in moving for a committee of supply to offer an explanation relative to a statement made a few evenings previous by Lord Palmerston that the present Ministers on their entering office had strongly solicited Lord Auckland to retain his appointment of Governor General of India whence Lord Palmerston had inferred that there was an approval of the policy that had been pursued in India, Sir Robert Peel protested against any such inference, and upon making every enquiry he could not find any official document bearing out the statement. He was well aware that Lord Ellenborough entertained a high opinion of Lord Auckland, and thought that he might have written a private letter urging him to remain in India until his successor arrived there, as a minute had been drawn up by Lord Ellenborough soon after his entering upon the duties of President of the board of control wherein he stated that Facts and opinions may perhaps be gathered from the records but without personal communication with Lord Auckland his successor will know little of the men by whom his measures are to be executed. No communication had been made to the cabinet as to Lord Auckland's remaining, and he therefore considered that Lord Palmerston was not borne out in his statement. Lord Palmerston replied that he had seen the extract from Lord Ellenborough's letter which fully bore out all that he had stated, and that it was not for him to explain how it was that Sir Robert Peel was not acquainted with the wish expressed. Mr. Villiers then moved that the house resolve itself into a committee to consider the law relative to the importation of foreign corn with a view to its total repeal. After much discussion the motion was negative by a Majority of 111. On 12th, Sir Robert Peel brought in a bill to provide for the future security and protection of Her Majesty. This measure was introduced in consequence of three assaults having been made on Her Majesty within the last two years. It was not intended to make any new capital offences but to do away with certain needless forms and solemnities which encumbered the trials of certain offences and were calculated to administer to the morbid vanity of those base miscreants who committed those crimes partly for the purpose of securing for themselves an unenviable notoriety, what he proposed to do was merely to provide that when the attempt charged was an attempt to wound the sovereign the same form of trial should be adopted as in the case of a private person. With regard to the prisoner Frances two meetings of the Privy Council had taken place and after mature deliberation and acting in accordance with Her Majesty's gracious commands and with the advice of the Judges they had come to the unanimous determination of mitigating the sentence to transportation to one of the most penal settlements. He now proposed, that after the passing of this act if any person shall wilfully do violence, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near to the person of the Queen, any gun, pistol or other description of fire-arms, or any other arms whatsoever, although the same should not contain any explosive or destructive material; or shall discharge any explosive substance or material at or near the person of the Queen, or if any person strike or attempt to strike the person of the Queen, with any offensive weapon or by any other means whatsoever or wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance whatsoever at the person of the Queen with intent to injure or to excite alarm for her Majesty's safety, such person shall be subject to

the punishment awarded to the offence of larceny viz. transportation for seven years. But a discretionary power will be given to imprison these offenders for a certain period, and to inflict personal chastisement. Lord John Russell cordially assented to the provisions of the bill as did also Mr. O'Connell, who said it was considered and with truth that flagellation was a brutal punishment, but these were crimes that were committed by Brutes, and no punishment could be adequate but a brutal punishment. The bill was brought in and read a first and second time the standing orders being suspended for that purpose. On 13th Sir Robert Peel moved the committee on the bill, on which Mr. Hume delivered himself of a long address relative to the distress of the country and the want of economy in the official and state departments and particularly in Her Majesty's household which he considered might be reduced one-half, and suggested that it would be a proper step to appoint a select committee to enquire into the expenditure of the country. Sir Robert Peel considered the Hon. Gentleman must be under a mistake in supposing the motion to be one for a committee of supply which Mr. Hume afterwards admitted to be the case. The bill then went through the committee and was subsequently read a third time and passed. In reply to a question from Sir J. Seale, Sir Robert Peel stated that government had not yet decided as to the port of arrival and departure of the East and West India Mails. The principle which would guide them would be the interests of Trade and Commerce and the convenience of the passengers. On 15th amongst the miscellaneous estimates proposed, was a vote of £50,000 towards defraying the expense of Steam communication to India by way of the Red Sea for one year to 31st March 1842. Dr. Bowring enquired whether there was any intention of opening a communication by the Ephraates and whether any amount of public money had been expended in the experiments made with regard to this route? Sir George Clerk said that the public inquiry had not been applied to the prosecution of the experiments referred to. On 18th Mr. Shiel entered into a lengthened complaint against the Members of the Irish Government and concluded by moving for the correspondence on the case of Mr. St. George who had been removed from the magistracy by the late government and restored by the present administration. Lord Elliot ably defended the present government and after much discussion the motion was negative by a majority of 71. The Poor Law Amendment bill having met with the most determined opposition from a small body of members had made such slow progress that in two meetings in committee only one clause had been agreed to, Sir James Graham on 19th informed the house that government had come to the determination of withdrawing all the clauses of the bill excepting the first five, which he had no doubt the house would pass seeing they had already sanctioned the first which continued the commission for a further period of five years, and the other four contained the regulations for carrying the same into effect, and the former act expiring on 31st so that sufficient time did not offer to complete the bill. He however gave the house the most positive assurance that ministers would reconsider the various enactments and details contained in the bill and at a very early period next Session would bring forward a measure on the subject. The Bill was then passed. On 20th Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of a Bill to allow foreign Corn to be ground in Bond for the purpose of being made up for the use of shipping, and for exportation. This was opposed by Bol-Rushbrook, Mr. Trotter and Mr. Geo. Palmer and supported by Mr. Hutt, Mr. Roebuck and others and carried on a division by a majority of 87. On 21st Mr. Hume moved for the production of various documents relative to the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, and stated that next Session it was his intention to bring the subject before the House. This motion was agreed to. Mr. Hume also stated he had given notice of his intention to move for certain documents with reference to the financial difficulties of India by reason of the Wars in Afghanistan and China, but as the Chairman of the East India Company had lately said that a portion of the expenses of the Afghan War ought to be borne by the Public Treasury and that a correspondence was going on between the Government and the East India Company his motion might impede the negotiation and he should not therefore persist in it. Sir Robert Peel observed in introducing his financial statement he had alluded to the deficiency in the Indian Exchequer as an additional reason why we should make every effort to place our finances at home in a healthy position but he never meant to state or to imply that the East India Company had any claim on the British Government. Mr. T. Duncombe moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty, calling her attention to the continued distress in the manufacturing Districts, and praying that should no effectual means be adopted to alleviate it previous to the prorogation of Parliament, that Her Majesty would be pleased to reassemble the same at an early period with a view of giving fuller effect to those sound principles of Commerce which if impartially and fairly carried out would, by giving an impulse to industry, avert those calamities which must otherwise occur. Sir Robert Peel stated that the prospect of the early re-assembling of Parliament would be more likely to increase the evil than

the contrary, as it would cause the depression in trade to continue, arising from the uncertainty as to what alterations might be contemplated by Ministers in the great Interests which affect our Commerce. The accounts he received stated that there was a revival in trade and this coupled with the prospect of a good harvest would be trusted tend to avert those evils some Gentlemen anticipated. The motion was eventually negatived by a majority of 56. The following day Mr. Gibson renewed the motion in a different shape; this appeared to be put forward only to impede the Government measures, and some of the Opposition members expressed their intention not to be parties to such a course, a division took place and the motion was negative by a majority of 92. On 25th Sir Robert Peel stated it was the intention of Ministers to propose an additional grant of £10,000 for the purpose of national education. The Irish Estimates were proceeded with—Mr. Hume objected to the vote of £12,431, for the expenses of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, considering that the Office with all its pageantry was useless and as he understood that the present Lord Lieutenant was about to be withdrawn he hoped Ministers would not appoint another. Sir Robert Peel replied that the reference to the present Lord Lieutenant was particularly unfortunate. So far from there being any intention to withdraw Lord de Grey, his conduct had met with the most decided approbation of Government and he was merely about to leave Ireland for a few months for the benefit of his health. A vote of £60,000 was proposed on account in the Syrian expedition. Mr. Hume did not understand the principle of giving soldiers and sailors gratuities of this sort. We kept an army and navy and paid constantly for them, then why should they be paid extra when wanted? The Syrian expedition he thought had been a very improper one. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that on the present occasion it was unnecessary to enter into the Policy of the War. But the vote was proposed in accordance with the prevailing custom of warfare which had been to give a portion at least of all captures to the captors. Now our soldiers and sailors had stormed and carried Acre with a skill and bravery which had been the admiration of Europe and in the fortress had been found a great quantity of stores &c. As these goods were delivered along with the fortress to the power whose property they justly were it was thought fair to give to our brave seamen and soldiers some compensation for the loss of what would under ordinary circumstances have become their lawful booty,—there had been several parallel cases and he was of opinion the gratuity was well deserved. Lord C. Hamilton thought the placing those Officers and Seamen on full pay in a time of Peace was sufficient remuneration for their services, as also the renown and honor gained by their exploits, and he considered that those who had not had the opportunity of displaying their valour were to be pitied and were more deserving the gratuity. Captain Petchell, Sir C. Napier and Sir G. Cockburn defended the vote which was carried. On 26th Sir Robert Peel in reply to a question from Sir F. Burdett said it was the intention of Government to ask for a grant to defray the expense of erecting a monument to the memory of Sir Sidney Smith and they also considered Lords Exmouth and De Saumarez deserving the same honor. The Colonial Passengers Bill was read a third time on the question that it do pass. Mr. Maves deprecated the wholesale deportation of that class of persons which this Bill was intended to effect from their native country to places where they were consigned to a state partaking more of Slavery than freedom. Mr. G. Bunke considered the only resource of the West India colonies was in the East Indies, and on the authority of Sir Charles Metcalfe ventured to assert that the importation of labor at least into Jamaica might be permitted without any danger at all, provided the passengers were sufficiently taken care of; Mr. Vernon Smith said that considering the Bill merely, in the light of a measure for facilitating the transfer of the surplus population of India to the Island of Mauritius he should vote for it. Mr. Hogg opposed it fearing that it would revive and encourage the practice of crimping which had sometimes since been suppressed,—he admitted that the regulations were nearly as favorable as possible to the laborers emigrating and trusted that the beneficial effects anticipated would result from the measure, although he entertained strong doubts of its success. Lord Stanley at some length explained the reasons which had induced the Government supported by a large majority in the Court of Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company to introduce the measure. A Division took place on the clause relative to the coolies when there appeared 118 for it and only 24 against it. The Bill was then passed. On 28th Capt. Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to require and regulate the examination of all persons who wish to become Masters or chief Masters of merchant vessels. Several serious accidents having lately occurred owing to the alleged unskillfulness of the commanders of Merchant vessels, he felt it necessary to propose some provision for the protection of the public. His Bill recommended that a board of Examiners should be established in the principal Sea Ports of Great Britain and Ireland composed of Practical seamen chosen by the managing ship owners of the district assisted by the Trinity corporation and to be controlled by the Board of

Trade. The expense of the board to be defrayed by fees to be paid by each officer examined on receiving his certificate of qualification: masters were to pay £3 for a certificate to entitle them to go to any part of the world: Masters of coasting vessels £2:—mates £1. 10:—mates of coasters £1. Several members recommended that the measure should be taken up by Government. The Report of the Election compromise committee had been brought up and printed—amongst the cases enquired into that of Nottingham is as follows. The Committee found that Sir John Hobhouse and Sir George Larpent had spent £12,000 on the Election, a very large part in an illegal manner and that Mr. Walter & Mr. Charlton the unsuccessful candidates spent nearly £5,000 much in the same way. That previous to the trial of the Election Petition it was arranged that Sir George Larpent, should vacate his seat and that Mr. Walter should not be opposed on a new election,—that Sir John Hobhouse and Sir George Larpent agreed to pay £1,000 towards the expenses of the petition and the former deposited a promissory note for £4,000 as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the arrangement. At Harwich £6,300 was spent by Mr. Attwood for the election of himself and Major Beresford, the constituency consisting of only 182 voters; that of the above sum £3,000 is alleged to have been given to 33 persons in direct bribery. That the expenses the election to Sir D. Le Marchant on the unsuccessful candidates was £1,500 and of Mr. Bagshaw, the other was £500 besides which there are nearly £400 of bills against these gentlemen yet unsettled. A compromise was entered into pending the petition by which Major Beresford was to retire and Sir D. Le Marchant to be returned unopposed on a new election, that Mr. Attwood was to deposit £2,500 as security for the fulfilment of this compromise, £2,000 of which Mr. Attwood himself considered was paid out and out, and the remaining £500 to be returned when the terms were completed. Mr. Roebuck on 28th after a long address on the subject proposed three resolutions to the effect, that the compromises of election petitions, if for the future they were allowed to pass without punishment or censure, tend to bring the house into contempt with the people and thereby seriously to diminish its power and authority. That all such practices are hereby declared to be a violation of the liberties of the people, a breach of the privileges of the house which it will in all future cases strictly enquire into and severely punish. That for the several boroughs whose elections have been enquired into Mr. Speaker do issue no writ for any election of members till further legislative enactments have been adopted to protect the purity of elections. These resolutions were opposed by the Solicitor General and others as unnecessary, nothing further being intended by the Hon gentleman and as the bill for the suppression of bribery then before the house would embrace every point alluded to in the report of this committee they hoped the house would negative them, and they were accordingly negatived by a majority of 89. On 19th Mr. Hume presented a petition from Puntamb Shean the deposed Rajah of Sattara now an exile in Benares. The petitioner complained of the conduct of the East India Company towards him, and prayed that justice which if he had been a peasant he would have had from the Laws of this Realm. Mr. Hume gave notice that on 4th (this evening) he would bring the subject of the petition before the house. A supplemental Grant for the service in India and China was moved for and Sir Henry Hardinge explained that six Regiments had been sent out to India to replace the Regiments sent thence to China. This had been done at the request of the East India Company who would bear the whole of the expense. These six Regiments had been replaced by other Regiments raised in England since. The extra expenses which appeared in the vote were chiefly for China. A new writ was issued for the Borough of Nottingham in the room of Sir G. Larpent retired. On 30th the Committee for enquiring into the late Election for Ipswich reported that the same was void on the ground of bribery, but that the members Mr. T. Gladstone and Lord Desart had not been proved complicit in the illegal acts. (This is the second void Election for the Borough from the same cause, which has been declared this session). On 1st instant a new writ was issued for the election of two members for Southampton the former one having been declared void through bribery some time since. On 2nd Mr. Hume moved for a return of the sums paid by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company as secret service money in Great Britain in each year since the Charter of 1833. He understood that £195,000 had been paid in this way by the late President of the Board of Control without the concurrence of the Court of Directors.

AFGHANISTAN.

From the India Gazette, of 9th Sept.

We have a letter of the 17th instant from Jullalabad; but it does not add much to our stock of intelligence. The advance order was, of course, the common topic of conversation. The General is stated to have said, that he would be at Caubul before Nott; but many were much inclined to doubt whether they would advance further than Jugdulluck.

Nott's advance is spoken of as a circuitous retreat, and it is thought that Pollock's division, or rather a portion of it, will only advance to cover this retreat. It is said that England's division will remain at Candahar, until Nott arrives at Caubul. This is opposed to all the previous accounts, but it seems more probable than the old story of the two divisions turning their backs on one another. The detachment at Futtialab is in high spirits and excellent health; the climate is represented as being there much better than at Jullalabad, and the officers able to walk about all day in the sun. At the latter place, we are sorry to say, sickness is rife. Monteath's brigade, which when out in the Shin-warrie district, had enjoyed excellent health, had been suffering much since its return. Cholera had broken out in the 30th Regiment, and there had been several fatal cases. It was supposed that that corps, with two squadrons of the 10th Cavalry, and the bullock battery would remain to garrison Jullalabad. The other squadron of the 10th goes to Dacca. The Sikhs were still encamped in a valley, on the other side of the river.

The following is an extract from another Jellalabad letter of 17th August:—

"General Pollock has at length determined to advance into Caubul. Two days ago despatches arrived from General Nott, mentioning his intention to leave Kandahar on the 10th of this month for Caubul, and to destroy Ghuznie on his way. General England was to be left at Kandahar with a sufficient force to make his way through the Bolan pass.

"The 9th Queen's march to Futtialab on the 20th instant, to remain till about the 4th proximo, and then move on to Caubul. General Pollock's force is, I believe, to consist of the whole of the Artillery, (with the exception of the bullock battery;) the 3d Light Dragoons; the 1st Light Cavalry; the 3d Irregulars; the three Queen's Infantry regiments; four Native Infantry regiments; and the Jessaichies.

"The Sikhs march to and remain at Jugdulluck to occupy some of the heights there, till the force returns from Caubul. There is a report to-day that Akbar Khan has fled from Caubul, leaving the prisoners behind. We are all delighted with the onward move."

We have letters from Jullalabad to the 18th ult. but they do not contain much news. The Headquarters were to move up on the 20th. but with regard to their ultimate destination opinion seemed to be divided. Some speak of the certainty of an advance upon Caubul, leaving detachments at Futtialab, Gundamuck, and Jugdulluck, a rapid despatch of business, and a rapid withdrawal; others again of wintering at the capital; whilst a third party surmises that the force will advance no further than Gundamuck, with the view of accelerating our negotiations for the release of the prisoners, and helping Nott's to accomplish, in safety, the last stage of his journey. Of course, every one was anxious to push on to Caubul, and many were deploring the chance of Nott being left to do all the work—here is an extract from one of our letters:—

"We are about to go on to Caubul. Thus at least it is currently affirmed. But so many exceptions may be taken to such a course at such a time, that the impression has been pretty generally received, that instead of going on to Caubul we shall merely proceed to Gundamuck, and that it is merely with the view of accelerating the conclusion of our treaties for the recovery of the prisoners, that we shall make that demonstration of an advance on Caubul. And yet, if there be, (as apparently there is) good reason to believe, that General Nott has actually advanced to meet us at Caubul, there will be, and there ought to be, no halting on our part at Gundamuck. No! "we must stand the hazard of the die;" in other words, I believe, we must hazard the experiment of another winter at Caubul.

"Three hundred more camels are to be here from Peshawur in a few days, if we wait for them, but we have lost, I hear, not much less than that number during the last three months—months that have been passed in fruitless inactivity."

We do not believe that there is the remotest chance of our divisions wintering at Caubul, unless it be as a disaster. It is not likely that we shall voluntarily place ourselves again between the lion's jaws. But one of our correspondents seems to think that there is no lion, or at all events that the lion

has no jaws. He says that we can knock Caubul to pieces in 30 days. If any one knocks Caubul to pieces, it must be General Nott with his siege guns; but as he only takes 40 days provisions with him, and would not reach Caubul before the middle of September, he cannot very well afford to spend twenty days at the capital. Besides, we think we might undertake to say, that the knocking to pieces of Caubul is just the thing that would not be done if there were plenty of time to do it:—

"As for the occurrence of any mischance, any calamity, such as some people delight in predicting, the thing is impossible, absurd, and ought to be left out of the question. What! Nott's and Pollock's united forces in danger from what Affghans or Affghan seasons either can do unto them! Rubbish! They'll go up light and it won't take them more than twenty days to knock all the stones of Caubul down; and to burn whatever is capable of being consumed by fire—(burnable—is there such a word?) would scarcely be a work of as many hours; and then they'll return by Jullalabad, and we shall all go back to India with colours flying (flying colours, I think is the idiom though,) and bands playing, and stay at home, Regiments saluting us, and the choice of nice stations to go to, and the pick of nice girls to flirt with, and to fall in love with us. Now, only fancy, dear Editor. Only look on your picture—the picture you drew of a retreat without going first to Caubul; and on this—which shadows forth in colours cheerful perhaps, but certainly not false, the result—so important in a political point, and so beneficial to the morale of this army—of a mere four or five weeks' expedition to the Affghan capital.

"I will merely add a detail of the troops that have been named to go no. These are.

"ARTILLERY.—Alexander's Troop of H. A.—Abbott's Battery of Foot Artillery, Backhouse's Mountain Train.

"CAVALRY.—The 3rd Dragoons. 1st L. C. (or one Regiment, it seems doubtful which); Tail's Irreg. Horse.

"INFANTRY.—The 9th Foot—1st, 31st ditto; 26th, 35th and 60th N. I., and I believe Ferris's 400 Juzzilchees. The move is I think an admirable one,—a move calculated to enable us to quit the country without dishonour—and one which will ensure our return to India during the approaching cold weather.

"The General makes no secret of his intentions; he also has no hesitation in saying, that General Nott has actually advanced on Caubul, and will join his force at that capital. Hurra then, again for Caubul your soul!"

A Delhi Gazette Extra supplies the following information:—

Camp, Fultenbad 16th August, 1842.—"An order arrived this morning for our moving on to Kabul, and we expect to break ground from this about the 25th instant to concentrate at Gundamuck, where a force will be left. I hear that two Regiments the 53rd and 33rd, will be left to garrison Jellalabad under Brigadier Monteath. It appears, that General Nott wrote to General Pollock, that he commenced his march from Kandahar on the 10th of this month and expected to reach Kabul on the 15th of September, and of course our movements will be made to correspond with his. General Pollock has requested that as little baggage as possible may be taken, and I hear the Europeans go without any tents except a very few for those who fall sick or get wounded. The Europeans and Natives appear in the highest spirits, and all are eager for the move. The 3rd Light Dragoons and Captain Alexander's Troop of Horse Artillery joined us this morning. General Sale commands at this place, which is two good marches on the Kabul road, and only two from Gundamuck."

Another correspondent says:—
"The major part of General Pollock's force is, at last ordered forward to Kulbul, and a proclamation of thunder and lightning is to be issued if the prisoners are not safely delivered up ere the forces reach Caubul. We shall now see whether General Nott's services will be duly acknowledged or not?"

Jellalabad 17th August, 1842.—"The order is out for our advance on Caubul at last, and you may imagine the state of activity we are in. Two days ago the following order was issued: 'As the advance on Caubul has been determined upon, a depot for supplies will be formed as speedily as possible at Futtialab for the army, &c. &c.' You will, I dare

say, have heard that our advance has been entirely caused by General Nott having done so—it is said that he left Candahar on the 10th inst., and that he expects to be at Cabul on the 15th of next month; our movements are, they say, thus laid down. We move on from this first to Futtiahad where a dépôt will be formed for the army, as soon as this is completed we are to advance on Gundamuck, where a second dépôt is to be formed, and from that the Company's troops are to make a rush on Cabul, leaving the Sikhs to form the point of appui for our forces, while in advance. Cabul, of course, is to be destroyed, and not one stone to be left on another, at least so says rumour. Nothing has happened to the force in advance, they have been out and destroyed some of Ukbhar Khan's forts and villages—not a shot fired. A letter from them to-day says, that a number of men who had been prisoners at Cabul had arrived that day, the people there were aware of our advance from the Candahar side.

"Shumshooddeen Khan had written to Ukbhar Khan telling him to be of good heart, that he would take care and give a good account of the force from the East, and all he had to do was to beat those from the West."

The following Military movements are announced consequent on the assembly of the Army of Reserve, the departure of the Commander-in-Chief from Simlah and the arrival of the Governor General:—

"The Commander-in-Chief's escort, a Squadron of the 7th Light Cavalry; and the 10th N. I. (one Company to be left to accompany the 1st European Regiment) leaves Kurnaul for Bhar, on the 18th of October; the Governor General's escort, 3d Light Cavalry and 63d Native Infantry to leave Kurnaul on the 1st of November. The 72d Native Infantry now at Meerut to take the place of the 10th at Kurnaul. The Artillery march from Kurnaul for Ferozepoor on the 26th October.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th Nov., 1842.

We have during the week, with the exception of the north of China, had no arrivals of much interest, but have since received Calcutta papers to 9th September, from which we have made some interesting extracts on Afghan affairs. From Chusan H. M. B. *Columbine* has arrived at Hongkong yesterday on her way to England. We do not hear that she brings any intelligence of interesting nature not before known.

We regret to learn that the troops lately returned to Hongkong from the north are suffering very severely from illness. Of H. M. 98th regiment, we are told not more than 36 men are actually fit for duty. We hope that the so much boasted climate of Hongkong may soon restore these poor fellows to health, but at same time we have to regret to state that the mortality of the garrison there of the 26th, since June last has been very great, greater probably than it generally has proved to be to new troops even in India. The mortality in the Yangszeikang is reported to have been very great; every one of the transports has suffered more or less severely, and although the fire of the enemy has with the exception of a few occasions, not proved very destructive, the loss of life on the part of the English will be found, we fear, anything but trifling. The cold, even before the troops and transports came away from Chusan, is represented to have been excessive.

We observe from last Thursday's friend of China that Major General Lord Saltoun is now in command of the force at Hongkong. Mr. Woosnam, surgeon to the Embassy, has during the absence of Major Malcolm been appointed temporarily to the post of Secretary of Legation.

We have copied from the last Friend of China the astounding fact that a number of Chinese, who landed in boats, attacked West Point Battery, and succeeded in carrying off 24 muskets belonging to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Poor Queen! if such

enemies were to be everywhere equally successful! What sort of lookout may have been kept at West Point Barracks will puzzle any one to determine—but the Chinese, by way of giving a lesson no doubt, thought it would be the best way to show their cleverness by penetrating even into the lion's den. It is said of good old Homer that he sometimes sleeps; he, the songster of heroes, battles and sieges; why should not the subjects of his song have a similar indulgence? We hope however that we shall have to report no more dozens of muskets carried off. We regret to learn that night robberies are again being practiced at Hongkong—indeed, until the police is better organized, on a more liberal footing, there seems to be very little security of property on that settlement.

PIRACY AT HONGKONG—We have copied from the *Friend of China* of last week a police report detailing evidence given before the magistrate against five men who had lately been concerned in plundering a boat near Tungkoo. The mere fact of the Piracy, as being of every day occurrence, would hardly have entitled its lengthened report to a place in our columns, were it not that the evidence discloses in a most positive manner, that there exists a society of which the heads are resident at Hongkong largely engaged in piracy, and so much feared by the peaceable trader and navigator that their protection, or rather their abstinence from violence and robbery, is purchased at fixed prices, according to the value of the property to be conveyed by water, and the times such protection is to last, for which regular passes are granted, and agents appointed on the Island to whom a consignment of them is made, which they sell in the regular way of business. We have all along suspected the existence of these nefarious practices, and more than once stated our belief, based upon native information which we had every reason to believe deserving of credit, that the heads of the bands of pirates infesting these waters reside at Hongkong, and that there they are very influential members of the native community.

We were then contradicted by the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette*, which paper chose to say that our statements proceeded from the influence a clique inimical to the settlement of Hongkong exercised over us, and that, moreover, the editors of that paper had made every enquiry on the subject and believed our statements to be without foundation. How much the late disclosures at the Police Office have shewn us to have been in the right (we do not intend it to be understood that we at present allude to the individual then named, but as speaking more generally) our readers are able to judge, nor would we have written what we did if we had not believed that our native information was pretty well to be relied on. But it is of little importance comparatively, to possess a general knowledge that an organized system of piracy exists in these waters, of which the originators and movers reside at Hongkong, unless they are discovered, and severe punishment dealt out to them. That the men lately caught and sentenced to punishment, are not the chief movers, is pretty evident, but it also seems that one or two of them, at least, must possess considerable knowledge of the secrets of the society, one being stated to be a leader and the other a secretary of the Chooee E Thong society, and the latter being the consignee of the passes above alluded to. Could not, by guaranteeing a remission of the punishment to one or both of them, they be prevailed upon to state all they know, and thus bring under cognizance of the authorities the wealthier and more guilty members of this atrocious band of thieves? Until their discovery, piracy is not likely to diminish, and the native trade of Hongkong to flourish. Acts of piracy are now of daily occurrence, and we learn with regret that even our cotemporary of Hongkong, when lately returning from Canton to his "Capital" was attacked by pirates near the Bogue, and robbed of all he happened to have with him. The subject of piracy requires the greatest attention of the authorities, and we hope will receive it, if they can only be convinced that its head quarters are Hongkong.

After having written the above, at a late hour last night, the last Thursday's "Friend of China" was kindly lent us, from which we see with pleasure that the Chief Magistrate had made some more discoveries of vendors of safety passes, from

whose papers it would appear that not less than several hundreds of them had been lately disposed of. This proves the widely ramified nature of those piratical societies, and the danger being thus shewn to be so very great, the exertions of the authorities will, we hope, be doubled until they are able to lay hold on the heads of this conspiracy against society. That these heads, as well as their understrappers, are chiefly residing at Hongkong, we have little doubt, and regret to see from the evidence adduced at the police office, that no progress has as yet been made to find them out, although we shrewdly suspect the sellers of the passes are perfectly able of giving every elucidation on the subject. Until these crimes are brought home to some of the now influential Chinese residing at Hongkong, neither piracy nor night-robberies will be put a stop to, and justice must be content to punish the few miserable individuals the leaders of the companies are willing to give up as a cloak for their more dangerous machinations.

In the latter part of last and first days of this week upwards of twenty transports and H. M. S. *Bellisle* and *Jupiter* have arrived at Hongkong. According to a correspondent of the *Hongkong Gazette* the garrisons at the different places occupied by the British force will consist of 1930 men at Chusan, 980 at Amoy and 1700 at Hongkong. The remainder of the force we believe is forthwith to return to India. At Shanghai, Capt. Balfour, N. I., has been provisionally appointed British Consul and other appointments will be made, we suppose, at Ningpo, Amoy, Fuchowfoo, and Canton. All accounts we have seen or heard of agree that Sir Henry Pottinger may not be expected at Hongkong much before the end of December. We also hear it stated on pretty good authority that the negotiations for the details of the treaty, affecting the trade of Canton, are to be carried on on the Island of Lantau, about halfway between this and Hongkong and that preparations for the accommodation of the Imperial commissioners have already been begun there. The Commissioners are however not likely to reach Lantau before February next, and this season's trade will have to be conducted at Canton under the old restrictions and duty. The Chinese cruisers continue very active in the river against piracy and smuggling; the latter between Canton and Macao is being very seriously interfered with by them just now.

We hear nothing as yet of the shipwrecked crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Ann*, from Formosa whither we learn H. M. B. *Serpent* has been despatched to demand them. We have heard of some rumours that the Chinese on Formosa deny the existence of these prisoners, and that consequently apprehensions are entertained of there having been foully dealt with. We hope the liberation and restoration of these unhappy people to their countrymen will soon effectually contradict these rumours.

HONGKONG.

From the Friend of China of 27th October.

To the Editor of the "FRIEND OF CHINA."

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to annex for your information transcript of a letter addressed by his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger to the naval and military commanders in China, regarding the destruction of a building called the "Porcelain Tower" by capt. officers and seamen in Her Majesty's Service. The public at large, will at once concur in the views and sentiments of Sir Henry, relative to this most disgraceful breach of decency, on the part of those concerned, and as a warning to others, it is to be hoped some punishment may be awarded to prevent the recurrence of such conduct. I give you the letter as received from head quarters.

"I am sorry to inform your Excellencies that the Abbot of the Chinese Monastery attached to the "Porcelain Tower" has this morning waited on me to complain that large parties of European officers and sailors yesterday visited the Tower and employed themselves by cutting off portions of the building, including the Josses and other Figures, for the purpose of carrying them away."

"The Abbot states that on one occasion there could not have been less than forty men so employed and that the destruction of the tower caused such excitement among the people, that a vast crowd collected who appeared at one time disposed to interfere, to prevent this disgraceful dissipation."

"It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the serious public effect that must result from these outrages, to say

"nothing of the regret that all reflecting persons must feel at the wanton destruction of a building of such celebrity."

I have also the pleasure to subjoin a statement of the distribution of the forces in China, by which you will perceive that a larger complement of men will be stationed at Chusan than elsewhere and thus be enabled to effectually check the first outbreak, that may occur among the disaffected people in that particular quarter.

CHUSAN.	AMOY.	HONGKONG.
H. M. 55th 500	18th 420	55th 500
H. M. 18th 430	41 M.N.I. 450	H. M. 28th 550
M. N. I. 860	Mad. Arty. 25	41th N.I. 450
Multras Arty. 70	Sappers 15	Royal Arty 100
Sappers 40	G. Lascars 20	Mad Sappers 50
Gun Lascars 40	G. Lascars 50	G. Lascars 50
1930	980	1700

Total 4,560 Men.

Yours faithfully,
AMICUS.

POLICE.

BEFORE THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

6th October, 1842. Case of Piracy.

"Assoong"—"Ayer"—"Cheung thong"—"Afok" and "Ahung" charged with robbery by "Aquai." "Aquai"—deposes—On the 24th of this month I was returning to this place from Canton, and when near Tongkoo the boat in which I was, was attacked by two pirate boats containing about 60 men and 10 Matchlocks, they boarded us and with drawn swords and threatened us. Two men were wounded by their sword cuts—I was bound up and suspended by the waist from the mast, they stripped me and I was beaten with the flats of their swords, all my property taken; worth about 260 dollars. The master of our boat wanted to pay for a protective pass, and went to "Assoong" head pirate who refused it—I can swear to all these five prisoners, the two prisoners "Afok" and Ahung bound and suspended me, whilst Assoong the leader was giving orders to them.—He is the head of the "Chooee E thong" association.

Altogether the boat was robbed of 13 or 1400 \$ worth of property.—The comprador "Athai" lost heavily.—After robbing the boat, the pirates left us. "Cheung thong" is the clerk to the "Chooee E thong," society and writes all their passes.—At present I dont know if I can produce other evidence but I will try and bring more to-morrow.

With the papers found on the prisoners, who were apprehended in a mat shed above the Bazaar, there are 4 protective passes, receipts for 7 passes, for 12 dollars, a letter from Tong Moon applying for passes, saying that 11 were intrusted to him for sale, of which 8 were sold, and asking for 5 more; an account book shewing a sale of Rice, Eggs and other articles to this society, on the part of Fong Fook (case 473) for about 5000 cash; also a bill from Fong Fook for 4090 cash. Fong Fook's shop is named Soo hing, and the bill is drawn on Ahing (supposed to be of the society) as it was found in the account book with other small accounts and two sealed impressions having some perfume.

There being no further evidence in this case it closed for to day.

Friday 7th October, Examination Continued.

"Ahee" deposes—I keep a Shop in the Bazaar where I sell cloth, hose and sundries, I went to Canton to make some purchases, and having bought to the extent of 140 dollars, I was returning in a passenger boat to this place, and on the 14th of last month, at 11 o'clock at night when near Tong koo, 2 Pirate boats boarded us—the 5 prisoners were in the pirate boats, I can swear to them.—The prisoner A-s-ong is head pirate, I know him to be head pirate, because the captain of one boat went up to him and showed him this pass, (pass produced) stating it to be good until the 1st December next and having the seal of the Chooee E thong Society. Assoong said he did not care for the pass, he would plunder the boats. The Pirates were more than 80, I cannot tell exactly; they came on board with swords and spears, they had Matchlocks but did not fire them; I was not ill used in person, all my goods were taken by the pirates, and they left us. I heard of those pirates robbing another Boat, but I did not see them do so. All of the prisoners boarded our boat, Amou also was robbed, he was my fellow passenger and there were many others, I heard long since that Assoong was the head of the Chooee E thong.

"Amou." I was coming from Canton to this place with ready made Chinese clothes for sale, amounting to 60 Dollars: on the 24th of last month when near Yung Koo at night, about 11 o'clock, I was aroused from my sleep by pirates boarding our boat. We were plundered; I lost every thing, and even my pocket (or purse) which contained a little money, and some letters the whole of my loss was not more than 80 Dollars. I was confused

and do not remember the countenances of any of the robbers,—the prisoners may or may not have been there, but I cannot say they were. I was beaten twice with the flats of their swords, before I allowed them to take my purse, I was below and do not know more than I now state.

In consequence of their information Sergt. Collins was sent to search a house belonging to Assoon in the Bazaar, where one old woman named Mongpo was found and some papers—the papers shew pirate books and acts of protection passes, from the Chooee E thong and Assoon is designated as the elder Brother, and in a letter from a man, designated Chan Sing lam, Assoon is addressed as the leader, and the prisoner Cheungthong as clerk to the Society, there are also 6 more passes of protection with the seal of the Society.

The woman Mongpo states. I live in Assoon's house in the Bazaar and pay 2 dollars per month for one room, my son Hing Hop lived with me, he has gone to work or catch fish—I dont know now where he is, I know nothing of pirates. Assoon is owner of the house, but does not live there.

Sergt. Collins states, that he found the papers under bed clothes, some hanging on nails near the walls, others in boxes, and a few in a Table drawer, the woman was in a room by herself.

Saturday Oct. 8th Examination Continued.

"Kutnung" deposes—On the 24th of September my boat was passing near Tongkoo, two pirate boats boarded us, I was plundered of 300 Dollars, and beaten with swords; 3 of the crew were wounded, they have gone to their houses at Tung Koon to be cured of the sword cut—I had charge of Athai's property amounting to 300 Dollars and consisting of Flour, Grass cloth, and shoes all was taken by the pirates who would not respect my pass; I bought the protective pass from Cheung thong of the Chooee E thong Society. I paid 8 Dollars for the pass, it was to last for 3 months, I purchased it here in a mat house above the Bazaar about 15 days since I can swear to all the prisoners having boarded my boat except Assoon—I cannot swear to Assoon as I am not sure about him. The pirates were more than forty; they had match locks, spears and swords. We were only 10 men, my pass is not here, it is in my boat which is gone to the Bogue. I did not show the pass to the pirates, but called out and told them I had one from their Society, but they said they did not care, they would plunder the boat. I heard afterwards that the same pirates plundered another boat that night.

"Akui" states—On the 24th Sept. off Tongkoo when in the passengers boat belonging to Kutnung, I was plundered of property in Flour, Cloth, and money to the amount of 110 dollars—50 of which was in money. I am a very old man and cannot see well, I was down in the hold and do not know that the Prisoners were the Pirates; on looking at them I cannot say that I recognise any. I was not beaten. All of the passengers were plundered.

"Athai" comprador states—I sent 300 dollars by Kutnung to Canton to purchase Flour, Grass Cloth and Shoes. He came here on the 25th and told me that my property was all taken as well as his own, by Pirates. I informed Major Caine of the circumstance who ordered me to look out for the Pirates, and give him information the moment I could hear of them. I obeyed this order, and the Police took the prisoners in consequence of the intelligence I obtained from Kutnung.

DEFENCE.—The Prisoners all deny the charge. Assoon states: I was on shore here on the 26th of Sept. I am an opium seller, and the papers found in my house belong to some of the people living there, but not to me.

"Chung thong" states—I am a tailor and was robbed by Pirates on the 26th Sept. at night when in the boat with Abu and Amou (the witnesses Aho and Amou are again brought into court and confronted with Chung thong whose statement they deny.)

"Afok" says, I was in a ferry boat on the 26th of last month employed in coming and going to and from "Shallow water bay"—Never knew Assoon before the day he was seized.

"Ahee" states I sell fruit and was seized on the top of the Hill. I know nothing of the Pirates. I never saw Assoon before we were taken.

"Ahung" states—On the 26th of September I was brought over from Shallow water bay by Afok's ferry boat. I owe him 50 cash for bringing me over, I am a poultry seller and an honest man, never saw Assoon before I was seized.

The Prisoners say they can bring evidence to speak to their characters, Assoon states he cannot do so for 3 or 4 days, but then he can bring 3 or 4 shopmen to speak for him.

The foregoing case was referred to the head of the Government.

Mr. Johnston having taken his seat, the evidences are duly sworn and confirm their previous testimony; the Prisoners having no witnesses to produce, the 4 days have been allowed them to procure evidence the following sentence is recorded.

The evidence is quite conclusive and the two Prisoners Assoong and Cheung thong, are sentenced each to 4 years hard labour in chains. The other three Prisoners Afok, Ahung, and Ahee are each sentenced to 2 years hard labour in chains. All 5 Prisoners are to suffer a corporal punishment of 100 strokes each, and to have their tails cut off opposite to the house of Assoong.

"Assoongs" house is confiscated, and to be sold by public Auction, the proceeds being divided among the plundered in proportion to the amount of their loss, and the remaining due to be paid to the parties by the two prisoners Assoong and Cheung thong, previous to their release from Prison.

We are sorry to learn that attempts at kidnapping have been resumed at Chusan. Captain Wellesley a nephew we are informed of the Duke of Wellington, and Lieut. Shadwell of the 98th (a Son of the Vice Chancellor) narrowly escaped being carried off. The latter, although tied to a pole, contrived to shoot at his assailants and wounded one if them in the arm, when they all made off.—*Ibid.*

From the Friend of China, of 3d Nov.

We have received an Imperial Edict dated eighth moon, second day (September 6th 1842) proclaiming to the Empire and dependencies, the following important items.

1. The Emperor withdraws his objections against Foo chow foo, and gives his full consent to its being one of the five ports, where British Merchants may dwell with their families. The imperial commissioners begged to be punished, for representing the wishes of the English on this subject, but His Majesty exonerates them from all guilt.

2. The Merchants are alone holdres possible for the debts they may have contracted; without aid from Government.

3 The Hong Merchants no longer allowed to monopolise the commerce, but both foreigners and natives permitted to trade with whom they please, and their mutual accounts to be settled between them at such times as they may choose, both parties being alone responsible for their own debts.

4. All English prisoners to be immediately, benevolently and unconditionally released.

5. All kinds of intercourse allowed between the natives of China and the people of England, without fear of official interference.

9 Natives who violate the laws of the Empire, whether in the employment of foreigners or not, are to be tried without foreign interference.

7. As the barbarians are unacquainted with the language of the Middle Kingdom, Interpreters will be allowed.

8. The natives of the Empire every where to pay the usual Custom House dues.

9. Fixed duties are to be established at all the five ports.

10. All the British Ships to leave the Yang-tse keang by the 10th day of 8th the moon (14th September).

11. Full assent is given for the occupation of Chusan and Koolangsu by the English until all the money be paid. His Majesty hopes for the final payment to be made with the least possible delay, that Chusan and Koolangsu may be relieved, no more fighting may be excited, peace for ever firmly established and the throes which agitate the imperial bosom may be at once allayed.

All the Provinces are to consider this as the high Imperial fiat, establishing honourable intercourse between the two NATIONS. The term *E. barbarian*, is still employed.

We learn that on Tuesday night last, the West Point Barracks were attacked by armed bands of Chinese miscreants, who landed in boats from Kowloon. This daring attempt nearly proved successful, for two of the sentries were knocked down and gagged, twenty four of her Majesty's muskets were taken from the Store before the alarm was given !!!—*Ibid.*

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

Blonde, 42, capt. T. Bourchier, c. B.
 Thalia, 44, " Hope.
 Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
 North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
 Herald, 26, " J. Nias, c. B.
 Dido, 20, " the honble H. Keppell.
 Pelican, 18, comr. Justice.
 Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
 Childers, 16, " Halsted.
 Vanderer, 16, " Seymour.
 Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
 Algerine, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
 Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.
 Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS.

Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
 Plover, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS.

Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
 Sapphire, " Cole.
 Rattlesnake,
 Alligator,

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
 Mennon, comr. Powell.
 Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
 Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
 Ariadne, comr. Roberts, I. N.
 Medusa, " Hewett, I. N.
 Phlegethon, lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
 Prosperpine, comr. Hough, R. N.
 H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.
 Driver, " Farmer.

AT ANCHOR.

M. M. S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. B. senior com-
 manding officer.
 Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent).
 Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HOMEKORE.

Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Ad-
 miral, sir T. Cochrane, c. B.
 Wolverine, 16, " Johnson.
 Columbine, 16, " Varsehead.
 Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.
 H. C. St. Hooghly, mr. comr. Ross.
 Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
 H. M. T. S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
 Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

October.
 (B.) *Adelaide*, " Liverpool.
 30, " *Inglis*, Isaacson, Bombay.
 30, H. M. S. *Belleisle*, Capt. Kingcome, Chusan and
 upwards of 20 transports from the north.
 31, (A.) *Splendid*, " Callao.
 November.
 2, (B.) *Quentin Leitch*, Gray, Bombay.
 2, " *Raymond*, Mackay, Chusan.
 4, H. M. B. *Columbie*, Morshed, Chusan.
 4, H. M. T. S. *Jupiter*, Hoffmeister, do.

PASSENGER PER

Englis, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.

SAILED

October.
 22, (B) *Coringa Packet*, Chilcott, Singapore.
 29, " *Salem*, Milford, Bombay.
 31, " *Helen*, Baine, do.
 31, " *Rob Roy*, Boyd, Sing. and Calcutta.
 November.
 1, (B.) *Hera*, Fowler, Calcutta.
 3, " *Ered Huth*, Toby, Cape of Good Hope.
 4, (Brem.) *Margaretha*, Klencke, Manila.
 4, (B.) *Kirkman Finlay*, Scott, do
 5, " *Ariel*, Burt, Sing. and Calcutta.
 5, " *Hope*, Cockbain, Liverpool.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—*Intrepid*, *Meia*.
 For Sing & Cal.—*Poppy* on the 8th; *Red Rover* on
 the 10th instant.
 For Madras.—*Kestrel*, in a few days.
 For Bombay.—*Agnes*, *Sulimany*.
 For Manila.—*Zenobia*.

PASSENGERS PER

Ariel, Messrs Wm. Leslie and Smith;
Kirkman Finlay, Mr. Wm. Blenkin.
Rob Roy, Messrs S. Stephens. J. J. dos Remedios,
 and F. H. de Azevedo.

Maulmein erroneously reported as arrived last
 week; she is not yet in.

**List of H. M. Ships and Transports arrived from
 the Northward.**

H. M. S. Belleisle; H. S. 98th Regt. Lt. Saltoun.
 Walmer Castle. 6th Madras N. I.; Warrior, Ben-
 gal Volunteers; Faize Rabheny, 14th M. " I. and
 camp followers; Flowers of Agie; Wm. Turner.
 City of Palaces, Bengal Volunteers; Victoria, Percy.
 Bengal Volunteers; Tamerlane, Maria, Bengal
 Volunteers; Bhurampooter, Bengal Volunteers.

29th Oct. 35 a 40 miles E S. E. of the Pratas
 shoal the ship *Splendid* fell in with the wreck of a
 large Junk and took therefrom 27 Chinese.

The Moulmain and Conrade from Singapore and
 the British Isle from Manila have not arrived.
 H. M. B. Ship Hazard for England and for New
 South Wales has sailed from Chusan.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Edie
 Claudius, Louisa Jackson, *Boltivar*,
Athenaeum, *Parrock Hall*, Madras.
Ureula, *Bella Marina*, *Will's the*
Wisp, Liverpool, & Arcey Oresdes.
Cristopher Rawson, Hindostan,
Alex. Baring, Ann Jane, Childers,
Edward Boustead, James Matheson,
Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady
Raffa, Geo. Wallis, Coromandel,
Tapeley, *Alfance*.

From Bombay.—*Asia*, Diana, Corea, *Woodma*,
Helen, Gilbert Henderson, Wm.
Abraham, Midlothian, Belvidere,
Columbus, England.

From Calcutta.—*Dido*, Clawn, Victory, Bengal
Packet, Eliza, Elizabeth Nabal,
Thomas Lawrie, Mary Ballantine,
 From Singapore.—*Waterloo*, Onryda, *Maulmein*.

LATENT DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th August. SINGAPORE 31 October.
 UNITED STATES, June 22, MANILA, 15th Oct.
 CALCUTTA, 14th Sept. AMOY,
 BOMBAY, 9th Sept. CHUSAN, 18th Oct.
 JAVA, 27th August. NANKING, 15th October.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.
<i>Adelaide</i> ,	—	—	—
<i>Arethusa</i> ,	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
<i>Agnes</i> ,	512	Jeffrey,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Abberton</i> ,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
<i>Algerine</i> ,	140	Hill,	"
<i>Anna Eliza</i> ,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
<i>Asiatic</i> ,	—	Barlow,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Ann Lockerby</i> ,	—	Wightman	"
<i>Anne Mary</i> ,	—	Ruckham,	"
<i>Bombay Castle</i> ,	—	Baxter,	"
<i>Beckhamshire</i> ,	146	McGregor	"
<i>Bolton</i> ,	—	Robinson,	Dent & Co.
<i>Black Nymph</i> ,	—	Hall	Fox Rawson & Co.
<i>Bracephalus</i> ,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
<i>Black Swan</i> ,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
<i>Columbine</i> ,	—	Majors,	H. Pybus.
<i>Cowasji Family</i> ,	—	Durham,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Chanticleer</i> ,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
<i>Cadet</i> ,	—	Carling,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Colonist</i> ,	—	Lesk,	J. Burd and Co.
<i>Cacique</i> ,	—	Man,	C. Fearon.
<i>Camaieu</i> ,	398	Clucos,	Jamieson How & Co.
<i>Chelydra</i> ,	—	Wishart,	Dent and Co.
<i>Charles Forbes</i> ,	990	Wills, [Ger	Jardine Matheson & Co.
<i>Charlotte</i> ,	—	Liebachiwa	"
<i>Drongan</i> ,	—	Johnson,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Diana</i> ,	—	Davidson	"
<i>Devon</i> ,	—	Mallory,	Fox Rawson and Co.
<i>Diadem</i> ,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
<i>Ellora</i> ,	—	Turnbull,	"
<i>Ellen</i> ,	—	Brewer,	Dent and Co.
<i>Emma Eugenia</i> ,	—	Kettlewell	Reynvaan & Co.
<i>Equestrian</i> ,	801	Cromorty,	Jardine M. & Co.
<i>Earl Balcarras</i> ,	1488	Baker,	"
<i>Edinburgh</i> ,	1414	Paterson,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
<i>Frank Cowasjee</i> ,	—	Edwards,	Dallas and Co.
<i>Foam</i> ,	—	Greig,	Fox Rawson & Co.
<i>Frances Ann</i> ,	—	Thomson,	Macvicar and Co.
<i>Frances Burn</i> ,	—	Edington,	"

Felicity,	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
Fortitude,	—	—	D. & M. Rustomjee Co.
Fort William,	4248	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ganges,	—	Walker,	"
Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
Grecian,	—	Wat,	"
Gulnare,	—	Wilmington	Dirom and Co.
Hero of Malowa	—	Whettem,	"
Hongkong,	—	Fowler,	H. Holgate.
Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye Jr.
Himalaya,	—	Burn,	"
Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Hebrides,	—	Melville	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Isa, Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Intrepid,	—	Stewart,	W. Allanson & Co.
Islay,	—	Galt,	A. A. de Mello.
Isabella,	—	Sinclair,	Lindsay and Co.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Calvin,	—	Knox,	H. Rustomjee.
John Moor,	—	Chapman	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Juliana	—	Berg,	J. Burd and Co.
Jane,	—	Robertson	Turner & Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Kestrel,	Dent and Co.
Litherland,	—	Hewitt,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Clarke,	—	Freeman,	Turner and Co.
Lord Eldon,	—	Lawrence,	Lindsay & Co.
Lady St. Kilda,	—	Worsell,	"
Maia,	—	Lawrence,	"
Minerva,	—	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustomjee Co.
Manly,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Mercury,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mary Anne,	—	—	W. Scott.
Matilda,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
Malacca,	—	Rowe,	"
Melish,	—	Shettler,	"
Maulmein,	—	Fawcett,	Lindsay & Co.
Mariam,	—	—	H. Rustomjee.
Osprey	—	Rouse,	Dent and Co.
Orator,	—	Kirk	Jardine M. and Co.
Prince Regent,	298	Terry,	"
Palestine	—	Barclay,	"
Poppy,	140	McLean	Fox Rawson & Co.
Prince of Wales	—	Cole,	Pereira and Co.
Quentin Leitch	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Royal Exchange	—	Gray,	Turner & Co.
Raymond,	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Red Rover,	253	Wright,	"
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdensee.
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Semikamis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Sellimany,	—	Monk,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Sylph,	364	Guy,	H. Rustomjee.
Snipe,	—	—	Hugheson Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neathy,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Syria,	—	Stroyan,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tartar,	—	Luce,	"
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co.
Victoria,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran Jr.
Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraaf,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Sleward,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation,	—	Commodore Kearney.	
Levant,	—	Faulk,	J. D. Sward & Co.
Ann MacKim,	—	Vasner,	W. A. Lawrence.
Congress,	—	Hay,	"
Probus,	—	Sumner,	Watmore & Co.
Grafton,	—	Gardener,	J. M. Bull.
Panther,	—	Martin,	J. M. Bull.
Charleston,	—	Harlow,	Olyphant and Co.
Zenobia,	—	Putnam,	"
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	A. A. Kitchie.
Lowell,	—	Peirce,	W. H. Peirce.
Mary Ellen,	—	—	A. Heard & Co.
Splendid,	—	—	"
SPANISH.			
Maria,	—	Cuculla,	A. Cuculla.
DANISH.			
Danish Oak,	—	Fansen,	Russell & Co.
HAMBURG.			
Hebe,	—	Both,	A. A. de Mello.
DUTCH.			
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Burd & Co.

* At Whampoa.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 59.] Macao, Saturday, 12th November, 1842.

[No. 371.]

PUBLIC AUCTION. On FRIDAY the 18th INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH begs to intimate to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on his premises, positively to the highest bidder, the following:—

Cut and plain Decanters, Tumblers, Claret, Wine, Champagne and Liqueur Glasses.—Superior Havana Segars.—Engraving: The "First Ear-ring," a "High land Breakfast," the "White Mouse," "Spanish Mother," "Pete," "Stray Kitten," "Disputed Fare," "Queen Victoria," "Duke of Wellington," "Bassani & Portia," "Guilt and Innocence," "A Light Breeze off Dover," sets of "Spanish Skeletons," &c.—Raisins; Prunes; Jams and Jellies; Mustard; Herrings and Herring Paste; Beckley and Pine Cheeses.—Cotton Socks and Guernsey Frocks.—Invoices of 8-day and Miniature Clocks, and Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Scissors, Razors, &c.—Telescopes.—Second-hand Wearing Apparel.—Bengal Table Cloths.—Fine English Napkins and Table Covers.—The residue of an invoice of Sundries: Macassar Oil; Peppermint; Essences; Work Boxes; Dolls; Lady's and Gentleman's Kid and Silk Gloves; Elastic Braces; Waist Bands; silk Cravats, and Lady's silk Handkerchiefs; Scarfs, and bobbinet Shawls and Tippets; Gilt Jewellery; agate handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Umbrellas and Parasols, and a variety of miscellaneous other articles.

and, a small quantity of SHERRY, BEER, and BRANDY, (in wood and bottle), also a parcel of

PRIME AMERICAN BEEF AND PORK, any quantity of which may be taken, at the average, prior to the day of sale.

Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Particular attention of CAPTAINS and others connected with SHIPPING is claimed to the sale of Prime American Beef and Pork, as the whole are for positive sale, without limit or reserve.

Macao, 11th November, 1842.

LOTTERY.—SANTA CAZA DE MISERICORDIA, hereby informs the Public that the first drawing of the Misericordia Lottery for the present season 1842 will positively take place on Tuesday the 15th instant at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue to draw upon every second day (Sunday excepted) until the 8th or the last drawing are finished.

Macao, 2d November, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the holder at Alexandria, Malta and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the Office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN MURRAY in the firm of

PITCAIRN SYME & Co. at Batavia,

SYME & Co. at Singapore.

and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

ceased this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DEWIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DODGSON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.

TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pisang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne passeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to

F. H. TIEDEMAN, or

REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON.—Macao

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyne and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE bark "BLACK NYMPH," Capt. HALL, 300 tons register, will have early despatch, for freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.



THE Dutch Barque JANE, Capt. BERG. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BURD, at Hongkong, or B BARRETTO, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAM-JEE COWAJEE," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. Cass Commander, lying in the Tyne. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLSHOY DUNJAREE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD, at Hongkong

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD,



THE A I Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARDIE, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE IN THE TYNE.—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to captain GALT on board the "ISLAY" in the Tyne, or to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.—A PARCEL of fresh CHATEAU MARGANX, in one and three dozen cases; AND

RAISINS and PRUNES, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 24th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

JOHN SMITH.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.—A BATCH of very superior No. III Manila SEGARS, warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bully RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINCABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3s. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to

Macao, Oct. 8, 1842.

JOAO BARRETTO.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, PLATE, PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, HORSE, COWS &c. belonging to H. J. LEIGHTON Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to
J. A. DURRAN, Jr.
Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—MANILA SEGARS 4s., and EUROPE
LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to
P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Dun-
stable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

**JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit pur-
chasers:** Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER,
from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th S. 1842.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long,
and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—DUFF GORDON & Co's
SHERRY in bottle and HDs.
PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each,
CLARET in do. 6 do. do,
CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.
Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE—Several brick Houses, with good
wooden work, situated in a street leading to the
Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira;
apply to their owner
ANTO NOGUERA MENDES

FOR SALE—A KIFLE and a few pairs JORDIE and
four barrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London,
in cases complete. Apply to
Mr. A GRANDPRE
Macao, Aug. 27. 1842.

FOR SALE—At the Goodwins of the undersigned
Gambua Factory, adjoining the Custom house
the following articles, viz:—
Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch,
thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70;
inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS,
with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.
A few very neat new France Porcelain DINNER SER-
VICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per
bottle
And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful
articles of French and English MILLINERY.
Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases,
CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in HDs.
SELTZER WATER NEW.
OILMAN STORES late imports.
BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds,
and Quarter cases, from the well known house of
KEIRS & Co.; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior BASS PALE
ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine
flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London
bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SELTZER
water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TUR-
PENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila
and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and
a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

LOTTERY.
MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's
FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANT-
ERS, and GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY,
Of 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and
Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding
in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient
number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil
Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Bienn-
ual Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal,
Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c., it is
purposed to devote and allot the principal portion of
the profits derived thence, towards the gradual estab-
lishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund;
only for the accommodation of those permanent
Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lot-
tery, who may be of considerable standing: and who
may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans
of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe,

or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate: or
urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring
Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with,
or without charging them the usual Banking or A-
gency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt.
Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto,
for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes,
only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn
up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA
UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENE-
BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of
the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843;
valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket; divided into 2,000
Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50)
per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the
first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly
dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned
Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; never-
theless: Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it
might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to
the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1/2 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1/4 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1/8 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.
Reserved, of the First Calcutta
Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for
the purpose of ultimately, equally
dividing the Government Prizes:
only amongst those Subscribers,
whose prizes may turn up less than
a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto.
Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for
their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actual-
ly disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappoint-
ment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in
the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early
prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at
Co.'s Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances,
from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Pre-
sidencies or settlement.

2.—After securing 2,900 Chances, it is expected, sub-
scribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets,
on the immediate presentation of Messrs Thomas Wilt-
shire and Co.'s letter of demand, much prior to the
drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to
be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire
and Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the
list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances,
fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the
drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice
to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in
full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta
Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to
the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843,
of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of
unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas
Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and
gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if
they would kindly take the entire management of the
drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from
this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta
winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if pre-
ferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each
Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been
finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to
the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the se-
veral Presidencies and settlements, only with this dif-
ference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets,
or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them.
It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and
Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping
the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery

Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the
same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of
equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst
those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of
less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days
after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See
6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be
entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior
drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas
Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of
less than a half Ticket, will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for
each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their
own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions,
Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves
the discretionary power of charging a commission
of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project
of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this.
Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to them-
selves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition,
subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on
the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the
drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it incon-
venient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs 50,
will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves
quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

From the Monthly Times, of 4th August.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

—The North American mails acquaint us with some
strange internal convulsion in the United States, suffi-
ciently perplexing to the foreign politician. John Tyler
has dismissed his fellow citizen subjects by an act of
authority—he has vetoed "the Little Tariff Bill." The
President and parties in Congress are at issue about a
new tariff, which should have been decided before the
30th of last month; but the disputants could not manage
to finish their quarrel in time.

—Another intestine commotion was a small revolution
in Rhode Island, where a gentleman chose to appoint
himself Governor and issue proclamations. The authori-
ties had not much difficulty in driving him out, and in
asserting the vigour of the law; and the citizens are
struck with admiration, because their state constitution
is able to put down revolutions so easily. The foreigner,
on the other hand, is puzzled to know why there should
have been any revolution to put down. The following
are the particulars in brief:—The universal suffrage
party had, under the command of Dorr, their irregularly
elected Governor, actually taken the field. A force
amounting to between 700 and 800 men fully armed,
had taken up field works. The Government troops and
the militia, to the number of nearly 3,000, under the
command of Major McNeill, moved against the rebels.
But before the attack commenced, the universal suffrage
men, deserted by their leader Dorr, broke and dispersed.
Only one or two lives were lost on the side of the rebels,
about 200 of whom were made prisoners.

—The matter most concerning us, Lord Ashburton's
negotiations with the United States Government, is in-
volved in some obscurity. Some say that they go on
favourably; others report that they had become perplexed
at the last. Mr. Tyler's embroilment with Congress
does not promise leisure and calm for delicate diplomatic
bargains.

—Extract of a letter from an officer at Boston, U. S.:—
"The finances of this country are in a most deranged
state; no money even to pay the mechanics in their
dock-yards. Tow hundred and fifty men were discharg-
ed from the dock-yard here last week, and all building
and repairing stopped. Similar reductions have taken
place at New York and Philadelphia. A great outcry
against the Congress, meeting held, &c. Their navy was
small enough before; now it will be nothing but the name
of a navy."

—The stage in which Mr. Van Buren was travelling
was upset, a few days ago, near Plainfield, Indiana, and
the ex-President was slightly injured in the shoulder.
The other passengers escaped.—New York paper.

—There are in the United States 138 daily newspapers,
141 weekly newspapers, 125 semi and tri-weekly news-
papers, and 227 periodicals.

The latest accounts received by the Boston steamer
state that Lord Morpeth, after a very extensive tour
through the United States, had arrived at Montreal.

—The French steam-frigate, the *Gamer*, arrived at
New York on the 15th ult., in twelve days, from Fayal.
Melancholy accounts of the explosion of two steam-
boilers are given in the papers. The first was the ex-
plosion of the boiler on board the steamer *Etna*, at the
mouth of the Missouri, on the morning of the 3rd ult.
Of the persons killed and wounded by the explosion, 38
were Germans, from Dusseldorf, on the Rhine; 12 Ame-
ricans, 1 Frenchman, 1 Mexican, 1 Englishman, and 2
coloured persons. The dead rooms of the hospital were
full, and it was almost impossible for friends and rela-
tives to distinguish some of the corpses. A postscript in
the *St. Louis Bulletin* of the 4th states the number that
had died, up to eleven o'clock p. m. of the 3d ult., at 33.
The second explosion was that of the boiler of the

steamer *Shamrock*, on the lake above La Chine. It was very disastrous. The *Montreal Herald's* account of the accident is heartrending. A list of 43 of the English portion of the passengers on board, killed, missing, &c., is given. One family of 7, and another of 8, are among the killed. The total loss of life was supposed not to have been less than 60 or 70.

—The amount of bills granted by the East India Company, from 6th July to August 3rd, are, upon Calcutta, £19,289 7s. 4d.; Madras, £3,805 7s. 6d.; Bombay, £2,800; Total, £25,894 14s. 10d.

—Under the new Tariff, American beef has just been received, and sold in Perth at three pence per pound.

—Feargus O'Connor has been at Nottingham, pouring oil upon the flames; and contributing his quota toward the disturbances which have disgraced that city.

—A new candidate for Southampton has started in the person of Mr. George Thompson.

—The Prince of Wales and Queen William have just been launched from the yard of Messrs Green and Wigram.

—The marriage of Lady E. Grosvenor with Lord Prudhoe is upon the tapis.

—Earl Grosvenor has abandoned his intention of an excursion to the Mediterranean this year, and has disposed of his schooner yacht the *Dolphin*.

—The *Southampton*, East Indiaman, has arrived at Spithead from the eastward, and sailed on the 30th ult. for Madras and Calcutta.

—The Admiralty has granted permission to the yachts of the Thames Club to carry the blue ensign of her Majesty's fleet.

—A duel took place lately in St. Petersburg, says a letter from Berlin, between Prince Dolgorouki, son of the Russian general of that name, and Prince Jasschwill. Prince Dolgorouki was killed. They were both officers of the Imperial Guards.

—The *Warspite*, 50, captain Lord John Hay, is still at New York, waiting the termination of Lord Ashburton's diplomatic labours, to convey him back to England.

—The Nottingham writ was issued without a division, and almost without a debate, although Sir R. Peel delivered an excellent and most satisfactory speech upon the occasion.

—Grisi added "a little warbler" to the census last week, at a cottage in the north-western suburbs of London.

—The *Moniteur* announces the death of General the Baron St. Cyr Nagues, peer of France, at the baths of Vichy. The *Courier Francais* announces the death of Baron Larrey, the celebrated surgeon, at Lyons, on the 29th ult.

—A Bill is now before Parliament to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in case of return to Europe for a limited period.

—Messrs Briggs, Thurnburn and Co., having received considerable remittances from India and the United States, a dividend was agreed to be made of 2s. 6d. in the pound, and to pay all debts under a certain amount at once.

—A fatal duel took place lately at Naples, between two midshipmen, under Admiral Hugen, which, as too often occurs, arose from a trivial incident.

—The report that the Royal Mail Packet Company requested leave to modify the terms of their contract with the Government, is generally believed. They ask an additional £160,000 per annum, or leave to run only one packet in each month.

—The Americans are about to construct an iron floating battery for the defence of New York.

—The case of the *Beulah*, troopship for India, relative to an appeal for salvage, has not yet terminated.

—Capt. De Rivyns has been restored to his magisterial functions, since the Ennis riot enquiry.

—The Irish scandal mongers have circulated accounts which tend to criminate a lady whose reputation has ever stood beyond reproach, the subject has been taken up by the husband very determinately. Sir Wm. Leeson (the party referred to) will probably not allow the matter to drop here.

—Fanny Ellsler has arrived from the United States, where she has been received with enthusiasm, and whence she has reaped a rich harvest.

—Twenty-three foundation scholars have just been admitted at Eton, to fill up the vacancies.

—Cast-iron buildings, costing about £500 to £1500, are in course of construction to be sent abroad.

—The Lumber Troopers, whose dispute will be found elsewhere faithfully recorded, have invited Sir Peter Laurie to become a "comrade."

—An unfortunate man who had formerly been in the army in India, was lately taken before the magistrate for terrifying a body of tailors with the threat of "sending them to sup with Schah Soojah." Temporary derangement from a wound he had received in the head was the attributed cause of his outbreak. He lamented that General Sale had not the advantage of his counsel at time of need, and thought of joining him.

—The Blackwall Railway carried in one week 69,000 persons!

—A new piano-forte has been lately introduced, under the title of the Euphonicone; it possesses the advantages of a cottage piano for singing and of a cabinet for tone,

by a contrivance of the inventor, M. Beale.

—There is a Society in Brussels who are industriously establishing an aerial post-office route, by pigeon carriage. Of 57 special messengers lately despatched, 50 returned in due course. It is no disparagement to say the scheme is "in *auibus*."

—Extensive preparations are in progress at Redcastle the seat of Colonel Baillie, M.P., Ross-shire, in expectation of a visit from Sir Robert Peel, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 12th Nov., 1842.

General Yikshan went last week from Canton to the Bogue, accompanied by 440 boats all filled with men, and the rebuilding of the forts there will be forthwith commenced. Already have temporary temples (of matting) been erected on Tiger Island, Anunghow, North and South Wantung, and Chuen-pee to offer up propitiatory sacrifices to the gods, that they may for the future take the new fortresses under their especial protection. The natural position of the Bogue is such that with a very moderate share of the knowledge of engineering it might be sufficiently fortified to protect the entrance of the river against any naval force. This knowledge, however, the Chinese do not possess, nor do we learn that they have any scientific foreigners in their pay, and we therefore suppose that the new forts will be very little if at all, superior to those destroyed last year. Near second bar a new fort is likewise to be erected. The *Lintin* and *Rumiro*, two vessels we mentioned a fortnight since as sold to the Chinese, are also at present at the Bogue in company with a Chinese frigate intended to carry 44 guns, of which we are told a good many are actually on board. In case of need the Chinese will however find some difficulty in fighting the guns with effect, they being all of different calibre. Two other Chinese frigates, after an European model, are also building near Canton. The *Lintin* is under command of an American with four or five sea-cunnies, the rest of the crew are Chinese. About a fortnight since the Canton authorities were anxious to increase the number of their foreign built flotilla to twelve sail, and the Hongmerchants had received order to procure them; we have not yet however heard of any other purchase, although they have been in treaty for several, and we suppose that to the great satisfaction of that body, the matter will be allowed to drop, and the very useless expence avoided.

We perceive that a theatre is already being constructed at Hongkong, and the advertisement regarding it states that actresses of great beauty and good morals have been engaged. We have since heard that, whether in imitation of the ancients or from want of fair thespians we know not, although we suspect the latter, the female parts will be dressed and acted by young men. We however wish every success to the enterprise.

The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille, arrived here from Manila on Thursday last. The Sloop *Favorite* arrived from Chusan at same time, having been only three days on her passage.

Now that the Chinese are employed in fortifying the entrance of the Canton River, we suppose they will soon take some measures to suppress the illegal traffic of all sorts now carried on at Whampoa, much to the detriment of the Hoppo's and the Hongmerchants pockets, and the opium trade on this part of the coast will soon centre in Hongkong, although its neighbourhood is at present to such degree infested by pirates, that it will be only at great risk and expence that native boats can resort there for valuable merchandise. The innumerable islands formed by the mouths of this river (by the Chinese called the Ten Thousand Isles) offer to the pirates as many safe retreats from the British cruisers at least, and the activity of the Chinese boats of war seems to be more confined to the larger branches of the river, nor is the honesty of their commanders proof against bribery, and they may often be found in league with the same persons they are sent to destroy. Another difficulty is to detect who are peaceable traders or fishermen and who pirates; for we strongly suspect that many who to day follow a peaceable calling, may tomorrow rob any weaker party they may chance to fall in with. That however very widely ramified societies of piracy exist, can no longer be doubted after the disclosures lately made at

the Police office of Hongkong, and we hope some clue may be discovered by which the principal parties interested may be brought to light, and as these are strongly suspected to reside at Hongkong, punished according to their deserts. We know not in how far the punishments lately awarded to some pirates against whom there was conclusive evidence of their guilt, may be *legal*, but we are convinced that it will have a very good effect in deterring others from following similar pursuits. The chief of these pirates was by Mr. Johnston, the deputy governor, sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labor, 100 blows with the bamboo, to have his tail cut off, and after expiry of the term of punishment, to be banished the island. This, although not too severe for the grave crime committed, seems sufficiently so for the object of punishment, and the degradation of having their tails cut off, a sign of infamy most dreaded by the Chinese, seems to us a very judiciously-devised measure. We hope the Hongkong authorities will continue their endeavours to discover the heads and the haunts of these pirates, that this, at present, most serious evil may be, if not altogether suppressed, at least greatly mitigated.

From Canton we learn nothing of much interest. There was little or nothing doing in trade. A new feature, however, in social life is, that several ladies have followed their husbands to Canton and are now living there unmolested by the Chinese authorities. Temporary visits from foreign ladies have been latterly of common occurrence there. We hope one of the conditions to be insisted on by H. M. Plenipotentiary when settling the mode of future carrying on trade at Canton will be that greater liberty will be allowed the English as to the place of their abode, for if the merchants take their families to Canton, the factories will be by far too small for their accommodation.

H. M. S. *Herold* Capt. Nias, C. B. has during the week arrived at Hongkong from Chusan which she left on the first of this month. She will immediately proceed to England with a million and a half of dollars, part of the first instalment of six millions paid by the Chinese. We are glad to learn that the accounts she brings of the apparently friendly feelings of the Chinese towards the English are so satisfactory. Before leaving Nanking the Imperial Commissioners gave a grand entertainment to a great many of the officers of the navy and army, during which professions of the most friendly feelings on both sides were not wanting, and we learn that whenever English officers went on shore, the people behaved very peaceably. Shanghai has been visited by several of them, and all speak in the highest terms of the beauty of its situation and of the advantages it is likely to offer as a place of trade. The Chinese people there themselves seem to anticipate the future intercourse with foreigners, and the profits they are likely therefrom to derive, with considerable satisfaction, and behaved, mandarin as well as common people, with great politeness towards their visitors. The house occupied by Capt. Halford, the provisional Consul there, is spoken of as beautifully situated. At Chusan all sorts of provisions were plentiful and cheap. European as well as Chinese, and the sickness which the force had brought with it from the Yang-tze-kiang was diminishing. The *Cornwallis*, the Admiral's flagship is, we understand to sail for Hongkong next month, and will soon after arrival proceed to India with Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. It is said that a great portion of the force will very soon arrive at Hongkong.

By the *Calcutta* from Bombay, arrived this week, a considerable portion of the August Overland Mail has been received; but the principal part of it, we hear, expected in the *Lady Leith* not arrived at Singapore by the last advices. It is a singular thing, but generally vessels most anxiously expected make the longest passages.

HONGKONG.

From the *Friend of China*, 3rd Nov.

PIRACY.

EXAMINATION BEFORE THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

October 12th 1842.

"Aiyoong" "Acheon" and "Aguai" taken up in a house in the Bazaar on the 15th of this month, where Pirate papers were found.

The papers show as follows.

One book accounting for the sale of 93 passes, sold by a Shop named Kwong lung (the Shop of the prisoner Aiyoong is termed Kwong lung) to different boats belong-

ing to Cheong Chow for about 300 Dollars last year.

Another book detailing sale of 115 passes to various boats.

A letter from Chan yen thing to Aiyoong of the Shop Kwong lung asking for 26 protective passes, sending 10 Dollars on acct and some crabs; this is dated October.

A book showing the name of the Society selling these passes, to be Cheum thong and Seen Sum thong.

Another book, detailing purchase of passes from the Societies of Soun E thong and Seen hing thong and Ai yung thong.

A letter from Cham you thing to Aiyoong of the Seen hing thong society for 26 passes, to be delivered to the Be-ner Ahon and asking for the seal of the general society being affixed to the passes-sending him 15 Dollars and some crabs dated in August.

An account of 88 passes sold by Aiyoong to various boats, latest date June.

An Envelope of a letter sent to Aiyoong and addressed to him as of the Seen hing thong association.

A letter from the society Che Sum thong to Aiyoong wishing to borrow from him ten Dollars, and Cakes to the Amount of 3 Dollars.

The prisoner Aqai was taken by the Chief Magistrate in the house stated to belong to Aiyoong, and for which Aqai stated he paid a monthly rent of ten dollars to Aiyoong. The prisoner Aiyoong and Acheon were taken by Acheon the head Police man, after the passes were examined.

The passes were taken by Acting Sergt. Crompton of the Police who was in the house with the Chief Magistrate. Private Donolly also was present.

DEFENCE.—Aiyoong states the head of the Seen hing thong is Assing; he is not here: I don't know where he is, my name is among the papers before the court, as I was employed to bring passes for Assing, I don't belong to the society. I keep a Shop, and the shrimp and crab, and fish boats used to come to me for the passes to protect them—I used to buy the passes from Assing who lived in a mat shed belonging to the Seen hing thong which has been pulled down by the Police. The last pass I bought from them was last month. I have never been a pirate—I ask for mercy and favor; the shop does not belong to me—I hired it from Tung See at a monthly rent of 10 dollars since the 8th of September.

"Acheon" (whose wife was in the house with the wife of Aiyoong) states—I am a boatman; I hired one room from Tung See on the 19th of August last when Aiyoong hired all the house. I still continued a tenant, and paid the two Dollars to him—I own a small boat, for conveying passengers from shore to ships and back again. I am no Pirate and have nothing to do with Pirates.

"Aqai" states I am no Pirate I hired my room from Aiyoong (this man was formerly a police man and left the service without leave) I know nothing of Pirates.

Witnesses.—Tun See states. I hired my house to Aiyoong about a month since for ten dollars per month; this is my certificate from the Land Office; certificate produced dated 1st July 42, in favor of witness; I always believed Aiyoong to be a man who sold rice &c, generally, have known him only a few months.

SENTENCE.—Aiyoong is sentenced to 4 months imprisonment with hard labour, and to a fine to the Queen of two hundred dollars.

Acheon is sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

Aqai is sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

All three Prisoners are to leave the Island after their release from prison.

The witness Tun See is to pay a fine to the Queen of forty dollars, for having rented his house to a person of Aiyoong's description; is warned to be more circumspect in future as to who he has for a tenant.

Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation to H. M.'s Mission in China, having proceeded to England on duty; during his absence, Richard Woosnam, Esq., is appointed to act as Secretary to Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By order J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Actg Sec. and Treasurer to the Supt.

Steam Frigate Queen, off

Nanking, 17th Sept., 1842.

Extract from G. O. to the Expeditionary Force, dated Head Quarters, Ship Marion, 11th October, 1842.

Major General Lord Saltoun, will be pleased upon his arrival at Hongkong to assume command of the troops at that station.

Lieut. Col. Taylor 39th Regiment M. N. J. will cause the records of the Brigade Major's office to be made over by captain Eades, the Station Staff officer, whose appointment will cease from that date, to Brigade Major Grant.

True Extract

(Signed) ARMINE S. M. MOUNTAIN.

Lieut. Col. Deputy Adjutant General.

CAUBUL.

From the Straits Messenger, 4th Oct.

We have received voluminous files of Papers from the three Presidencies. We place before our readers below the most interesting extract we could find from the Bengal Papers. The first instalment of the August Mail being in, we were precluded from either making further

selections, or from offering any comments thereon:—

The letter of the 21st ultimo from Dukha, which we quoted yesterday, contained the following words:—

"They have a native report here to the effect that one of the prisoners at Caubul is dead. They say Troup; and that he has been shot; but it is very probably nothing but 'rot'."

We thought at first, that the allusion in the above was to the death of Lieutenant Conolly; but, we fear that we were mistaken in this, for we have received information, from another source, to the effect, that captain Troup being in attendance at a Durbar, was taunted by Akbar Khan, or one of his party, with not having exerted himself to bring the negotiations with General Pollock to a satisfactory conclusion. Troup remonstrated, and Futeh Khan, it is said, warmly espoused his cause. There was a disturbance, in the midst of which, according to our information Capt. Troup was killed. This story is given, in so circumstantial a form that we are afraid we can not altogether discard it as a mere idle rumour.

The *Calcutta Star* gives the following on the subject;—"Letters last night received from Pottitabad mention, that poor Troup had been killed in an affray at the Duvar after his return. The only particulars I have heard are as follows:—It appears that he was insulted and abused in the Durbar on his return, and accused of having acted treacherously during his recent visit to Camp, by some of Akbar Khan's followers, which so enraged Futeh Jung, in whose presence the whole occurred, that he fired at one of the most prominent parties in the affair, when a row immediately ensued, during which poor Troup was cut to pieces. The Kuzilbashs have got possession of four of the captives, and I trust we shall soon hear of the whole being in their hands, when we may look upon them as all safe.

I am happy to say, that by all accounts Akbar Khan is at a discount in Caubul and it is said, that several influential chiefs have pledged themselves, the prisoners shall not be carried away.

Akbar Khan, it was supposed, had some idea of holding, and had sent out 6,800 men with the avowed intention of attacking Pollock, but as he had not the wherewithal to furnish their *tuab*, they would not fight."

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

AT CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, &c, B, commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer

"	Blonde,	42,	capt. T. Bourchier, c. B.
"	Thalia,	44,	" Hope
"	Endymion,	44,	" the honble F. W. Grey
"	North Star,	26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart
"	Dido,	20,	" the honble H. Keppell.
"	Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice
"	Harlequin,	18,	" the honble F. Hastings.
"	Children,	16,	" Halsted.
"	Wanderer,	16,	" Seymour.
"	Serpent,	16,	" Nevill
"	Algerine,	10,	comr. W. H. Maitland.
"	Royalist,	10,	" Chetwood.
"	Hospital ship Minden,		capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

"	Starling,	6	comr. Kellett,
"	Plover,	6,	" Collinson,

TROOPSHIPS,

"	Apollo,	comr. C. Frederick.
"	Sapphire,	" Cole.
"	Rattlesnake,	
"	Alligator,	

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen,	mr. comr. W. Warden,
"	Memnon,
"	Nemesia,
"	Pluto,
"	Ariadne,
"	Medusa,
"	Phlegethon,
"	Proserpine,
H. M. Vixen,	comr. H. Bayes.
"	Driver,

AT AMOY.

M. H. S. Cambrian,	36,	capt. Chads, c. B senior commanding officer.
"	Pylades,	18,
"	Chameleon,	10,

AT HONGKONG

"	Agincourt,	74,	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral sir T. Cochrane, g. B.
"	Herald,	26,	capt. J. Nias, c. B.
"	Wolverine,	16,	" Johnson.
"	Columbine,	16,	" Marsehead.
"	Young Hebe,	4,	" Wood.
H. C. St. Akbar,			Commodore Pepper, I. N.
H. M. T. S. Belleisle,			capt. Kingcomb.
"	Jupiter,		mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmister,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

October. ARRIVED

27,	(B.)	Minerva	Brown, Batavia.	
29,	"	(Trpt.)	Percy, Hickman, Chusan.	
29,	"	"	Victory, Shilstone, do.	
29,	"	"	City of Palaces, Sheriff, do.	
29,	"	"	Lady of St. Kilda, Manton, Port Philip.	
30,	"	(Trpt.)	Tamerlane, Mackenzie, Chusan.	
30,	"	"	Wm. Turner, Rals, do.	
30,	"	"	Flowers of Ugie, Annaest, do.	
30,	"	"	Runnymede, Mactaggard, do.	
30,	"	"	Burhampter Brown, do.	
30,	"	"	Warrior, Darly, do.	
30,	"	"	Maria, Soosdall, do.	
30,	"	"	Faize Rubany, Stecoart, do.	
30,	"	"	Walmer Castle, Campbell, do.	
30,	"	"	Sural Merchant, Tewson, do.	
30,	"	"	Asia, Smith, do.	
30,	"	"	British Isle, Graham, Manila.	
30,	H. M. S.	Belleisle,	Capt. Kingcomb, do	
30,	H. M. T. S.	Jupiter,	Hoffmeister, do.	
31,	(B.)	(Trpt.)	Gertrude, Stead, do.	
31,	"	"	Muleket Behar, Hutchison, do.	
31,	"	"	Curs. Cowjee, Campbell, do.	
31,	"	"	Asia, Davidson, do.	

November.

1,	(B.)	(Trpt.)	Raymond, McKay, do.
2,	"	"	Ann Dingwall, Arthur Singapore.
4,	H. M. S.	Columbine,	18, comr. Morshead, Chusan.
5,	(B.)	"	Columbine, Short, Bombay.
5,	(P.)	"	Luz, Barradas, Java.
6,	(B.)	"	Columbus, Bombay & Sing.
6,	(Hamb.)	"	Georg Heinrich, Manila.
8,	H. M. S.	Herald,	Capt. Nye, c. B, Chusan.
8,	(B.)	"	Anthony Anderson, Spalt,
8,	"	"	Elizabeth, Morris, Calcutta.
8,	"	"	Arrow, Geare, Chusan.
9,	(Fr.)	"	Frigate Erigone, Capt. Cé ille, Manila.
9,	"	"	Sloop Favorite, Comr. Page, Chusan.

November.

3,	(B.)	"	Black Nymph, Hall, Singapore.
3,	"	"	Hooghly, Ross, Calcutta.
5,	(A.)	"	Zenobia, Putnam, Manila.
6,	(B.)	"	Agenda, J. Grey, Bombay.
8,	"	"	Poppy, Cole, Sing and Calcutta.
8,	"	"	Anaton, Sing, do.
10,	"	"	Kestrel, Beauvais, Madars.
10,	"	"	Bolton, Robinson, Sing. and Calcutta.
10,	"	"	Ellen, Brewer, Bombay.

UNDER DISPATCH

For Singapore, — *Intrepid, Maia*
 For Batavia, — *Emma Eugenia*, 14th instant.
 For Sing & Cal. — *Red Rover*, 14th instant.
 For Bombay, — *Bombay Castle*, 14th; *Sulimany*.

PASSENGERS Per

Amazon, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Leighton and family.
 We regret that letters of 4th November from Manila report the loss of the *Maulmein* in the Palawan passage. Her long boat and part of the crew arrived at Manila—the two officers and four men drowned. The Captain had not reached Manila on the 4th November. The *Maulmein* had about 110 Chests of Bengal Opium on board, the remainder of her cargo consisting of sundries.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Julia Affiance Mary Ann, Edie Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Athenaeum, Porroch Hall, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, W/lo' the Whisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindouton, Alex. Baring, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Bonstedt, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Cath-rine, Lady Raffles, Geo Wallis, Coromandel, Tupyre.*
 From Bombay, — *Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Midlothian, Belvidere, England.*
 From Calcutta, — *Dido, Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine.*
 From Singapore, — *Waterloo, Onyda.*

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND,	4th August.	SINGAPORE,	5th Oct.
UNITED STATES,	July 15,	MANILA,	4th Nov.
CALCUTTA,	14th Sept.	AMOY,	
BOMBAY,	9th Sept.	CHUSAN,	5th Nov.
JAVA,	27th August.	NANKING,	

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

PUBLIC SALES.

(By order of the Trustees.)

On THURSDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, and
on MONDAY the 5th of December, 1842.

JOHN SMITH begs to announce to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the neat, substantial, new and fashionable Household Furniture and Fittings-up; Wines and Liquors; Books; handsome Plate and Plated-ware; elegant Glass and Earthen-ware; Cow and Calf; Arab Horses, Sedan Chairs &c. Belonging to CHARLES HOGG, Esquire. Full particulars will be published in Catalogues; and the property may be seen two days previous to the Sale.

On MONDAY the 5th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the valuable Household Property, &c. belonging to HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, Esquire, consisting of fashionable Furniture and Fittings-up; rich Plate and Plated-ware; very superior Glass and Crockery ware; a splendid collection of Books; Wines and Liquors; Cattle; Sedan Chairs, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 18th November, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 6th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in Praya Grande, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate and Plated-ware; Glass and Crockery-ware, and a variety of Sundry Effects, belonging to DONNA MARIA DE CASTRO, going to Europe. Further particulars will be published in handbills.

Macao, 18th Nov. 1842.

NOTICE.—The Firm of ELGAR & Co. was dissolved on the 4th September 1841, by virtue of the document annexed. HENRY ELGAR.
Macao, 17th November, 1842.
(Copy.)

Be it hereby known and understood to all persons or parties concerned that the Firm of ELGAR & Co. of Macao which commenced January 1st 1840, is hereby dissolved from this date by the mutual consent of parties authorized whose signatures are hereunto affixed.

(Sd.) CHAS. H. HART.
(Sd.) A. A. SACRAMENTO.

Macao, 4th September, 1841.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the holder at Alexandria, Malta and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the Office of REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN MURRAY in the firms of

PITCAIRN SYME & Co. at Batavia,
SYME & Co. at Singapore,
and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

ceased this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, MCKICKING & Co.
KER MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNGRON, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842.
Macao, August 29, 1842. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Capt. ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maculmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to F. H. TIEDEMAN, or REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DOUS, or to C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" Captain GRANGE, 250 tons O.M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Typa and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "CAMARU," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain CLUCAS on board, at Hongkong or to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 17th Sept. 1842.

Macao.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fine fast sailing new Ship "FRAM-JEE COWASJEE," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HARO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. Cass Commander, lying in the Typa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLUMHOV DUNJAREE Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD, at Hongkong.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. Ship ISABELLA, Capt. HARRIS, 423 Tons Register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A Printing Establishment complete with a full assortment of types—two Presses, &c. Apply to the EDITOR of THE CANTON PRESS.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPA.—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to captain GALT on board the "ISLAY" in the Typa, or to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.—A PARCEL of fresh CHATEAU MARGANX, in one and three dozen cases; AND

RAISINS and PRUNES, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 24th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.—A BATCH of very superior No. 111 Manila SEGARS, warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BRAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3s. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, Oct. 8, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to

J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—MANILA SEGARS 4s., and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz.; and NAILS; apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 26th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—DUFF GORDON & Co's SHERRY in bottle and HIDS, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.
Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—Several brick HOUSES, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner
ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to
Mr. A. GRANDPRE
Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned Gambou Factory, adjoining the Custom house the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch, thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new Payence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUG in quart bottles, at \$3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in Hds. SULTZER WATER DEW. OILMANS STORES late imports. BEEF in tins; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.**
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of **KIRKS & Co.**; apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SULTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 20th May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

LOTTERY.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY, OF 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c. it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund: only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough; upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!
With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 400 Calcutta Govt.

Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless: Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1/2 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1/4 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1/8 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.
Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto.
Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co's Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co's Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co's letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to their whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior

drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 19th Nov., 1842.

We have during the week had no arrivals either from the West or North that have added to our stock of news. The *Lady Leith* with a great portion of the August Overland mail still keeps out. Nothing, with any degree of certainty seems as yet to be known, as to the time Sir Henry Pottinger and the Imperial Commissioners may be expected here. Meanwhile, the Canton Tea market has opened at high prices, and we suppose, this season at least, trade there will be carried on as usual.

We are glad to learn that letters dated the 4th of November from Manila (received per Carolina) say "The Captain and rest of the crew of the brig *Maulmain* arrived here this morning."

It appears that the two mates met their death after they had left the vessel, as also some of the seamen. We hope in next number to lay before our readers the Captain's protest.

H. V. S. Blonde, 44, Capt. T. Bourchier, C. B., arrived during the week from Chusan, leaves for the Cape of Good Hope and England this day, with three Millions of the first instalment of the 21 Millions of dollars to be paid by the Chinese.

The H. C. Steamer *Albar* having on board Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K. C. B., left here for Whampoa on Tuesday last. We learn that Sir Thomas reached Canton on Wednesday last. We mentioned in our last that the Chinese were already beginning to rebuild the Bogue-forts, but have since heard that for the present they have desisted owing to a message sent to them by an English ship of war that the rebuilding could not be permitted until the ratifications of the treaty had been exchanged.

A few days since a Parsee servant was sent with four thousand taels of Sycee Silver in a Chinese boat, to deliver them on board the *Bombay Castle* then about to sail for Bombay. The boat has however never reached the vessel, nor have any tidings been heard of the Parsee, and it is very much to be feared that the Chinese boatmen have thrown the man overboard, and made off with the money. Strangers cannot be too careful how to trust themselves or property to Chinese boatmen, whom the slightest temptation, and in the above case it was considerable, incites to murder, as they have but little to apprehend being detected and punished. It is not long since a seaman went in a boat from here to the Typa, and although his property consisted of a little wearing apparel and perhaps a few dollars only, the miscreants made an attempt to throw him overboard during the passage, which he, being a strong man, fortunately frustrated, and by threatening the boatmen with a knife forced them to take him aboard a ship in the Typa, where however the alarm could not be given in time to secure the offenders.

We regret to learn from letters and persons lately returned from Canton that the feelings of the people there appear to be by no means friendly to foreigners, and the report that these would be permitted to settle on the island of Honan opposite Canton on the southern bank of the river, has caused much jealousy among the people, who have even issued a proclamation in which (we are told) they say that

the Emperor has no right to permit the English to dwell among them with their families, and even, should he give such a permission, they would oppose its being carried into effect. We publish elsewhere another proclamation emanating from a similar spirit. Several ladies who a few days since, accompanied by some gentlemen, walked into the backstreets, were mobbed, and had twice or three times to retreat into shops for protection, before they again reached the factories; the mob collected on this occasion was very great, nor did it disperse for some hours after the objects of their curiosity had ceased to be visible. An occurrence which might have led to serious results happened the day before yesterday, when a Manila sailor, who had been much annoyed by the populace, wounded a man rather severely in the hand with a knife; upon which a number of Chinese drew their knives to revenge themselves; the sailor however succeeded in reaching the gate of the *Old Company Hong*, which was immediately shut against the much exasperated populace which remained in great numbers before the factories for some time, but afterwards little by little dispersed. We know not what interpretation to give to the circumstance of these Chinese being armed with knives; they invariably heretofore having gone unarmed. From it, it would almost appear that this riot had been intentional on their part. A conciliatory conduct on the part of English and other foreigners will be very necessary to prevent the unpleasant alternative of again taking to arms.

The following translation of a proclamation extensively circulated in Canton and its neighbourhood has been kindly furnished us; it shows at all events, that, if the paper is really what it professes to be, there still exists much enmity among the people against foreigners, and extended intercourse with them.

"A public communication from the gentry and people of the villages contiguous to Canton.

"We have recently heard that the English foreigners are thinking of moving into this country to dwell, and that from outside of Canton along the banks of the river, and all the way to Honam they have taken plans and sketches, trusting to their power ere long to come and seize thereon. Now for the native Chinese and foreigners to mix together will indeed be a vexatious thing, in the highest degree annoying to the feelings; it is a matter which most deeply concerns every one of us, people and gentry, both in our families and in our estates, and a thing that can by no means be permitted. If we estimate the people in the villages of Honam and Shan-to (Fa-te) there are upwards of 200,000 inhabitants; those in Great and Little Fú-wei (near the French folly) cannot be less than 400,000; those in the villages along the banks at Lukpú are about 100,000; and those on the north-west (near Naishing) cannot be much under 500,000 people. If the English foreigners keep in their own sphere and do not come to dwell in the land, we, the gentry and people need concern no plans to oppose them; but if they come to reside here, we will instantly let it be generally known, that with united purpose and action we may at once get them away, and not allow a single person to remain, nor a streak of canvas to be seen;—thus we shall allay the general displeasure. For, (as the Classic says), "Heaven sees as the people see, and heaven hears as the people hear." This intimation is previously given let every one be ready."

COMMERCIAL.

The tea-market at Canton has opened at 26 & 28 Taels. China price, the reduction of duty being two taels per Picul. 70 to 80 chops are said to have been settled, but it is doubtful whether even with the reduction of duty any will be shipped off. The supply of green tea is said to be decidedly much shorter than last season's.

The following reduction on the most important articles in the consou charges have likewise been resolved on by the Hongmerchants, the other articles of less importance we have not yet heard particulars of.

Raw Cotton, from 6 to 3 mace per Picul.
Grey Longcloths, 25 cts. to 15 cents per Piece.
White do. 15 cts average, to 7½ cts. "
Spanish Stripes 1.8 to 50 cents "
Long Ells 50 cts. to 25 cents "

The following we copy from the *China General*

* Equivalent to, vox populi vox Dei.

Price Current of 15th November.

Total quantities of Tea and Raw Silk, exported from July 1st, 1841 to June 30th 1842

Total Black	- - -	27,862,627
Green	- - -	9,790,531
Sorts	- - -	78,161

Grand total, lbs. 36,731,219

Export of Tea to Great Britain from 1st Oct 1840 to 30th Sept. 1841.

Bohea	230,762	Twankay	2,998,034
Congou	21,651,991	Hyson	1,400,774
Caper	644,618	Hyson Skin	19,952
Souchong	540,296	Hong Hyson	1,163,916
Hong May	127,760	Gunpowder	1,041,210
Sorts	126,460	Imperial	420,334

Pekoe	3,0917	Total Green	6,515,360
Or. Pekoe	779,460	Black	24,120,594

lbs. 30,935,954

Export of Tea to Great Britain from 1st Oct. 1841 to 30th Sept. 1842.

Bohea	1,007,004	Twankay	3,353,655
Congou	30,763,495	Hyson	1,671,505
Caper	270,618	Hyson Skin	253,126
Souchong	268,663	Young Hyson	1,103,473
Hong May	390,325	Gunpowder	638,999
Sorts	96,161	Imperial	606,518

Pekoe	594,935	Total Green	7,029,176
Or. Pekoe	840,531	Black	34,632,479

lbs. 42,261,648

The following interesting description has been sent to us by an anonymous correspondent, to whom we are much beholden for it.

THE YANGTZEKIANG.

This noble river, which is one of the very largest in the world, takes its rise in Tibet, and from thence flows through the heart of China into the Pacific Ocean. It is styled by the Chinese "The son of the sea," and truly in every respect it is worthy of such a dignified appellation. At its mouth, which is at Wansing or thereabouts, it is fully 8 or 10 miles wide, and this enormous width continues till you reach Fú-shan and Lang-shan which are the names of two hills, one of each side of the river, styled by the Chinese the gates of the river, where it is about five miles wide. Both at Fú-shan and Lang-shan there are towns, but the largest is Lang-shan which is also a military post of some consequence, and at which a strong force is kept, consisting of a Lieut. General and three or four regiments. Fú-shan is also a military post, but not of such magnitude as Langshan. Though called by the Chinese "the gates of the river," still the great width of it would allow of the vessels of an invading force to pass by without receiving the slightest injury, let the forts do all they could to oppose them. The scenery on both banks of the river is very beautiful, the country round about in general consists of low marshy ground, which yield all kinds of vegetation to a great extent. At the entrance to the great river, there are many and extensive shoals, and also not a very great depth of water, but when the first thirty or forty miles are passed, there is then a deep and regular channel, which is perfectly safe, not possessing the same obstacles as at first, which rendered navigation rather dangerous. The only way to account for these shoals is that the rapidity of the current carries along with it the sand from the bed of the river, till it reaches its mouth, where it lodges it, thus giving rise to shoals and banks of great magnitude which, as time rolls on, increase in size. This current runs with very great velocity, the average of its rate being five miles an hour, so that without a good leading wind it is very difficult for vessels to make way against it. From Fú-shan the river goes on gradually narrowing, but keeping up its beauty in every respect, and the next place of any note that you come to is Keangyin-hien. This is a very pretty place, situated in a small cove, with high hills behind it, but on the other sides beautiful scenery consisting of a richly wooded and productive country. The river here is about three miles wide. The next place of note is Tseou-shan or Silver Island which is about 100 miles up the river, just below the city of Chinkiang-foo. This is a small island in the middle of the stream, it is not more than a third of a mile in circumference, but is really a very pretty little spot, being covered with foliage from top to bottom, with several very beautiful houses and pavilions showing themselves here and there; most of the roofs are varnished over with yellow in honor of a visit which one of the Emperors was pleased to pay to the place. There are flocks of white pigeons also, cooling and flying about it, the thickly growing trees affording them a capital domicile. Altogether it looks very well and adds much novelty to the scenery round about. Kinsan, or Golden Island, with Chinkiang-foo between, next make their appearance.

The city of Chin kiang foo is of great extent, and fortified with good walls, it is a Tartar city, and, as at Nanking, the part which they hold of it is walled off from that in which the Chinese live. The suburbs are of very great extent, nearly equal in size to the city itself. It is a place of importance, on account of its neighbourhood to the grand canal, which flows close to its walls, and consequently causes a smart trade to be carried on.

Kinsan or Golden Island there offers itself to view, this is an island situated in the middle of the river, just where the Grand Canal crosses it; it is remarkable as having been the residence of one of the Emperors some hundred years back, for a short time. It is a very beautiful little place, as it takes precedence of Tseou shan altogether. When the keeping up of the place was supported by the Emperor, it must have been of some importance; but since he has withdrawn his funds it is gradually sinking into decay, but still bears some traces of former grandeur. Its sole inhabitants consist of a set of priests who are exceedingly poor, yet they seem to hold the island in veneration, and always show and point out the different places where the Emperor used to reside, with much respect. The chief ornaments of the island are its temple and library, the former of which is well worth seeing. It contains a very great number of large idols ornamented in an splendid manner. The library also contains an immense assortment of books, all in manuscript; they are bound very beautifully in yellow satin, and are kept in camphor which keeps them in a very good state of preservation, though most of them are upwards of a hundred years old. The island is just like a hill rising out of the river, and its ascent is very steep; at the top there is a pagoda of seven stories, which looks well outside, but inside is divested of all its ornaments and its staircases &c. are falling into decay. All the houses at which the Emperor staid, have varnished roofs, which in the distance when the sun shines upon them looks very well. The island in size is similar to Tseou shan. At Nanking the river is about a mile wide, but there is still the same beautiful scenery as before. For the last three or four years the river has at certain times been swollen to a great extent, so as to lay the country round entirely under water, thereby proving a source of great calamity to the poor people, who are often very extensive sufferers, more especially in the province of Honan. The trade carried on upon it throughout the year, is very great, as it is almost entirely through it that communication is carried on between the Western and Eastern parts of the Empire.

From the Canton Register of 15th Nov.

TRANSLATION.

Reports from the imperial commissioner Keying, the tooing of Tsou, Elepoo, and the governor-general of the two Keang provinces, Neukien.

On the 26th day of the 7th moon (August 31) we reported on the affairs connected with the barbarians, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which we duly sealed; we now make a list of the several articles and report them for the imperial inspection; and we also take the management of the affairs (with h. m.'s plenipotentiary) and respectfully report them in a duly prepared memorial, and looking up pray for the imperial examination of the matter.

We humbly state that we went on board the barbarian ship, having been invited by the English barbarian; and we found it difficult to oppose his requisitions: of these, we have already made a report by a post-haste despatch: this is on record.

On the 22d day of the 7th moon (August 27) we received a despatch from the privy council, stating that on the 17th of the moon (August 22), they had received the imperial commands (as follows):—

Keying and his colleagues have reported, that for several successive days they have met the English barbarian in consultation to determine and settle the articles of the treaty; and with reference to the subject matter of their conferences, there is still something that is not right. I order that the consultations be immediately settled, and a report sent back of all the circumstances.—Respect this.

In obedience to the imperial will, as communicated in the said despatch, we have examined and found that the said barbarian had requested to enter the city (Nanking), in order to deliberate upon and settle the terms of the treaty, and thus to manifest that there were no doubts or suspicions. We, observing that he had already become obedient and submissive, immediately appointed the 21st day of the 7th moon (August 26) to arrange a military guard to meet and accompany the foreign leader (Tseou-valiant—an epithet of martial leaders; used in the *Sau-kwo-che*), Pottinger, with his suite, consisting of ninety persons, peacefully into the city, to consult with us at a personal conference in the public hall on the terms of peace. At that time he restored an intercepted despatch from the Nanking general, *Thickoopee*. We consulted together on the different articles for several days, and in translating into the Chinese language, the papers that were presented, we publicly reading

them, although the style and phraseology were not good, perfect, or pleasing, still we understood the general and important meaning, and the various articles before requested were not at all to be wondered at; neither were there any seditions or irreligious expressions. All the facts were accurately reported, and we received the imperial will in an edict, pointing out that the emperor was somewhat unsatisfied, and directing a more delicate investigation. The affairs of barbarians have always hitherto been reflected in the divine intelligence (the emperor's mind and knowledge) as in a mirror; to which we most respectfully submit, and will immediately depute the acting treasurer of Nanking, the judge of Keangsoo &c. to go on board the barbarian ship to promulgate the gracious imperial will; and taking the imperial orders and explaining them to and instructing (h. m.'s plenipotentiary). The said barbarian leader, Pottinger hearing that all he had requested had been granted, was highly excited to gratitude; and at once dismissed all doubt and suspicion.

(Here the commissioners quote what h. m.'s plenipotentiary has said or written—we presume not very correctly.)

As to rebuilding the forts and military defences &c. it has all been respectfully and willingly accorded: and nothing different was said.

With reference to the affair of the hong merchant's debts, he stated that the hong merchants of Canton owed his countrymen a very large sum of money, and he wanted three millions of dollars to clear the score; and exclusive of this, he did not presume to require the government to supply any further deficiency.

As to the future course of trade, as the emperor had said its details were trifling, petty matters: he (*Ken*, a vulgar word) also did not dare to say that they should be under the superintendence of the public officers; but as the trade at Canton had hitherto been subjected to the scraping and parings of the hong merchants, and as hereafter they were to trade with whom they liked,—the duties being paid according to law,—their being cheated in the dark would be prevented.

He is very grateful for the imperial favour allowing trade at the five ports; and merchant's halls (or consulates) must forthwith be established, as places for the warehousing of goods; and at each place there must be a consul, who will hold the general control over his countrymen, and be able to restrain the multitude of merchants, and not permit them to create disturbances.

Further, his country is distant from China upwards of 70,000 le, passing over a vast ocean; and ships can come and return only once a year; it is, therefore, necessary to allow (the English) to bring their families with them, to prevent them from being separated and scattered.

He, since he has obtained trade, and also permission for the families of his countrymen to dwell in China, is still more grateful for the substantial favour of the heavenly dynasty; and resting content in the affairs of trade and the due payment of duties, he will assist our officers and soldiers in pursuing and searching for pirates, in order by his strenuous exertions to repay the imperial favour.

As to *Fuchow*,—that is the district whence the bohea tea comes; and a custom-house is already there established, for the purposes of trade and the payment of duties, and matters are managed with great facility. At *Fuchow* there was formerly a *Lochow* merchant's hall; and his (the English) affairs can be regulated on the same plan: therefore he impudently requests the bestowal of favour; and he now earnestly entreats the emperor will rescind the order—not to allow trade at *Fuchow*, and as a mark of extraordinary and additional favour to permit trade at that port like the rest.

The *Tientsin* is near to *Peking*, and he dare not rashly and disorderly prefer a request as to that port; and besides this, if all places on the coast there is not one at which tea can be bought, and sold with greater advantage or convenience, than at *Fuchow*. Moreover, it is one of China's principal southern districts, and its relations may be compared with those of Canton. It is right, therefore, that I (h. m.'s plenipotentiary) should request of the emperor's favour to allow that—liberty to trade at *Fuchow*,—be conferred; such are his words.

The said *Shewei* (deputed officers) in every possible way, again and a third time indicated the difficulties to this arrangement; but he obstinately adhered to his first request.

We have examined and found that the English have hitherto traded only at Canton; but now, since the said barbarians will go and trade at each of the other ports, it cannot be but that their broad cloth, camlets, clocks and watches, must be exchanged for the natural productions of China, tea and silk. And since the goods of the barbarians are very numerous, and cannot be speedily consumed, if they are kept long on board the ships part of the capital will be lost, and their circulation being impeded, our business of governing i. e. the collection of duties will be very difficult.

With reference to the barbarian merchant's halls and consuls, it is also difficult to oppose his requests.

Formerly, when the barbarian ships entered the port, and families were brought, they were only permitted to remain on board the barbarian ships; they were not allowed to dwell in the factories. The laws as originally established are very strict.

I humbly consider that it is a difficult matter to controul the barbarian ships; they certainly come and go like the blast; and floating on the vast waves, in the morning they are in the east and in the evening in the west, distant a hundred le in the twinkling of an eye; and are thus able to distress the coasts.

Now if they had warehouses for their merchandise, and their wives and children, on whom their hearts are fixed; and as they will bring a vast quantity of goods as well as their families, for whom their warm affection is excessive, under these circumstances it will be easier to control them.

The English barbarians hold their wives in high respect and estimation; the husband submits to the wife, and condescends to be obedient to her disposition; and by these means their (the English) temper will be softened, and then there will not be any necessity of especially guarding against, or fear of disturbances.

Again, as to the *Woo-te*, we have examined and found that it is produced in and sent forth from the district of *Keanning* to *Fuchow*, and from thence sent for sale to all the foreign nations.

The said barbarian (h. m.'s plenipotentiary) begs to be allowed to go to *Fuchow* to trade and buy tea: his disposition and intentions are fixed on this point.

We have examined and found that the aspect and condition of *Fuchow* may be compared with Canton (with reference to the *Min* and *Pai* rivers); and comparing it with Ningpo and Shanghai, which are near the important districts of Soochow and Kanchow, the allowing trade at *Fuchow* is a matter of less import than allowing trade at those ports; and if the permission is pertinaciously refused, and another port allowed, and since he wishes for *Tientsin*, we are apprehensive there will be occasion for more discussion. We again and a fourth time deliberated maturely; and every day sent to enquire respecting his intentions and disposition; he had already purchased ballast for his ships, and sent boats sounding, with the intention of going out of the river, and returning to the ocean, and had communicated with his fleet not to interrupt the Chinese junks in the *Yangtzekeang*; and he communicated with us to send officers to Chinkeang to suppress the native banditti; and as affairs were already truly settled, the said barbarian had 'done with soldiering,' as there was peace. Now it is not convenient to be pertinaciously obstinate on one point, until obstructions are formed to a great game (arrangement). We then fixed the 24th day (August 29) for a personal interview with Pottinger, who brought the former memoranda first agreed upon when peace was made, requesting us to affix our seals; he also affixed his own seal, and the treaty was then mutually exchanged, to manifest that for ever there would be no alteration.

It is authenticated that the said foreign leader has stated that the emperor having bestowed extraordinary favours in granting all that he had requested, he certainly would not dare to remain long in the river; and also that he would not dare to create disturbances at other places; he only waited to clearly ascertain the passage, when he would immediately withdraw his troops:—such are his words.

We think his intentions and words may be fully trusted. But in our management of the barbarian affairs, we have presumed to proceed on our own discretion; and now we are unable to argue the matter further. We cannot escape from the consequence of our crime; and it is right that we request the imperial will that each of us be severely punished for his crime.

With reference to the money, the imperial will has bestowed on the said barbarian, it is now in the course of payment.

It is agreed that the barbarian ships shall leave the river on or before the 10th day of the 8th moon (Sept. 14) without hindering the returning grain boats (from *Peking*); when the river is restored to its usual tranquillity, we shall immediately send a report.

Further, Pottinger has requested that the imperial seal be put to the treaty, to set forth its reality and truth; and when the emperor condescends so to do, the said barbarian leader will be inexpressibly glad. He has said, that as the ships have not yet left the river, he dare not hastily request the imperial seal, but when the ships leave the *Chang* river he will again request the imperial seal, in order to manifest his respectful obedience:—such are his words.

His intentions are sincere and respectful. Besides waiting until the appointed time arrives, when we must again report the circumstances, the particulars of the treaty that we have settled with Pottinger, and the causes of our deliberations and management, it is proper that we should report; and also make a fair copy of the treaty, reverently offering it up for the imperial inspection.

Looking up we beg for the imperial examination (of this) respectful report.—7th moon, 16th day (Aug. 31).

BY JOHN SLADE, ESQ., C. R.

(To be concluded next week.)

The following proclamation is posted up about Macao.

By imperial command, the rebel quelling general, *Yih*;—As it is generally known, that because the English barbarians formerly rebelled on the borders, and attacked and destroyed the forts of *Shakeo*, *Takeo*, and the

"tiger's gate" (*Bogne*); and as to the officers and soldiers who there fell in the ranks of battle, a clear examination and a duty prepared report has been already made, concerning them; and the imperial will has been received: with respect to building for each one a hall of ancestors, in which sacrifices are to be offered to their manes for ever; and to support their sons and descendants for ever by the national bounty.

Those who, in danger, drew in and advanced not, and in going to battle got out of the way and hid themselves, of these also a clear examination has been made, and they are marked for degradation, and to be sent to the frontiers: all this is on record.

Now I have received a despatch from the imperial commissioner and great minister. *Keying*, stating, that at present there is peace, and (the use of) shields, and lances are to cease for ever; and so forth.

With reference to these commands from the three imperial commissioners, besides writing orders to all the inferior officers to respectfully obey and manage the affair; it is right that I order altars to be raised to those officers and soldiers who advanced to and were killed in battle, at which masses are to be said, to transquillize their faithful souls.

I appoint the 1st day of the 10th moon (Nov. 3) until the 5th, when altars are to be raised in the *Huechang* temple (Honan Joss-house), and prayers are to be chanted for repose of the souls of the departed. When the time arrives, all the civil and military officers of the province, are to go and burn incense and pour libations to the shades of those who careless of their lives devoted them to their country; and let their names be engraven for ever.

As to those who in danger were timid and did not advance, they must be treated according to law; it will be hard to allow them to escape out of the net:—i. e. to pass over their lost sense of duty.

All the subordinate civil and military officers are forthwith to respectfully obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

BY JOHN SLADE, ESQ., C. R.

From the Friend of China of 10th Nov.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF CHINA,
AND HONGKONG GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of Thursday last, you have been led into a mistake in stating that this Station was attacked on Tuesday night by an armed band of Chinese; who landed from Kowloon, and knocked down and gaged two Sentries &c. before the alarm was given.

No attack of the kind took place at these barracks. It is however true, that on the night in question a theft was committed in a boarded house, which has long been falling to pieces and in which two men were sleeping at the time. The thieves entered by removing some loose boards at the end farthest from the men, and the theft was not discovered till morning. I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,
J. CUMMING,
Lieut. Cameronians.

West Point Barracks,
Hongkong, 7th Nov., 1842.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED MARIAN, CHUSAN,
October 26, 1842.

We were on shore a few days ago, and the change that has taken place in both the Suburb and City is astonishing. For the former, the regularity and neatness with which the Barracks, Hospitals, Cells &c. (not forgetting the imposing appearance of the Joss house Citadel) are built reflect much credit on the good management of the local Authorities. In the latter, from the entrance of the main gate, to the house where the hospital of the 49th was situated on the left turn to the West gate, there is a complete line of shops, and besides China trinkets &c., supplies of all kinds are abundant and exceedingly moderate. In fact, all kinds of supply are brought off to the shipping, such is the abundance of every thing. Means of waters communication quite plentiful—and if the Plenipotentiary would make no objection, I would venture on an expedition over to Ningpo to have a last look at the scene of our former toils and miseries.

I suppose you know that Saut is to remain at Hongkong with a Mr. Fagan an assistant, Genl. Schoelde is appointed to command at Chusan. Lord Saltoun at Hongkong. Of the remaining Staff by my next.

Captain Balfour of the Madras Artillery is, I hear, about to be appointed Consul at Shanghai.

Of the other Consulates have heard nothing as yet.

I confess that we are rather sorry at the small advance in the Cal. dates. There is a report here that the June overland was omitted to be sent by the Driver owing to its not being sorted at Hongkong, which has caused some bother.

We are not expected to leave in 10 days, but our movements are quite uncertain; so much depending upon the nature of the instructions that may be received from India; but there is some rumor that the General will leave Hongkong in a Steamer.

The splendid appearance of the outer and inner harbours, not forgetting "Just in the way," crowded as it was with shipping of almost all sizes and kinds, would

have surprised and pleased you as much as it did us. With much difficulty and the aid of the Driver, we managed to get anchoring ground near Tea Island, having the very next moment, nearly two ships on our larboard quarter and starboard bow inclined to dispute the ground, on the former she did come, causing us much apprehension, for from the frequency of similar and other more dangerous accidents, the habitation of a ship, so unfortunate as ours has been, is to me exceedingly dangerous. Daily the Ship is getting into more troubles and the general voice is for a removal.

Extract from a letter dated Koolungsoo dated 3rd November, 1842.

"I can assure you that our situation is deplorable, out of the Company of the 18th Ft here. we have buried 3 Officers; 4 Sergeants the master tailor, and 54 men, since July last, and our Doctor not expected to live. Every man in the place had the fever, no man excepted from the Major down.

The following appointments are, we understand, to take place.

Major Hope Grant, Brigade Major, to be appointed Adjutant General.

Lieutenant E. Haythorne 98th ft. to be Brigade Major.

Capt. Balfour Madras Army, Consul at Shanghai.
Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff.....at Foochowfoo.
Mr. Thom.....at Ningpo.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Thalia,	44,	" Hope.
" Endymion,	44,	" the honble F. W. Grey
" North Star,	26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Dido,	20,	" the honble H. Keppell.
" Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice.
" Harlequin,	18,	" the honble F. Hastings.
" Childers,	16,	" Halsted.
" Wanderer,	16,	" Seymour.
" Serpent,	16,	" Nevill.
" Algerine,	10,	comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist,	10,	" Chetwood.
" Hospital ship	Minden,	capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

" Starling,	6,	comr. Kellett.
" Plover,	6,	" Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Apollo,	comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire,	" Cole.
Rattlesnake,	
Alligator,	

STEAMERS,

H. C. Queen,	mr. comg. W. Warden,
" Memnon,	comr. Powell.
" Nemesis,	lieut. W. H. Hall. R. N.
" Pluto,	" Tudor, R. N.
" Medusa,	comr. Hewett, I. N.
" Phlegethon,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
" Prosperine,	comr. Hough, a. n.
H. M. Vixen,	comr. H. Payes.
" Driver,	" Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian,	36, capt. Chads, c. b. senior commanding officer.
" Pylades,	18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" Chameleon,	10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

" Agincourt,	74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral sir T. Cochrane, c. b.
" Wolverine,	16, " Johnson.
" Columbine,	16, " Morshead.
" Young Hebe,	4, " Wood.
H.C. St. Akbar,	Commodore Pepper, I. N.
H.M.T.S. Belleisle,	capt. Kingcomb.
" Jupiter,	mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November, ARRIVED

8, (B.) Anna Bowra, Chusan.
8, " Arrow, Geare, do.
8, " Wanderer, Smith, do.
30, " Medusa, Purdie, New Zealand.
11, " Caledonia, Liddell, Sydney.
11, " Hope, Goss, Hobart Town.
13, (P.) Tranquillade, Campos, Sooloo.

13 H. M. S. Blonde, Capt. Bouchier, c. b. Chusan.

13, (A.) Carolina, ———, Manila.

November, SAILED

16 H. M. S. Herald, Capt. Nias, c. b. Sing. Cape of Good Hope and England.
16, (B.) Bombay Castle, Baxter, Sing. & Bombay.
16, " Prince Regent, Barclay, Singapore.
16, " Palestine, McLean, Singapore.
18, " Marian, Rouse, Sing. and Calcutta.
18, " Emma Eugenia, Kettlewell, Batavia.
18, " Colonist, Lesk, Billy.
18 (Du.) Jane, Berg, Batavia.
19, (B.) Algerine, Hill, Singapore.
19, H. M. S. Blonde, Capt. Bouchier, c. b. Cape of Good Hope and England.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—Intrepid, Maia, Penang, Colombo.
For Calcutta.—Red Rover
For Bombay.—Thetis the 26th instant; Anthony Anderson 1st Dec.; Sulimany.
For London.—Elora.
For Chusan.—Camaica.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Julia, Affiance, Mary Ann, Edie Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Athenaeum, Parrock Hall, Madras, Vesula, Bella Marina, Willo' the Whisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Alex. Baring, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Raffles, Geo. Wallis, Coromandel, Tapley.

From Bombay,—Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Midlothian, Belvidere, England.

From Calcutta,—Dido, Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Bullantune.

From Singapore.—Waterloo, Oneida.

LATENT DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th August.	SINGAPORE, 5th Oct.
UNITED STATES, July 15,	MANILA, 4th Nov.
CALCUTTA, 14th Sept.	AMOY.
BOMBAY, 9th Sept.	CHUSAN, 8th Nov.
JAVA, 17th Sept.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Adelaide,	—	—	—
Arethusa,	—	Christians	C. Fearon.
Arrow,	—	Geare,	—
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Anty Anderson	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
*Ann Dingwall,	—	Arthur	—
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Asiatic,	—	Barlow,	"
Ang Lockerby	—	Wightman	"
*Anne Mary,	—	Rackham,	"
*Bekghamshire	1469	McGregor	"
*Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	—
Columbine,	—	Short,	—
*Columbus,	—	—	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Cowasj. Family	—	Durham,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
*Cadet,	—	Curling,	Jardine M. & Co.
Caledonia,	405	Liddell,	Turner and Co.
Cacique,	—	Man,	C. Fearon.
Camaien,	398	Clucas,	Jamieson How & Co.
Chelydra,	—	Wishart,	Dent and Co.
*Charles Forbes	990	Wills, [ger	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	"
Drongan,	—	Johnson,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Diana,	—	Davidson	—
Devon,	—	Maljory,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Elora,	—	Turnbull,	"
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	"
Equestrian,	801	Comoroty,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl Balcarrais,	1488	Baker,	"
*Edinburgh,	1414	Paterson,	"
Fram. Cowasjee	—	Edwards,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frances Ann,	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
Felicity,	—	McDonald	Dirom and Co.
Fortitude,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee Co

*Fort William,	1248	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Ganges,	—	Walker,	—
*Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
*Gulnare,	—	wilonghby	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Whettem,	"
Hongkong,	—	Fowler,	H. Holgate.
*Hygris,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Hymalaya,	—	Burn,	"
*Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Hope,	377	Goss,	Hol day Wise & Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Mcville	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Isabella,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Islay,	—	Hardie,	De t and Co.
Isabella,	—	Galt,	A. A. de Mello.
Island,	—	Sinclair,	Lindsay and Co.
Island,	—	Isaacson,	"
John Calvin,	—	Knox,	Jardine M. & Co.
John Moor,	—	whitcomb	H. Rustonjee.
Juliana	—	Chapman	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Bird and Co.
John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Litheland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Lady of St Kilda,	—	Manton,	"
*Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Lady St. Kilda,	—	Lawrence,	"
Maia,	—	Sprague,	D. & M. Rustonjee Co.
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Monly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	—	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Matilda,	—	Rowe,	"
Malacca,	—	Shettler,	"
Medusa,	45,	—	"
Mellish,	—	Pawcett,	Lindsay & Co.
Oppey	—	Kirk	Jardine M. and Co.
Orator,	—	Ferry,	"
*Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Queenia Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner & Co.
Royal Exchange	—	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	"
Red Rover,	253	Wright,	"
Riparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee,
Rosa,	—	—	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Semiramis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Sulimany,	—	Monk,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Sylph,	304	Guy,	H. Rustonjee.
Snipe,	—	Hugh,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Syria,	—	Stroyan,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tartar,	—	Luce,	"
Thetis,	—	Cass,	Dirom and Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Victoria,	—	Mordaut,	Dent and Co.
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Wm. Hyle,	—	Seward,	"
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	"

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.			
•Levant,	—	Faulk,	J. D. Sward & Co.
•Ann MacKim,	—	Vasmer,	W. A. Lawrence.
Congress,	—	Hay,	"
Probus,	—	Sumner,	Wetmore & Co.
Grafton,	—	Gardener,	I. M. Bull.
Panther,	—	Martin,	J. M. Bull.
•Charleston,	—	Harlow,	Olyphant and Co.
•Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	A. A. Ritchie.
Lowell,	—	Peirce,	W. H. Peirce.
Mary Ellen,	—	—	A. Heard & Co.
Splendid,	—	Laud,	A. A. Ritchie.
Carolina,	—	—	"
SPANISH.			
Maria,	|	Cucullu,	| A. Cucullu.
DANISH.			
Danish Oak,	|	Paulsen,	| Russell & Co.
HAMBURG.			
Hebe,	|	Both,	| A. A. de Mello.
Georg Heurich	|	Hinrichsen	| Wetmore & Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—At Hongkong on the 30th Oct., Mr. F. Langer, Architect aged 39 years.

At the Victoria Hotel on the 3rd inst. Captain Matta.

At the Residence of Capt. Bamfield, Hongkong, on the 8th inst. Lieutenant Beaven, of the Bengal Volunteers.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 61.] Macao, Saturday, 26th November, 1842.

[No. 373.]

PUBLIC SALE.

(By order of the Trustees.)

On MONDAY the 5th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to put up for Sale by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, the whole of the valuable Household Property, &c. belonging to **HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON**, Esquire, consisting of fashionable Furniture and Fittings-up; rich Plate and Plated-ware; very superior Glass and Crockery-ware; a splendid collection of Books; Wines and Liquors; Cattle; Sedan Chairs, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 18th November, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 8th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce to the public, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on the premises, in Praya Grande, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate and Plated-ware; Glass and Crockery-ware, and a variety of Sundry Effects, belonging to **DONNA MARIA DE CASTRO**, going to Europe. Further particulars will be published in handbills. Macao, 18th Nov. 1842.

NOTICE.—The CONCERT of **MADAME DE STORR**, which was to have taken place on Monday the 7th November, but postponed on account of Madame de Storr's indisposition, will take place on Monday next the 28th instant in the Saloon of Mr. Marques. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock precisely. Macao, 26th November, 1842.

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f—e que se apresentarão em consequencia da citação de f—ordinada pelo despacho de f— nomeou a **ALEXANDRE MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE**, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os authoriso para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, rever os papeis &c., em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação: o Escrivão os notifique para tomarem conta deste encargo. (Assinado) **BASTOS**. Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.**, I hereby appoint **ALEXANDER MATHESON** and **G. T. BRAINE**, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c. in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly. Macao 17 Nov. 1842. (Sgd) **BASTOS**.

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.** to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs **Ferguson, Leighton & Co.** Macao, 26th November, 1842.

**ALEX. MATHESON,
GEORGE T. BRAINE, } Trustees.**

NOTICE.—The Firm of **ELGAR & Co.** was dissolved on the 4th September 1841, by virtue of the document annexed. **HENRY ELGAR**. Macao, 17th November, 1842.

(Copy.)

Be it hereby known and understood to all persons or parties concerned that the Firm of **ELGAR & Co.** of Macao which commenced January 1st 1840, is hereby dissolved from this date by the mutual consent of parties authorized whose signatures are hereunto affixed.

(Sd.) **CHAS. H. HART.
(Sd.) A. A. SACRAMENTO.**

Macao, 4th September, 1841.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the Office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr **JOHN MURRAY** in the firms of

PITCAIRN SYME & Co. at Batavia,
SYME & Co. at Singapore,
and **KER MURRAY & Co.** at Manila,

ceased this day. Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of **KER, McMICKING & Co.**

KER MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE** and Mr. **THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON** in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON** in our Establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. **PATRICK DUDGON**, was admitted a Partner on the 1st Jan. 1842. Macao, August 29, 1842. **TURNER & Co.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **WILLIAM WINDROP SHAW**, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of **BUCHANAN & Co.** Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the **PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842. **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

A VIS.—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to **F. H. TIEDEMAN**, or **REYNVAAN & Co.**—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS**, or to **C. FEARON**,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to **C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.**—Hongkong. or Mr. **A. GRANDPRE**.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" captain **GRANGE**, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyta and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to **HENRY GRIBBLE.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE fine, fast sailing English built ship "**CAMAIRO**," A. I. for 12 years, and now on her first voyage. Per Register 355 Tons O. M. 398 new. Apply to Captain **CLUCAS** on board, at Hongkong or to **JAMIESON, HOW & Co.** Macao. Macao, 17th Sept., 1842.

FOR LONDON,



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain **BOWEN**; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA,



THE fine fast sailing new Ship "**FRAMJEE COWASJEE**," 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "**HERO** of MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,



THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. CASS Commander, lying in the Tyta. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship **FORTH**, **THOMAS POWELL** Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to **MULLUBHOY DUNAJEE Esq.** and passage to Captain **POWELL** on board or at Agents Office. Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner **MARY** of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD at Hongkong.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A Printing Establishment complete with a full assortment of types—two Presses, &c. Apply to the **EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.**

FOR SALE IN THE TYTA.—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to Captain **GALT** on board the "**ISLAY**" in the Tyta, or to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to **DIROM & Co.** Macao, 25th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.—A PARCEL of fresh CHATEAU MARGAN, in one and three dozen cases; AND

RAISINS and PRUNES, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 20th Oct. 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.—A BATCH of very superior No. III Manila SEGARS, warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 28th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 26th August, 1842.

FOR SALE—Bally Rice, COCOANUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co., Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINCABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 30. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. JOAO BARRETTO.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to J. A. DURRAN, Jr. Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—MANILA SEGARS 4s, and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to P. DE LAS HERAS. Macao, 22d September, 1842.

FOR SALE—EUROPE ROPE. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, BOY'S HATS.—Apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. JOHN SMITH.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE,—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH. Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE,—DUFF GORDON & Co's SHERRY in bottle and HDs, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE,—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

FOR SALE,—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barreled PISTOLS, from Sam Noek, London, in cases complete. Apply to Mr. A. GRANDPRE. Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE,—At the Goodwins of the undersigned Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new FAVENOR Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do.

SHERRY, PALE in Hdts. SELTZER WATER dew.

OILMANS STORES late imports. BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE,—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to DENT & Co. Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE,—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE,—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

From the Bombay Times.

OVERLAND TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce.

Sir,—As in your number of the 5th June you allude to some of my letters relative to the trade between Russia and China, I venture to submit a few more observations on your own publications:

my only object in doing so, as you know quite well, is to elucidate the question as far as it lies in my power, and not to enter into a polemical discussion. I must also add that I have not a copy of my former letters with me at present, and consequently beg to apologize should you meet with any repetitions.

When I wrote about the Russian trade, I merely meant the trade carried on under the protection of Russia, by Russian subjects, and through Russian Custom Houses along the line between Moscow and Kiatcha. This trade I believe to be of little importance, and not likely to be improved by China being engaged in a maritime war. But besides this regular road for what may be called the *Official* trade of Russia with China, you may observe that independent tribes of barbarians of every description—Tatars, Kirghis, Baskirs, Camouks,—are settled between the Russian and Chinese empire: some of these acknowledge the Russian, some the Chinese supremacy: as they are wandering tribes, some of them belong, according to the season, to one Government for a few months, and to the other for the remainder of the year. Neither the Russian or Chinese Emperors have any regular control over them, nor can they establish among them Custom Houses, or levy taxes on tea or any other commodity; whilst they consider themselves fortunate if they succeed in keeping such wild and daring robbers quiet, and content themselves in receiving small presents of horses and furs as acknowledgments of their supremacy. This will give you an explanation of the fact observed by you, that 60,000,000 Russian subjects are drinking tea all day long,—whereas the official importations amount to a trifling quantity. By far the greatest quantity does not come through Kiatcha, has nothing to do with the regular trade of Russia, and cannot be mentioned in Government reports. So much so that those very bricks of tea, butter, and milk alluded to by you, and which are commonly used by the wandering tribes, are not to be found in Odessa, Moscow, Petersburg, or any other *bona fide* Russian town.

I will now examine your observations on the accuracy of the Russian custom house reports, and hope to explain why, according to your own opinion, no confidence can be placed on these reports. If a country is actually added to the Russian Empire, the trade is at first altogether free; soon afterwards the custom house income is farmed out, and when everything goes on smoothly, a regular custom house is established. It is quite clear that a farmer will never give a correct account of his profits; he will always say that he is a loser by his bargain. From thence no trustworthy reports may be expected. A regular custom house's accounts are even less to be depended upon. If the head of such a department gets a pay equal to that of many a butler at Bombay, he is a fortunate man indeed. But if his salary is next to nothing, his illegitimate profits are enormous, and he not only contrives to make a large fortune, but he supports by almost regular allowances his own subordinates, who otherwise would be doomed to starvation. I know an old French emigrant who was appointed through Prince Potemkin's interest to some inferior custom house situation at Cherson; as he would not be bribed, he of course, by his refusal, put a stop to all these embezzlements. He was soon dismissed. He afterwards complained, and his claims were laid before the Empress Catherine II. "Oh!" said H. M., "he belonged to the custom house, and was fool enough not to make his fortune! I cannot do any thing for him." I have no reason to think that the morality of Russian functionaries has improved since Catherine, or rather since I visited Russia. The obvious consequence is, that the return of imports or exports may shew an increase or a diminution, according to the honesty of the public agents, without proving any alteration in the trade. It is, allow me to say, perfectly different from those reasons given by yourself, and grounded on some proceedings of the French Custom-house which I disbelieve altogether, and are almost impossible. Every merchant, every public officer may, if he chooses, go to the French Custom-houses, examine the register, and see what had been imported or exported. The grand total of exports and imports is one of the data for the presentation of the budget, and undergoes, before the Chambers, a very rigid examination. How could a Government so narrowly watched as the French Government is by various parties, falsify such documents, run the risk of discovery for the advantage of a few smugglers? Observe that smugglers are not in need of such protection: they never will say to any one where they are going; they will ship

brandy at some places on the French coast where there is no French Custom-house, and smuggle it to England. How can the Custom officers make a return of such operations? The only wonder is that such a simple idea had not occurred to Mr. Porter. Are the authorities at Gibraltar friendly to smuggling in Spain because they do not give an account of it?

If we cannot depend on Russian or Russo-German reports, to understand what effect the war in China has on the Russo-Chinese trade, do not allow that such a question cannot be elucidated. It is of course beyond the reach of a private individual, but the Chamber of Commerce or some Mercantile house at Bombay may easily come to a conclusion. Let them cause a return to be made of the teas imported or exported in the Baltic, and it will be known whether the land tea trade has improved, and in what proportion.

In your number on the 15th June I observed a report of some Turkish opium having arrived at Odessa: on this matter I may perhaps give some information. As far as my memory goes, the quantity of Turkish Opium grown at Carahissar is 400 chests. It was a Government Monopoly, and almost all the stock was bought annually at Smyrna by the respectable house of Mr. Van Lennop for the Dutch Company. It was afterwards sent to Amsterdam and Batavia, or sold in London. This regular trade must have stopped when they had fears of the Canton market being closed. Of course as reported in the newspapers, some Greek merchants may have superseded Mr. Van Lennop, and sent the opium through Odessa, although I doubt if Taganrog was not the best place to sell it. This trade I am afraid, will take the road of the Black Sea henceforth, whatever may be the settlement of the affairs between the British and the Chinese. My first reason is, that no European house can in Turkey compete with the Greeks, where they understand a particular trade: the second is, that a ready sale without duty will always be found at the Makariff fair, where are numbers of those Asiatics mentioned in the letter. Well may the Emperor boast of his respect for international laws in the opium trade to be carried on at Kiatcha; his order on that subject is, like many others, only to deceive Europe, and to be exalted in continental newspapers. If he wants no opium trade with China, the only plan to prevent it is a prohibition in Russia.

I remain, your obedient servant,

X.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 26th Nov., 1842.

Except from the North, we have had no arrivals during the week, bringing later accounts from any part of the world than we were previously in possession of, nor has anything of importance or interest occurred here, wherefore our readers must kindly take into consideration that it is not our fault our paper is so barren of news, with the exception of accounts of ships disasters, that will be found below. A vessel just arrived from Manila reports having met with very bad weather; the *Lady Leith*, from Bombay and Singapore, with a portion of the August overland mail still keeps out. In Canton everything is quiet, nor have we heard that the hostile spirit of its inhabitants, of which we spoke in our last, has again manifested itself. In trade we have nothing to add to our last week's report.

We have seen letters from Amoy stating that authentic accounts had been received there by the authorities to the effect that only nine persons still existed of the many that were shipwrecked on the Coast of Formosa in the *Nerbudda* and the *Ann* of whom Capt. Denham, late master of the *Ann* is one, and these were to be liberated on the 29th of this month. The letter we have seen does not state in what manner he that gave the information from Formosa was enabled to obtain information of the fate of the remainder, and it is to be hoped that it was erroneous. There are rumours of their having been executed, but we hope, for humanity's sake, that they will prove unfounded, and our hope is supported by the fact that hitherto the Chinese have not been guilty of such cold-blooded murder, except in a few instances, and then the victims were sinned individuals. On most occasions although at times ill treated, the prisoners that fell

into the hands of the Chinese, were kept with a view of obtaining some advantage through their ultimate delivery, and it was therefore the interest of the Chinese to protect their lives. A few days through the liberation of Captain Denham and his companions in misfortune, will probably give us more certain information on this painful subject.

H. M. S. *Endymion*, Capt. the honourable W. F. Grey, 20 transports and a steamer arrived at Hongkong from Chusan. Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough left the fleet on its way down, to visit Amoy. Nothing certain is known as to the time when Sir Henry Pottinger may be expected here. By the last advices from Chusan, H. E. was making a visit to Ningpo, we believe in company of the Imperial Commissioners. We believe Sir Henry will not arrive at Hongkong before the end of this year.

Last Saturday between five and half past five o'clock, a gentleman was walking just beyond the copse, generally called love-lane, on the road leading to the barrier, when he all at once felt his arms seized from behind, whilst some five or six men set upon him, one of whom tore his eyeglass from him; but he succeeded in disengaging his arms and layed about him with a stick, unfortunately a light one, but was again seized from behind, when all the men, six or seven, threw themselves upon him, beat him with stones, and brought him to the ground, when they took his watch, of great value from him, and decamped. Information was immediately given to the competent authority, and a handsome reward offered for the recovery of the watch. The Chinese police officers seem to have been very active, stimulated no doubt by the reward, for the watch was already discovered on the Monday following, and four of the thieves in prison. The watch has since been restored to its owner. People cannot be too cautious how they venture alone, into little frequented parts of the neighbourhood of Macao, where these bands are continually prowling about on the look out for prey, and where numerous similar robberies have already been committed.

LOSS OF THE MAULMEIN. "The *Black Swan* arrived from Manila on the 19th inst, and brings from that place Capt. Morton, his second officer and 16 of the crew of the unfortunate *Maulmein*," which vessel was lost on a shoal in lat. 10° 36' and long. 116° 09', with about one fathom water on it—a solid rock, not more than 20 yards the longest way, and no bottom all round. She struck at 4 p. m. just at the moment they were striking the bell eight."

The above particulars have been kindly sent us, and from the same source we learn, that previous to the *Black Swan* leaving Manila, the Spanish ship *Colon* arrived there, and reports having fallen in with a raft to the northward of Pulo Zapata, with a flag hoisted, but not a living creature thereon; they took it on board after casting adrift the different spars from each other, consisting of topmast, top-sail, lower yards, studding sail booms etc. etc., English branded.

LOSS OF THE MARY STEWARD OF MADRAS.—The following is copy of a note picked up by Captain Morton (late commanding the *Maulmein*) on the island of Caliony (one of the Calamanes) in a square gin-bottle, October 18th, 1842, on his arrival at that place after leaving the wreck.

Brig "Mary Steward,"
28th April, 1842.

Whoever may happen to fall in with this, will see the last writing of me, the unfortunate Captain. We are now fast going down, having struck on a rock in the night and our boats being perfectly unfit for use, we hourly expect a death, which seems to us inevitable. Should this fall into the hands of any body, I would beg of them to report the loss of the above vessel, so that her owners, in Madras, may see her fate. I have not time for more.

(Sgd.) R. WILSON, Captain.

LOSS OF THE HERCULANEUM TRANSPORT.—The following particulars we have been kindly furnished with:

The "HERCULANEUM" Stroyan laden with Coals and Govt. Stores, on her passage from Calcutta to China was totally lost on the morning of the 19th October on the Northern part of Formosa. It appears the Vessel took the passage through the Fuh Kien or Formosa channel, and on the 6th Oct. by

dead reckoning they had been unable to get an observation by several days, the Northern point of Formosa was found to bear S. W. by W. distance about 50 miles, it was then blowing a hard gale and very hazy and every thing was done to make the ship snug as the gale was evidently increasing; during the day of the 18th all their sails were blown away, and 3 a. m. on the 19th a heavy sea struck the vessel washing away all her sky lights, quarter galleries &c., this was shortly after followed by another tremendous sea which carried away her wheel bhains and relieving tackles rendering her completely unmanageable and she immediately paid off before the Wind and at 7.30 a. m. struck and drifted over a reef, and in a few minutes afterwards settled on a bed of rocks close in shore in the Bay of Kelong. The Crew were saved by a rope floated on shore by a cask in effecting which one man met a watery grave. On landing they fell into the hands of a mob of Chinamen whose only object appears to have been plunder, and they were soon stripped of all their clothes and every thing they had been able to save; three or four days after they were handed over to the authorities, who treated them very kindly, supplied them with clothes and money each man one mace per diem, the Captain \$1, and they were then carried in chairs to a large city on the Western Coast where they continued to be very well treated, until they were taken off by H. M. S. *Serpent*. On their arrival at Amoy they met with a very kind reception, from Capt. Chads of H. M. S. *Cambrian*.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular, restricting the intercourse of the British with the Chinese, until the settlement of sundry questions and arrangements, to Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, and Chusan. We doubt not that such restriction is called for by circumstances, but we should like to see the definite arrangement accelerated.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent for his "Visit to Ningpo." If he could give us a good description of the Porcelain Tower at Nanking he would add to our obligation. We know of parties ascending it several times and offering their libations to "absent friends;" but this famous structure remains undistributed as yet in modern times, (1842).

We have got into our possession a Chinese document from Amoy of rather an extraordinary nature, and as the paper was generally circulated at Amoy and Koolongsoo, we hesitate not in giving below a translation with which we have been favored. It affords but another instance, of the many to be met with at present, of the travelling tendency of our times. The issue of the circular being attributed to American Missionaries now at Amoy, who, in fact, are the only Americans there, and who acting as Agents for a Canton firm, entertain, no doubt, a wish of cementing the two worlds together, and have pitched upon Bohea as the connecting link. The following is a translation of the widely spread paper in question.

TEA WANTED.

We wish to have the first quality of Tea called.
1. Mooc Cha of Fokeen Province.
2. Wen She Leu Yuen.
3. In Kwo Tay Wy (tea esteemed by the English).
4. Tene Nun Tsyn Shan (weak tea).

When formerly we were at Canton, we traded there, and now, being at Amoy, the merchants ought to sell to us at just and reasonable prices; th-ir goods must be good and unadulterated.

We require Tea from the famous hills of Kwan Ngan Chy, namely

1. Sow Chong	200 chests weighing 30 lbs.
2. Yeau Sow Chong 100	" " 10 "
3. Pou Chong	1500 " " 30 "

2d Tea from the hills Wang Ming Yan,

1. Sowchong	2000 chests weighing 40 lbs.
2. Yaou Sowchong	2000 " " 25 "
3. " 2d quality	1000 " " 10 "
4. Yaou Powshong	500 " " 40 "
5. " 3d quality 15/0	" " 20 "
6. " 4th	500 " " 10 "

All this TEA must be of first quality, and its price moderate;

1. It is not only this once that we do business; we shall continue it long time.

2. The TEA we want must not keep for a day only, but for a long while.

(Signed) THE AMERICANS,
or people of the flowered Banner.

22nd year of Taoukwang,
1st day of the 13th moon.
(3rd November, 1842.)

A VISIT TO NINGPO.

We left the outer anchorage of Chusan at 8 o'clock A. M. in a steamer with tide in our favour, but wind dead against us and proceeded on at a very rapid pace to Ningpo; but we had hardly started before the rain began to pour down in torrents and the atmosphere became so thick around us that we could hardly see our way, so that the Captain thought we should be obliged to anchor. This gloomy weather continued till we approached Chinhae when to our great satisfaction it cleared up, and we could then distinctly make out our route. At about 10½ A. M. we passed Chinhae and Chaou-pau-shan, which are just at the mouth of the Ningpo River, the latter place is a high hill that overlooks the city, on its summit there is a fort, which from its natural and artificial defences is of considerable strength. The Ningpo River at its entrance is about a quarter of a mile wide, but the water is rather shallow; one great obstacle in ascending it is the bar which is not far from its mouth and at low water is often covered by less than two fathoms. The rise and fall of the tide is from 1½ to 2 fathoms. At 11½ A. M. we anchored at Ningpo after having been only 3 hours and 3 quarters on our way, and going at an average nearly 11 knots an hour. Ningpo by water is about forty miles from Chusan, and 15 from Chinhae.

Soon after anchoring we went on shore to have a stroll through the city. We found all the shops to be beautifully fitted up and adorned in all kinds of ways, and goods of every description to be bought in them. Everything bore an appearance of cleanliness and peace. The inhabitants behaved to us more like old friends, than former enemies, for they thronged out upon us from every house, inviting us in, and offering us all and sorts of refreshment, and also taking us about the city and showing us the improvements and additions that had taken place since we evacuated it, which certainly are very great, for all houses that were pulled down, or burnt, are now again renewed in a much better manner than before.

Amongst other places that we visited was the Chin-chew merchants' temple, a most beautiful structure, adorned all over with carvings of wood and stone, which are very exact and are always kept in the minutest repair. Its greatest ornaments are the granite pillars, and huge marble lions; of the former there are a great number all round the place, with dragons winding round about them, minutely carved out of one solid piece of granite, the lions also in the same way, cut out of an immense block of marble.

The next day we went out shooting on the other bank of the river opposite to the city, and penetrated for about five miles into the country. We were every where received by the people with respect and kindness, but not so by the game, the individuals whom we had come out especially to see, for with the exception of a few they had not the politeness to show themselves.

The rest of the days that we staid up here we successively visited the city, and it's environs and were always well received and pleased with what we saw, but when we came to buy the people's goods there always rose some difficulty as to making a bargain, for they, thinking that we were made of money, always put the most extortionate prices on them, which nothing could induce them to lower till the day or two before we went away, when they at last came down, and a few bargains were made, but not so many as there would have been, had they at the commencement began with fair and just prices.

One day a large party of us made an excursion to the Mei-hu lake distant from Ningpo about fourteen miles. Our route lay up a canal leading direct to the place; two thirds of the way we went along very rapidly by means of tracking lines, two or three persons being affixed to each boat who ran along the land; in this manner we went on at the rate of 4 knots an hour, but the latter part of the way the tracking path having ceased, we moved on only by the help of the scull, and of course at a very slow pace. When we arrived at the lake we

found to our astonishment and disappointment that most of the water was drained off, so that in the middle of it there were large plots of dry ground with extensive swamps, and this of course deprived it of much of its beautiful and romantic scenery. Last year it was one extensive sheet of water. It is just like a basin, being imbedded in a collection of high hills surrounding it on all sides; these hills are covered with verdure and trees from top to bottom, with jungle, which gives cover to pheasants, a good number of which we had the pleasure to meet, and succeeded in taking some home with us. The swampy ground about the lake, also affords a large supply of duck and teal, some which we also procured. After having spent about five hours on shore we returned to our boats, where a good dinner was served up for us, and of which none were backward in partaking; this being completed we set out again on our way back, after having very pleasantly enjoyed the day.

The day that we went away, just before starting, the high Mandarins came on board to accompany us part of the way down the river for the purpose of seeing the engines at work; they were taken down into the engine room while everything was in motion, and every part of the engines and the principles on which they moved were explained to them. This highly delighted them, and they expressed much wonder and surprise at the great ingenuity displayed therein. The ceremonies of taking leave being over, they were landed with great display, and we then rapidly proceeded on our way back to Chusan, everybody being delighted and gratified with the visit to Ningpo.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 17th November.

An epitome of the following document was given on the 2nd, page 1st column of No. 33, but its high importance induces us to accompany a Translation with a copy of the original paper itself, as it appears in a recent "*Peking Gazette*."

On the 2d day of the 8th Moon (Sept. 8th 1842) the imperial will was received as follows;

1. Ke Ying has sent up a dispatch concerning the settlement of affairs with the barbarians, the establishment of Peace, and the affix of the Imperial Seal.

2. The various items of the Treaty entered into, have also been submitted to the Imperial glance, having been assented to by the said Commissioners.

3. In this dispatch was likewise stated the confirmed desire of the English to have trade at Foochow foo, to erect factories, and to dwell there with their families, to all which the Imperial assent was given, on the 26th day of the 7th moon, (Aug. 3d, 1842.) 4. Our commissioners themselves, requested gravest punishment (for the concessions to the English) but we acquit them of all guilt on the subject. 5. As to the old debts of the Hong Merchants, the Foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the officers of Government. 6. The English are to have nothing to say against the erection of our forts and citadels.—To these two last items the English have given their respectful assent. Each of the different points were drawn out in form, and the Emperor having given them thorough perusal adjudged them worthy of negotiation, but demanding the utmost care and the most judicious deliberation.

7. At the various Ports where the barbarians are to trade they are allowed to carry on their dealings indiscriminately with whomsoever of our merchants they please, and all debts contracted between them to be paid by the respective parties without official interference. 8. The money (the 21 millions,) is to be paid by annual instalment. It is a vast amount, and where is such a sum to come from to be given away? Let Ke Ying alone be held responsible hereafter for arranging the matter and registering before hand the places which are to supply their respective quota of the funds, and memorialize the court accordingly. 9. In the present despatch it is stated that on the 15th day 6th moon 21st year, the said English nation had received money at the various cities. As to these cities where such money has been received, with the definite amount, and also the amount to be deducted, let clear investigations be instituted and representations made to the Court in accordance therewith. 10. The prisoners of each country to be unconditionally delivered up; that extraordinary benevolence may be manifested; 11. The natives of the Middle

kingdom who have been in attendance upon the officers of the said English nation are to be considered free from guilt for so doing; and as peace has now been declared, the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole, no one again daring to proceed to bloodshed. 12. Should any of our people in other matters offend against the laws, our nation alone is to take the management of their cases without the interference of the English nation. 13. Hereafter there will be fixed duties at the Five Ports, and as to the Custom House arrangements, the said barbarians have lived so long at Canton how is it that they are not fully aware of them. 14. The Merchants of the Middle kingdom who carry on Trade from the interior and pass through the Custom Houses, are to pay the usual dues. 15. Our assent is given for the occupation of Tinghas and Koo-lang-soo for a time until the money be paid; and let each of the Five Custom Houses be thrown open, let the ships pass out and let it be also understood that military occupation of the above places will not be allowed for a great length of time. 16. Let each of the above items be definitely arranged by Ke Ying and colleagues with the Barbarians, giving closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the Treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, preventing all after difficulties, and confusion of affairs. As the Barbarians cannot understand us let the services of Interpreters be employed that they may be satisfied. 17. The whole of the Barbarian vessels are to leave the great River about the 10th of the 8th moon. (Sept. 14th;) and let the matter be adjusted with the speediest dispatch that quiet may be restored to the Imperial bosom, and let these our commands be sent by the most rapid express, and cause them to be made known. "RESPECT THIS."

PROCLAMATION.

H.R. Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, deems it proper, in consequence of applications having been lately made to him, to proclaim for general information, that no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of the ports (Canton excepted) that are to be opened in accordance with the late treaty, until the tariffs and scale of duties shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed; and of which arrangements due notice will be published.

In the mean time, the ports of Tinghas (Chusan) and that of Koolongsoo (Amoy) are, as heretofore, open to all vessels wishing to visit them,

God save the Queen,

Dated on board the steamer frigate Queen, in Chusan Harbour, this 14th day of November, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade in China.

(True copy.) CHARLES E. STEWART,
Assistant secretary and treasury,

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

AT CHUSAN, CHINHAË, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Thalia,	44,	" Hope.
" North Star,	26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Dido,	20,	" the hon'ble H. Keppell.
" Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice.
" Harlequin,	18,	" the hon'ble F. Hastings.
" Childrens,	16,	" Halsted.
" Wanderer,	16,	" Seymour.
" Serpent,	16,	" Nevill.
" Algerine,	10,	lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist,	10,	" Chetwood.
" Hospital ship	Min.	capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

" Starling,	6,	comr. Kellett.
" Plover,	6,	" Collinson.
		comr. C. Frederick.
Apollo,		" Cole.
Sapphire,		
Rattlesnake,		
Alligator,		

STEAMERS.

H. C. Queen,	mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Memnon,	comr. Powell.

" Nemesis,	lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" Pluto,	" Tudor, R. N.
" Medusa,	comr. Hewett, I. N.
" Phlegethon,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
" Proserpine,	comr. Hough, R. N.
H.M. Vixen,	comr. H. Bayes.
" Driver,	" Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.

" Pylades,	18, comr. Tindal, (absent,)
" Chameleon,	10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

" Agincourt,	74, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B.,
" Endymion,	44, " the hon'ble F. W. Grey,
" Wolverine,	16, " Johnson.
" Columbine,	16, " Morshead.
" Young Hebe,	4, " Wood.

H.C. St. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
H.M. T.S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
" Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November. ARRIVED

19. (B.) Black Swan, Hart, Manila.
19. (A.) Oneyda, Swift, Singapore.
20. (B.) Christina, Primose, do.
20. (Du.) Orion, Sullock, Batavia.
20. (A.) Delhi, Cole, Manila.
20. " Oscar, New York,
22. " Akbar Dumaresq, Manila.
22. H. M. S. Endymion, Capt. the Hon'ble F. W. Gray, Chusan, and 20 Transports.
25. (Fr.) l'Orient, Lagravere, Manila.

PASSENGER PER

l'Orient, M. Challaye, French Consul.

November. SAILED

18. (B.) Red Rover, Wright, Sing. and Calcutta.
23. " Camaciu, Clucas, Chusan.
24. " Earl Balcarras, Baker, Manila.
26. " Cowasjee Family, Durham, Sing. & Calcutta.
26. " Sullimany, Mhuil, Bombay.
26. " Juliana, Chapman, do.
26. " Thetis Cass, do.
26. (B.) Dingwall, Arthur, So. America.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—Intrepid, Maia, Penang, Colombo.
For Calcutta.—Framjee Cowasjee.
For Bombay.—Anthony Anderson 1st Dec.; Sullimany, Charles Forbes.
For London.—Ellora.
For New York.—Charleston.

PASSENGERS PER

Algerine, (omitted last week) Mrs. Langer & family, Cowasjee Family Mr. C. Michaelis,

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—Julia Alliance, Mary Ann, Edie Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Athenian, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, Will'o' the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Alexander Baring, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Raffles, Geo. Wallis, Comorandot, Tapley.

From Bombay,—Asia, Diana, Coren, Woodman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Middleton, England.

From Calcutta,—Dido, Clown, Victory, Bengat Packet, Eliza, Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine, Anonyma.

From Singapore.—Waterloo.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 4th August.	SINGAPORE, 5th Oct.
UNITED STATES, July 15,	MANILA, 15th Nov.
CALCUTTA, 14th Sept.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 9th Sept.	CHUSAN, 18th Nov.
JAVA, 4th Oct	NANKING,

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 62.] Macao, Saturday, 3rd December, 1842.

[No. 374.]

NOTICE.

Sale of the 5th Instant. Postponed,

of
HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,
Fittings—up, &c.

Belonging to
H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

UNTIL
Thursday, the 8th Instant.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On or about the 15th instant.

JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on the premises on the Praya Grande, the whole of the Household Property, Books, Wines and Liquors, Plate, Plated, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c. Belonging to **W. H. MORSE, Esq.** Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 2d December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

of the

"**VICTORIA,**" and the "**BEE.**"

JOHN SMITH will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION**, on an early day this month, (of which due notice will be given) the Cutters "**Victoria,**" and the "**Bee,**" with all their spars, sails, &c. &c. as they lie off the Praya Grande. Further particulars will be issued in Handbills, and in the meanwhile Inventory of their stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 2d December, 1842

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f— que se apresentaram em consequencia da citação de f— ordinada pelo despacho de f— nome-u a **ALEXANDRE MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os autorizo para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, rever o papeis &c., em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação: o Escrivão do notário para tomarem conta deste negocio.** (Assinado) **BASTOS.**

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.** I hereby appoint **ALEXANDER MATHESON** and **G. T. BRAINE, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate**, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c., in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly.

Macao 17 Nov. 1842.

(Sgd.) **BASTOS.**

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.** to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs **Ferguson, Leighton & Co.**

**ALEX. MATHESON, } Trustees.
GEORGE T. BRAINE, }**

Macao, 26th November, 1842.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the undersigned having been duly licensed, has opened a Dispensary on the Praya Grande, at the corner house opposite to the Judge's Residence.

F. A. SEABRA.

Macao, 30th November, 1842.

NOTICE—The Firm of **ELGAR & Co.** was dissolved on the 4th September 1841, by virtue of the document annexed.

HENRY ELGAR

Macao, 17th November, 1842.

(Copy)

Be it hereby known and understood to all persons or parties concerned that the Firm of **ELGAR & Co.** of Macao which commenced January 1st 1840, is hereby dissolved from this date by the mutual consent of parties authorized whose signatures are hereunto affixed.

(Sd.) **CHAS. H. HART.**

(Sd.) **A. A. SACRAMENTO.**

Macao, 4th September, 1841.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW**, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of **HUCHANAN & Co.** Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE** and Mr. **THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON** in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the **PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1-42.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG—Cotton will be received into Godown at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1842.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS—Messieurs les Capitaines et Subcargues des Navires Français venant en Chine sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE.

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai 1842.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to **F. H. TIEDEMAN, or REYNVAAN & Co.**—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUUS, or to C. FEARON,**—Macao

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE PENANG AND MAULMEIN.



THE Brig "ANNA," Capt. BOWRA, will sail for above ports on the 5th December. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British Built Bark BIRMAN, 544 Tons, Captain J. CLELAND, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, Captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER," Captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M., and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyta and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fine fast sailing new Ship "**FRAM-JEE COWASJEE,**" 950 tons, Capt. Edwards, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "**HEBO** of MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. I. British built ship "THETIS," J. CARR Commander, lying in the Tyta. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 19th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to **MULLUBHOY DUKIAJEE Esq.** and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner **MARY** of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD. at Hongkong.

WANTED—To purchase 3 or 4 Anchors, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—On board the French Ship, **L'ORIENT,** Capt. Lagraverre, ENGLISH NEWCASTLE COAL, at 75 cents per Picul in bags. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—A Few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheeses.

also,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrell Pwelling Pieces and Pistols, Sheeting, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE—A Printing Establishment complete, with a full assortment of types—two Presses, &c. Apply to the EDITOR of THE CANTON PRESS.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPA.—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to Captain GALT on board the "**ISLAY**" in the Tyta, or to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 26th October, 1842.

FOR SALE—Bany RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPERED NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURKAN, Jr.**

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINCABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3a. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. **JOAO BARRETO.**

FOR SALE—MANILA SEGARS 4a, and EUROPE LETTER PAPER at moderate prices. Apply to P. DE LAS HERAS. Macao, 22d September, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS. Apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—DUFF GORDON & Co's SHERRY in bottle and HHds, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen. apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**

FOR SALE—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner **ANTO. NOGUEIRA MENDES.**

FOR SALE—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to Macao, Aug. 27, 1842. **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.**

FOR SALE—At the Goodwins of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz.—Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit. A few very neat new Payence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES. The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a 83 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY. Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in HHds. SELTZER WATER dew. OILMANS STORES late imports. BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—An invoice of superior BASS PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases; London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS on LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

From the Bombay Courier August Overland Mail.
INDIAN HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, Her Majesty's coach-maker at Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out; they will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing with facility over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, which will run seven mile stages; forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next.

THE LATE SIR H. FANE AND THE EXPEDITION TO AFGHANISTAN.—Col. H. Fane, Aide-de-Camp to the late Commander-in-Chief in India, has published a letter, in which he says, "I am prepared

to prove, it called upon, that the military head in India, and second member of Council of that country, did oppose, or perhaps rather, point out to the Governor General the extreme danger of this wild and unmeasured expedition, to be carried on in countries so distant, and of which we knew so little; our communications with India at any moment liable to be interrupted by the fierce and warlike hordes on our front, flank and rear, whose spirit of vengeance was the more inflamed against us from the numbers of themselves who had fallen in the almost daily affairs with our troops, from our first advancement into their country. Sir Henry Fane did at the same time insure to the Governor-General, from the high spirit and courage of that army which he the Commander-in-Chief, has collected, organized, and put in motion—that success which at first attended us, but at the same time warned the Governor-General, that to maintain large bodies of troops in countries so distant, and which hardly produce sufficient food for a very scanty population, was next to impossible!" Has the result justified such sound and good military advice, or not? Relative to Sir H. Fane's retirement from the army of the Indus, Col Fane adds—"I will here take leave to correct both Sir John Hobhouse and Lord Palmerston in the assertion, that 'Sir Henry Fane retired from the command of the army of the Indus from ill-health.' This is a gross mistake: the principal and real reason was disgust at the extraordinary power, both civil and military, delegated to Mr. Macnaghten, such power as would have rendered the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies in India a mere cipher or tool in the hands of a civil secretary to Government. The Commander-in-Chief at that time being the second member of the Council of India, and besides a soldier of some forty years' experience."

An address to thanks to Mehemet Ali, for keeping open the communication through Egypt in 1840, beautifully engrossed on vellum with the royal arms of England at the top, together with a large gold medal bearing an admirable likeness of the venerable Pacha, will be transmitted by the next mail to the English consul at Alexandria for presentation to his Highness.

CABUL RELIEF FUND.—The committee associated for the purpose of promoting this humane undertaking are still zealously engaged in their praiseworthy vocation, and have resolved on the transmission to India of a portion of their assets, amounting to 2,500*l.*, by the present overland mail. The remittance has been generously undertaken at a favourable rate of exchange by the East India Company, as will be seen by the annexed letter from the secretary at the India House to the Cabul relief committee:—

"East India House, July 28, 1842.
"I have received and laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your application on the part of the Cabul relief committee. In reply, I am commanded to inform you that, with a desire to afford every facility for the objects which that committee have in view, the Court have consented to receive into the home treasury such funds as the committee may be desirous of remitting for distribution in India. Instructions will be issued to the government of Bengal by the next overland mail to pay the equivalent of the amount to be then announced, and of such further sums as may be authorised by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to receive and distribute money on account of the sufferers in the late disasters in Afghanistan. am to add that, under the circumstances, the Court will direct that the payment be made at the exchange of one shilling and eleven pence (1*s.* 11*d.*) the rupee.
"I have &c.
J. C. MELVILL.
"Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., &c. &c."

MISCELLANEOUS.
By the official returns published by the Customs the exports of the precious metals to foreign and colonial parts, for the week ending June 30th, was as following:—Silver coin to China 219,607 ounces; silver coin to Rotterdam, 5000 ounces; silver bars to Hamburgh, 1,400 ounces.

We hear from a quarter that is likely to be well-informed, that in the event of the Sudbury Disfranchisee bill passing the House of Lords, Sir Robert Peel intends to propose that an additional member each be given to Middlesex and to Liverpool; thus preserving to the House of Commons its present number of members, and effecting an approach to a more equal numerical proportion be-

tween the representatives and the constituencies.

The sale of the extensive stock of plate and jewels of the late firm of Rundell and Bridge, of Ludgate-hill, commenced on the 13th, at the rooms of Messrs Christie and Manson, in King-street, St. James's. The stock is supposed to be the most valuable ever offered for public competition.

STEAM BOAT TRAFFIC.—In consequence of the reduction of the fares by the Gravesend steam-boats to 6*d.*, an immense number of persons visited that place, and the adjoining village of Northfleet and Rosherville gardens, last week; and on Sunday upwards of 7,000 were conveyed to Rosherville for 6*d.* each; in what are called the "Temperance steam-boats." The *Diamond, Star, Eagle, and Falcon*, the *Sons of the Thames*, and *Father Thames*, and others from London which keep up the old fare, and the railway steamers from Black wall, landed 10,000 persons at the Town pier and Terrace Pier, Gravesend, on Sunday. Upwards of 10,000 also landed at the Woolwich and Charlton Piers. The number of persons landed at Greenwich exceeded 30,000; and in the evening, when the people were returning to London, the boats were crammed to excess. There were 109 steamers on the Thames on Sunday, engaged in the conveyance of passengers, and twenty-three of them were running to Gravesend only.

The expedition in search of the South Pole returned to the Falkland Islands on the 1st of May, after being nearly seven weeks surrounded by floating ice. They had succeeded in taking up a position for exploring about 78° South, but were unable to add more than 80 or 90 miles to former discoveries.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has empowered the Bishop of Jerusalem to ordain "young divines, candidates for the pastoral office in the German church" at Palestine, on condition of their subscribing to the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds.

The supply of silver coming from South America is now larger than it has ever been since the separation of those colonies from Spain, upwards of twenty years ago.

The annual income of the Marquis of Waterford from land alone, is 75,000*l.*

PORTSMOUTH.—Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Rouverie resigned his command as superintendent of the dockyard and the ships in ordinary at this port, on the 28th. His successor is Rear Admiral Hyde Parker, C. B. Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., will retire from his command as Port Admiral here in a few weeks, when his time for holding the appointment will expire. Either Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Talbot, K. C. B. or Sir T. Byam Martin, G. C. B., will succeed him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Having seen in your last number a paragraph relative to a robbery which took place on 19th ultimo in which you attribute the promptitude of the recovery of a watch to the inducement of a handsome reward held out to the Officers employed, I beg to observe that your information must be incorrect, as the watch was recovered without any such reward being previously offered to them by me, and if any gratuity was tendered by its owner when the watch was delivered into his hands, it was a gift to which, as public Officers, they were not entitled.

By your allowing this a place in your next number, you will oblige.

Your's faithfully,
F. A. SEABRA.
Procurador do Leal Senado.
Macao, 1st December, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—The following incident will shew in what high estimation the commercial *adivices* of your Hongkong cotemporary are held by native as well as foreign merchants here.

Throughout yesterday there was a general and very active enquiry for "Oxleys' concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger." On my enquiring of a Chinese, what could occasion so sudden a demand for an article so out of the way of ordinary commerce, I was told it was intended for Peking: as it appears in the translations from the Peking Gazette, published in

THE CANTON PRESS.

the Friend of China, "his imperial majesty had got wind."

Your's
TY FOONG.

Macao, 26th November, 1842.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter signed H. relative to a dispute with a hong merchant, shall be inserted if the writer will favor us with his name and a permission to make use of it, if called for. Otherwise it will be delivered to his application at our office.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3rd Dec., 1842.

We have again to complain of the scarcity of matter interesting to our readers. We have no arrivals with later dates from Europe or India since last week, and in China everything remains in *statu quo*. When the Imperial Commissioners may be expected to arrive in this neighbourhood we have not learned, but we hope they may not retard their journey too long, for without the details of the treaty be settled, we cannot expect a healthy trade to revive. Trade is described as languid in Canton, although, as we mentioned before, a good many chops of tea had been bought at rather high prices.

Paris papers of 6th August, so far from reporting the French Ministry in a minority, state Mr. Sauzet, the ministerial candidate, to have been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 43, on the 5th of August.

We mentioned last week that very unfavorable accounts had been received from Formosa with regard to the shipwrecked crews of the *Nerbudda* transport, and *Ann*. By the *Thames*, since arrived from Amoy we understand that accounts fully confirming those previously received of the atrocities the Chinese have been guilty of towards their accidental prisoners are said to come to hand, it being now confidently reported that of the natives, 69 were beheaded on one morning, and that Mr. Gully, passenger per *Ann*, shared the same fate. We must however mention that, trustworthy as the above information may be, no letters giving a detailed or authentic account have yet been received, as far as we can learn, by any one here. These must be expected by the *Queen* steamer in which Capt. Denham, late master of the *Ann*, who with his officer and 10 or 12 of his crew have been given up by the Chinese and arrived at Amoy, is expected to arrive. Should our information be correct, and we see but little hope for doubt, we think the case one of such atrocious, cowardly, and altogether unprovoked cruelty, that its perpetrators ought to be called to a severe account. Even the most savage nations generally respect the laws of hospitality sufficiently to save the lives of men thrown by shipwreck on their shores; and the Chinese themselves have admirable laws intended to protect such people, according to which they have strictly acted in many instances; nor does the existence of war in the empire present a valid excuse for thus violating all precepts of humanity: these poor people could not have been worse treated, had they been pirates and with armed hand made a descent upon the country; instead of which the greater part was thrown by the aid of a plank from the wreck naked upon the shores of Formosa.

It will be seen from the shipping report that a number of transports have within the latter half of last month arrived from the north at Hongkong, where there is now a fleet of them counting upwards of 50 sail, the greater part of which we understand is within a few days to leave with that part of the land force ordered to return to India, escorted by several ships of war and steamers. Lieut General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., has during the week arrived at Hongkong; and we hear it now said that, contrary to former reports, Sir Henry Pottinger is daily expected at Hongkong from Amoy where, by the last advices, he had arrived.

We publish with much pleasure the note received from the Procurador of Macao, relating to the robbery of a watch we gave an account of last week. The reward we spoke of as having been offered for the recovery of the watch, was promised to the Chinese Police runners direct, without the interference of the Procurador, and we hasten to state this to

prevent any misapprehension on the subject, which we, by our account in question, may have unintentionally caused.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 24th Nov.

SELECTIONS.

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTES.

CHAPPOO. Many of the troops who so cowardly fled before the barbarians at the battle of Chappoo have been arrested, and, by imperial command, have been sentenced to transportation to the "cold country." All the officers who also fled have been summarily disgraced. The Officers and troops on the other hand, who fought bravely have all been rewarded with imperial favours.

PATRIOTISM IN SHAN-SE. Two wealthy merchants in Shan se Province have contributed for the use of the army in contending against the barbarians forty thousand taels (upwards of fifty thousand dollars). The Emperor promotes both of them to the rank of Mandarins, without office.

INUNDATION AND EXTORTION. Recent freshets in the northern parts of the Imperial province having caused great distress, His Majesty ordered high officers to proceed to the said districts and make accurate reports concerning the real state of the sufferers. In many instances these officers refused to report cases of distress unless they were freed by the suffering parties. His majesty having got wind of this shameful collusion, had the offenders tried, disgraced and punished.

CHE KEANG AND KEANGSU. Such have been the alarm and dread in these Provinces occasioned by the proceedings of the barbarians that the peasantry have been utterly unable to till their fields, and consequently none are prepared to pay their usual taxes in kind. The Imperial assent is therefore given to omit the collection of this year's revenue in the said Provinces.

CHAPPOO. In consequence of the capture of Chappoo all the Mandarins of the place are either killed, wounded or missing, and also all the seals of office have been lost. The Emperor orders new officers to the city, and directs the Provincial Treasurer of Chekeang, to supply them all with seals for their respective offices.

CAVALRY. The Emperor orders his high officers to make immediate arrangements for the selection and purchase, in Tartary, of two thousand fine horses, to be brought to the capital forthwith, for the use of the Imperial Regiments of Cavalry.

Several high and wealthy officers of Tartary were about making the Emperor a present of fifteen hundred horses, but his majesty intimated his unwillingness to accept them. The Ministers made every effort to prevail on the Emperor to do the donors the distinguished favour of accepting their horses and his majesty finally consented, but more than intimated that a repetition of such presents would be inexpedient.

GINSENG. Considerable excitement has been recently occasioned at Peking by the arrest of a Shense merchant in the act of smuggling out of the city upwards of sixty taels (about four cattles) of Ginseng. The case was considered of sufficient importance to submit it to the Board of Punishments, who, taking the Merchant through a formal trial, sentenced him to be immediately banished to the "cold country."

LITERARY HALL. The hall in which the triennial literary examinations, in Peking, for the first degree, were wont to be held, having become somewhat dilapidated; a new one has just been completed on a magnificent scale and has received the high approval of the Imperial mind.

BRIBERY. It has been recently discovered that several officers having charge of the prisoners for life, have been in the habit of releasing a prisoner now and then in consequence of large bribes offered by the friends of the Prisoners. Chinhe, one of the Censors, made representation to the Emperor on the subject, and his Majesty issues his sternest commands for the immediate arrest of all the suspected parties.

POLICE.

In the Case of the alleged murder at Chekchoo, to which we referred last week, it came out on the examination before the Chief Magistrate of the Prisoners, Samuel Mitchell, John Mc Daniels, and Alexander Mc Laine, all privates of the 26th Regiment, that on the night in question three Soldiers entered the house of the deceased, who was stabbed by them; according to the Chinese witnesses there seemed no reason why they should have entered the house, nor any incentive to commit such a crime. It was said that samshoo was not sold by the deceased nor was he or the inmates of his house plundered. Dr. Coles who examined the body, thirty six hours after death certified as follows. "There are two wounds on the chest, as if made by a Bayonet, both triangular, with clean edges the broader base of the triangle being uppermost." One of the wounds must have caused instantaneous death, being through the heart.

As stated in our last, on the same evening another house was entered and a China woman robbed and wounded. The property taken was trinkets valued at \$8. Dr. Coles who attended her, found that she had a number of wounds on different parts of her body, two on her head and many bruises.

The prisoner Samuel Mitchell in his defence stated.

"I was mad drunk with Shamsoc, and had my bayonet with me. I was beaten in the houses and may have used it. I bought 9 bottles of Shamsoc that night from the woman Alok for three rupees. John Mc Daniels said Mitchell told him when they were prisoners in the Guard room that he, Mitchell was the man who had killed the China man, and that Kinlay and Alexander Mc Laine were the men who were with him.

Alexander Mc Laine said he was one of the drinking party in the Barracks, but did not enter the town that night, and that he had no knowledge of the murder till the next day.

The sentry stated that on the night in question, he saw a man running up to the barracks and before he could turn out the guard to seize him, he had entered the barracks. When the man passed him, he was twenty yards off.

It is believed the Court martial will be held when Sir Hugh Gough arrives on the Island.—*Ibid*.

NANKING.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The city is situated on the banks of the Yangtsekiang, about 140 miles from it's mouth: The city itself which is enclosed with two walls, is three miles inland, though the outermost wall comes to within half a mile of the river's bank. These walls which are very high and strong, with good parapets and strong bastions, are still further defended by a broad and deep canal, which flowing round them serves as a good moat. The country all round about is very beautiful, and the scenery is very fine; the copses and marshes also contain partridges, snipe &c., of which together with other game, there is a tolerable supply. The gates of the city are of splendid construction, being built and fortified in the strongest manner possible, from what little has been seen of it, the city does not seem to contain many magnificent or splendid public buildings but the greatest attraction in that line (and perhaps of the whole Empire) is the Porcelain Tower which is built on the south side, about half a mile outside of the gates. This splendid structure is about 300 feet high, there is altogether not including the ground floor, nine stories, each of which are ornamented in the most beautiful manner. The walls inside are for the most part gilt, and figures are also moulded upon them; this gilt which is in an excellent state of preservation seems to be mixed with oil which may account for it's good looks. Though a large portion of the building consists of stone and other materials, still the most part consists of beautiful white porcelain, which is made up in bricks of a foot in length and about half that in width. It is of an octagonal shape. From it's summit you have the whole Panorama of Nanking; before you, which together with the beauty of the adjacent country, and the noble Yang-tze in the distance forms one of the most beautiful views describable. You can also distinctly see the separation of the Tartar from the Chinese part of the city, the part which is occupied by the former race being again walled round, and fortified, it has much the resemblance of a citadel. This Tower which is in an excellent state of preservation from top to bottom is 500 years old, being built in the reign of Yunglo an Emperor of the Ming Dynasty. The trade that is carried on at Nanking is pretty considerable, but not so great as might have been expected from so large a city, once the capital of an Empire.

In and round about Nanking, there are many thousand Mahomedans, who openly profess their religion, but they seem to be in a state of great ignorance, even of the doctrines they pretend to hold, and always showed themselves ready to part with their koran (which not one in a hundred can read or understand) or any thing of that kind for a very trifling pecuniary reward.

Nanking taking all in all is really a fine city, but its days of grandeur are gone by, and now instead of rising it is already beginning to dwindle away.—*Ibid*

Friend of China, 1st December.

The following is a Translation of a dispatch recently sent to all the military departments in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se Provinces. An official note attached to it, shows that it is not to be posted upon the walls, as Proclamations most generally are.

LEANG, Chief Magistrate of the Nan-hae district, and

CHANG, Chief Magistrate of the Pwanyu district, issue their commands for the disbanding of the troops, in order that the people may quietly attend to their trade and affairs. We have received a despatch from their Excellencies the Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces, and the Lt. Governor of Kwang-tung, upon opening which, we find they have received a dispatch from the Commander in Chief at Peking, to the following effect:

In consequence of the English barbarians having excited disturbance, it became requisite to collect the troops together from every place, and also to summon into the field the brave marines and able bodied militia in order, mutually, to keep up the proper guard and defence. Now, however, Peace

has been established on the former footing, and therefore upon the day that this despatch reaches the various guarded passes, and other temporarily fortified places,—let all the regular troops, brave marines, and able bodied militia, immediately disband, and return to their respective regions, that all the soldiers and people may mutually dwell together in quiet. We, the Chief Magistrates, issue this our Proclamation, and require that all the country scholars and elders of the people, see that the said orders are carried into execution. Let there be no delay in disbanding and returning, as all kinds of trades and occupations can now be carried on in quiet.

Let no wickedness be practiced by the parties returning, but let all hearts rejoice over the great and happy peace which has been established. Let each tremblingly obey. A Special Proclamation.

Taoukwang 22nd year, 9th moon, 12th day.
(15th November, 1842.)

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD, AT CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Thalia, 44, " Hope.
" North Star, 26, " Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Pelican, 18, comr. Justice.
" Harlequin, 18, " the honble F. Hastings.
" Childers, 16, " Halsted.
" Wanderer, 16, " Seymour.
" Serpent, 16, " Nevill.
" Algerine, 10, lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist, 10, " Chetwood.
" Hospital ship Minden, capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

" Starling, 6, comr. Kellett.
" Plover, 6, " Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

Apollo, comr. C. Frederick.
Sapphire, " Cole.
Rattlesnake,
Alligator,

STEAMERS,

H. C. Queen, mr. comr. W. Warden,
" Memnon, comr. Powell.
" Nemesis, lieutenant. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
" Medusa, comr. Hewett, I. N.
" Phlegethon, lieutenant. McCleverty, R. N.
" Proserpine, comr. Hough, s. n.
H. M. Driver, " Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M. H. S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. n. senior commanding officer.
" Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" Chameleon, 10, lieutenant. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG

" Agincourt, 74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral. sir T. Cochrane, c. n.
" Endymion, 44, " the honble F. W. Grey.
" Diilo, 20, " the hon'ble H. Keppell.
" Wolverine, 16, " Johnson.
" Columbine, 16, " Morshed.
" Young Hebe, 4, " Wood.

H. C. St. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
H. M. Vixen, comr. H. Bayes.
H. M. T. S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
" Jupiter, mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

November.

ARRIVED

12, (B) (Trpt.) *Atith Rahoman*, Luyan, Chusan.
17, " *Sophia*, " Saxon, do.
17, " *Jno. Fleming*, Clark, do.
20, " *Parrock Hall*, Wharton, London.
22, H. M. S. *Endymion*, Honble Capt. Grey, Chusan.
22, (B) (Trpt) *Duke of Bedford*, Lay, 63 do.
22, " *Lady Flora*, Ford, 69 do.
22, " *Orient*, Wales, 41 do.
22, " *Teager*, Gibson, 83 do.
22, " *Jno. Wickliffe*, Cheyne, 25 do.
22, " *Coromandel*, Lobtain, 42 do.
22, " *Urgent*, Marshall, 65 do.
22, " *Wm. Money*, Bickford, 62 do.
22, " *Livingston*, Rickerty, 87 do.
22, " *Rohomany*, Norris, 84 do.
22, " *Minerva*, Geere, 3 do.

22, " *Marion*, " 21 do.
22, " *Blundell*, Trail, 27 do.
22, " *Albi*, Vooght, 1 do.
22, " *Forth*, Heckford, 18 do.
22, " *Martha*, Eonaldson, 78 do.
22, " *Gipsy*, Stace, 12 do.
23, " *R. Cowasjee*, Callie, 31 do.
23, " *Lysander*, Currie, 39 do.
23, " *Wm. Wilson*, Hawkens, do.
23, " *Trio*, Hall, do.
23, H. C. St. *Proserpine*, Capt. Hough, R. N. do.
23, H. M. S. *Dido*, Capt. Kepped, R. N. do.
23, H. C. St. *Vixen*, Capt. Boyes, R. N. Amoy.
26, (B.) *Lady Leith*, Lewis, Bombay.
28, " (Trpt.) *Bolton*, Rigby, Newcastle.
28, " *Thos. Greenville*, Cory, Amoy.
29, " *Faize Allum*, Bennett, do.
29, " *Thames*, Baker, do.
29, (A.) *Lema*, " Bombay.
December,
2, (B.) *Alex. Baring*, " London.

November, SAILED
18, (B.) *Caledonia*, Liddell, Manila.
19, " *Isabella*, Sinclair, Sing. and Bombay.
27, (Hamb.) *Georg Henrich*, Hinrichsen, Sing. and
28, (D.) *Danish Oak*, Paulsen, Singapore. [Hamburg.]
28, (B.) *Thetis*, Coss Sing Penang and Madras.
30, " *Asiatic*, Barlow, London.
30, (A.) *Charleston*, Harlow, New York.

December,
1, (B.) *Cadet*, Curling, London.
2, " *Syria*, Strogan, do.
2, " *Anna Watson*, " Leith.
3, (D.) *Orion*, Sullock, Manila, and Batavia.
3, (B) *Charles Forbes*, Wills, Sing. and Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—*Intrepid*, Main, Penang, Colombo.
For Calcutta.—*Framjee Cowasjee*.
For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*
For London.—*Ellora*.
Thetis, Majors Campbell and Prescott; Capt. Logan and Mr. Wey.
Charles Forbes, M. Lannoy, Belgian Consul for Manila.

PASSENGERS PER

From England.—*Julia*, Affiance, Mary Ann Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Athenian, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, Willo' the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Raffles, Geo Wallis, Coromandel, Tupley.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia*, Affiance, Mary Ann Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Athenian, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, Willo' the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Hindostan, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, James Matheson, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Raffles, Geo Wallis, Coromandel, Tupley.
From Bombay.—*Asia*, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Midlothian, England.
From Calcutta.—*Dido*, Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine, Anonyma
From Singapore.—*Waterloo*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th August. SINGAPORE, 8th Oct.
UNITED STATES, July 15, MANILA, 15th Nov.
CALCUTTA, 14th Sept. AMOY, 26th Novbr.
BOMBAY, 9th Sept. CHUSAN, 22d Nov.
JAVA, 4th Oct. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Adelaide,	—	Christians	Jamieson, How & Co.
Arethusa,	—	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Macvicar & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Russell and Co.
Anty Anderson	498	Splatt,	Jardine M. & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	—	—
Arrow,	—	Geare,	—
Ann Lockerby	—	Wightman	—
*Anne Mary,	—	Rackham,	—
*Beckghamshire	146	*McGregor	—
*Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Birman,	—	Clelland,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	—
*Columbus,	—	—	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
Christina,	—	Primrose,	Turner and Co.
Chelydra,	—	Wishart,	Dent and Co.
Cacique,	—	Man, [Ger]	C. Feagun.
*Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa,	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Cherokee,	—	McKellar,	D & M. Rustonjee & Co

Drongan, — Johnson,
Devon, — Mallory,
Diadem, — Harland, Fox Rawson and Co.
Ellora, — Turnbull, Macvicar & Co.
Elizabeth, — Morris,
Equestrian, 801 Cromorty, Jardine M. & Co.
Edinburgh, 1414 Paterson,
Fram. Cowasjee, — Edwards, D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Foam, — Greig, Dallas and Co.
Frances Ann, — Thomson, Fox Rawson & Co.
*Frances Burn, — Edington, Macvicar and Co.
Felicity, — McDonald, Dirom and Co.
Fortitude, — D. & M. Rustonjee Co
*Fort William, 1248 Hogg, Jardine M. & Co.
*Ganges, — Walker,
*Gemini, — Mardon, Turner and Co.
*Greenlaw, — Morrice, Lindsay and Co.
*Greelan, — Watt,
*Gulnare, — wilonghy, Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown, — Whettem,
Hongkong, — Fowler, H. Holgate.
*Hygeia, 378 Woodbury, G. Nye jr.
Himalaya, — Burn,
*Hindostan, 708 Bowen, Dent and Co.
Hope, 377 Goss, Holliday Wise & Co.
Hebrides, — Kelly, Jardine Matheson & Co
Isa. Robertson, — Hardie, Pereira and Co.
Isabella, — Galt, Dent and Co.
Islay, — Isaacson, A. A. de Mello.
Ingliis, — Knox, Jardine M. & Co.
John Calvin, — whitcomb, H. Rustonjee.
John Moor, — Berg, J. Burd and Co.
Jane, — Robertson, Turner & Co.
*John O'Gaunt, — Freeman, Jardine M. & Co.
*Litherland, — Lewis,
*Lady Leith, — Lawrence, Turner and Co.
*Lady Clarke, — Manton,
Lady of St Kilda, — Worsell, Lindsay & Co.
*Lord Eidon, — Lawrence,
*Lady St. Kilda, — Sproule, D. & M. Rustonjee Co
Maia, — Brown, Dent and Co.
Minerva, — Hart, C. H. Hart.
Manly, — Mercury, W. Scott.
Mercury, — Mary Anne, Jardine M. & Co.
*Matilda, — Rowe,
Malacca, — Shetler,
Medusa, 453 Piridi,
Melish, — Fawcett, Lindsay & Co.
Mellish, — Kirk, Jardine Matheson & Co
Osprey, — Terry,
Orator, — Jones,
*Prince of Wales, — Wharton,
Parrock Hall, — Gray, Turner & Co.
Queatin Leitch, — Mackay, Jardine M. & Co.
Royal Exchange, — Rigby, A. & D. Fardonjee.
Raymond, — Rosa, C. H. Hart.
Ruparell, — *St. Lawrence, Russell and Co.
Siam, — Smith,
Semiramis, 365 Cairnie, Jamieson, How & Co.
Snipe, — High, Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan, — Neatby, Fox Rawson & Co.
*Tartar, — Unee, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Urgent, — Thompson, Fox Rawson & Co.
*Victoria, — Mordauit, Dent and Co.
*Wild Irish Girl, — Gillet, J. A. Durran jr.
*Wm. Gillies, — Clark, Macvicar & Co.
Weeratt, — Hunt, Jardine Matheson & Co
Wm. Hyde, — Steward,
Wanderer, — Smith,

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.
*Levant, — Fankl, J. D. Sward & Co.
*Ann MacKim, — Vasner, W. A. Lawrence.
Probus, — Sumner, Wetmore & Co.
Grafton, — Gardener, I. M. Bull.
Panther, — Martin, J. M. Bull.
*Valparaiso, — Lockwood, A. A. Kitchie.
Lowell, — Peirce, W. H. Peirce.
Mary Ellen, — —, A. Heard & Co.
Splendid, — Laud, A. A. Ritchie.
Carolina, — —,
Delhi, — Cole, Russell and Co.
Akbar, — Dumaresq, "
Lema, — —, "
Oscar, — —, Wetmore and Co.
Oneyda, — Swift, G. Nye Jr.

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. *Erigone*, 44, | Captain Cécille.
Fr. Corv. *Favorite*, 24, | Commander Page.

SPANISH.

Maria, — | Cucullu, | A. Cucullu.
Hebe, — | Both, | A. A. de Mello.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 64.] Macao, Saturday, 17th December, 1842.

[No. 376.]

NOTICE.

CÓPIA DE DESPACHOS.

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f. — e que se apresentará em consequência da citação de f. — ordena o p. do despacho de f. — nomeio a ALEX-ANDRE MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os authorizo para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, reyer os papeis &c., em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação; o Escrivão o notifique para tomarem conta deste encargo. (Assignado) BASTOS.

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., I hereby appoint ALEXANDER MATHESON and G. T. BRAINE, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c. in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly.

Macao 17 Nov. 1842.

(Sgd.) BASTOS.

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co. to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs Fergusson, Leighton & Co.

ALEX. MATHESON, } Trustees.
GEORGE T. BRAINE. }

Macao, 26th November, 1842.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the undersigned having been duly licensed, has opened a Dispensary on the Praya Grande, at the corner house opposite to the Judge's Residence.

F. A. SEABRA.

Macao, 30th November, 1842.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to F. H. TIEDEMAN, or REYNVAAN & Co.,—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong, or Mr. A. GRANDPRE,—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyra; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A I British Built Bark BIRMAN, 544 Tons, captain J. CLELAND, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOYN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyra and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale, Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLUSHOV DUNJAJER Esq. and passage to Captain POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE teak built, and copy red Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD, at Hongkong,

WANTED—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842

TO LET—A small House in the Praya Manduco. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR SALE—On board the French Ship L'ORIENT, Capt. Lagraverre, ENGLISH NEWCASTLE COAL, at 75 cents per Picul, in bags. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—A Few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheeses.

also,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrellled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Sheetting, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE—A Printing Establishment complete with a full assortment of types—two Presses, &c. Apply to the EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPA—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to captain GALT on board the "ISLAY" in the Tyra, or to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE—BAILY RICE, COCOANUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to

J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINCABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3d. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, Oct. 8, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS,—Florence, Tuscan, and Durable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE—DUFF GORDON & Co's SHERRY in bottle and HHDS, PORT WINE in cases of 6 dozen each, CLARET in do. 6 do. do, CHAMPAGNE in baskets of 1 dozen.

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira & apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

FOR SALE—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barrelld PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to

Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house, the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 80 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very neat new FAYENCE Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES. The best Muslipatam SNIF in quart bottles, a 43 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases. CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do. CLARET 3 do. do. SHERRY, PALE in HHds, SELTZER WATER new.

OILMANS STORES late imports, BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels. COALS 120 tons. Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 4th March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, & PORT WINE, SELTZER water, Gin, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to **Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.**

LOTTERY.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's.
FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS,
AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY.
Of 1843, of all Prizes!

[*In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c. it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived there, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Enrope, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843,

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into, 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless: Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1/2 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1/4 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1/8 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances.

480 Tickets.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto.
Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid-postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co.'s Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire

and Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this. Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE

CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

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The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

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From the Sing. Free Press. 10th Novbr.

AFFGANISTAN.

FALL OF CAUL and GHUZNEE.

Through the kind attention of two of our subscribers we have been favoured with the hasty perusal of copies of the Bengal Hurkaru Extraordinary of the 11th instant brought by the Captain of the *Dido* and which he carries to Singapore. It consists of extracts from several letters giving accounts of the fall of Ghuznee and Caul, and we have barely time to abstract the substance of them for our local readers.

FALL OF CAUL.

On the 13th September Major General Pollock en-

countered Ukbar Khan commanding an Army 10,000 strong at Tezeen. After some hard fighting, in many instances the bayonet alone deciding the contest the enemy were routed and dispersed leaving several hundreds killed and wounded on the field and two guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, and three standards in our hands. The loss on our side was 32 killed and 130 wounded. On the 14th our forces advanced to Baadkhak—on the 15th encamped on the race course at Caul and on the 16th General Pollock took possession of the Balla Hissar and planted the British standard on the walls, Sir R. Shakspeare with 700 Kuzulbashs proceeded to Bameen in search of Akbhar Khan who declares that he will not deliver up the prisoners unless Dost Mahomed be given in exchange. Mrs Trevor and 8 children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and 3 children, Capt. Tronp and Dr Campbell had come into Camp. Abundance of supplies was pouring in and Caul was quiet.

FALL OF GHUZNEE.

On the 5th September Major General Nott came before Ghuznee. The city was found to be full of men and the hills to the north east were covered with heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry. Major Saunders went forward to reconnoitre but was obliged to wait until a detachment of cavalry and artillery came up when the enemy were driven from the suburbs into the town. The low hills to the N. E. of the town were occupied and the ground marked out for breaching batteries. On the morning of the 6th it was discovered that the fortress was evacuated. Nott dismantled the citadel, destroyed the principal gate, released 327 sepoy of the 27th N. I. who had been sold into slavery and having accomplished this important service with a loss of no more than 3 killed and 43 wounded, marched for Caul carrying away with him the celebrated sandal wood gates of the temple of Ghuznee brought by Mahmood from Somnat. He expected to reach Caul on the 17th September,—*Pinang Gazette.*

(From the Eastern Star, Oct. 9.)

Our last week's issue announced the Victory gained by General Pollock at the Jugdulluck Pass on the 8th ultimo, and the forcing of that formidable barrier in spite of all opposition and the formidable position occupied by the enemy; and further mentioned the receipt of intelligence from General Nott of that Officer having defeated Shumsoodeen on the Southern side of Ghuznee and having subsequently advanced upon and obtained possession of that Fortress.

Since then, the despatches detailing these events have been published to the Army by the Governor General, with a very handsome and merited encomium upon the two leaders and the Officers and men engaged. General Pollock's despatch adds little or nothing to the details we had already made known, but General Nott although his communication is brevity itself, contains some additional facts and in a more positive shape than those we were before in possession of. It appears that on the 28th August, in the neighbourhood of Mukoor, the enemy attacked the rear guard, but were quickly dispersed by Captain Christie with two Regiments of Skinner's Horse and three of his own Regiment, who pursued the enemy some distance and cut upwards of sixty of them. The Force continued their march apparently unmolested until the 30th August, when they encamped at Gonine about 38 miles S. W. of Ghuznee. Hither Shumsoodeen rashly but gallantly advanced to meet them with 12,000; in the afternoon of that day he took up a strong position in the vicinity of the Camp, his left established on an eminence of some height, his centre and right extending along a low ridge with that flank resting on a small fort filled with men. They took up their position in the most bold and gallant manner, cheering as they came up, and opened a fire of small arms supported by two Horse Artillery 6 pounders which were admirably served. General Nott moved on with about half his Force, his columns advanced on different points of the Enemy's line with the greatest regularity and steadiness, after a short and spirited conflict completely defeated them, capturing their guns, ammunition Camp Equipage, &c. and dispersing them in all directions; the want of sufficient daylight was the only thing, that saved the whole of their Infantry.

Shumsoodeen fled towards Ghuznee accompanied by about 300 horsemen.

Our loss was considerable, amounting to 104 officers and men killed and wounded with 78 horses killed, wounded and missing. It may be inferred that the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were seriously engaged as their loss is particularly heavy, comprising two officers, captains H. Berry and G. O. Reeve killed and two others, captain G. S. Ravenscroft, and Lieut. T. Mackenzie, wounded. The Troops engaged appear to have consisted of H. M.'s 40th and 41st regts. of foot, the 16th, 38th and 42nd regts. Bengal Native Infantry, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry the details of Skinner's and Christie's Horse, captain Anderson's Horse Artillery and captain Blood's Horse Field Battery. The behaviour of all appears to have been admirable, and the dashing and gallant conduct, the rapidity and precision of captain Anderson's Bengal Horse Artillery is particularly noticed, a compliment which those will best appreciate, who know the extreme difficulties this officer had to encounter in rai-

sing and equipping the troop in question.

Of General Nott's subsequent movements little is apparently known, that he reached Ghuznie on the 4th of Sept. as announced in the *Calcutta Star* Extra of the 1st of Oct., seems however beyond a doubt, as his last letter was dated on the 3rd from Nancee a short march from Ghuznie: the intelligence of his possession of that place was we believe delivered verbally by the Cassid who probably witnessed it on the morning of the 4th. Reports are current from different quarters that General Nott had reached Caubul, and also that previously to so doing he had been again opposed by Shumsodeen, who was of course again defeated; this last rumour however seems improbable, for after his signal defeat on the 30th we doubt if Shumsodeen could have mustered a sufficient force, or even if he could that he would have again ventured, after such a lesson, to measure his strength with us in the fair field: it is not however improbable that some slight opposition, or attempt to harass the advance, may have occurred which has afforded a foundation for the report. It was that the force would remain a few days at Ghuznie and that the place would be destroyed.

From General Pollock's Camp we have been most anxiously looking out for intelligence for the last two days; it is certain that he has met with resistance during this advance in the neighbourhood of Tezen and that there has been some severe fighting: the details we possess at present are very meagre and we cannot do better than put them before our readers in the shape in which they appeared in the *Calcutta Star* Extra of Friday last:—

"We have just received intelligence that accounts reach. Simla on the 25th September from Torabaz Khan, who is with Pollock's division, that a battle had been fought (date not given) with Akbar Khan, Jubber Khan, Ameenollah Khan and other Chiefs in which the enemy was signally defeated. Akbar has fled and is said to be left alone in his extremity. Our correspondent writes that there is no doubt of the truth of the above, as Shore Sing's congratulations to Lord Ellenborough accompanied the despatch which reached him in six days from Peshawar: Colonel Palmer and the Ghuznie Prisoners are at Caubul, from which city the inhabitants were rapidly flying. It is also repeated that the Caubul prisoners are in the keeping of the Kuzilbashes.

At the moment of the arrival of the above the *Engishman* put forth the following Extra, which contains further details than our letter. It will be seen it states that at the time of General Pollock's action, General Nott, was only one march from Caubul. This, if correct, is corroborative of the truth of the intelligence we gave in our Extra three days ago.

"We have intelligence to the following effect.

Akbar Khan came in person to oppose Major General Pollock was constantly engaged while advancing from Jugdulluck.

On the morning of the 12th, he encamped at Hulf Kotul.

On the 13th marched at day light; the enemy appeared in force on the heights to oppose our advance.

Mahomed Akbar Khan was accompanied from Caubul by 500 horse and 1000 foot: the Ghilzie invited him out, saying that they were 20,000 strong at Tazeen, and the time had arrived for striking a blow.

Mahomed Akbar Khan followed in the rear by Nuwab Jubbur Khan and Mahomed Juman Khan with 4 guns and the rest of the Caubul force, but these latter were not engaged in the action of the morning.

Mahomed Akbar Khan commanded one division in person, and Ameenollah and Mahomed Shah Khan another, Azeez Khan Ghilzie and Khan Shereen Khan another.

Caubul is nearly deserted by the citizens.

The action beyond Tazeen continued nearly from the morning till night.

Akbar Khan made several obstinate assaults, and the Ghilzie the same under Azeez Khan.

Latterly our people reserving their fire of artillery till the Afghans came close, punished the enemy severely. Azeez Khan's division suffered most, and at length withdrew; Akbar Khan losing heart followed the example and retreated to a hill on one side of the road where our Cavalry charged up the road, and put to flight the rest of the host.

The main body of our Troops then moved to the of Zaboon-i Zaboon.

The slaughter on the Afghan side was great. We also suffered a little.

Our troops encountered Nuwah Zuman Khan's force on the plain Zaboon-i-Zaboon, a cannonade commenced which soon became too hot for the enemy; further opposition was not expected.

Nott had taken Ghuznie according to some reports, (and there was little doubt entertained on the subject) and destroyed the place. He was within a march of Caubul when Pollock's action took place.

Some reports go the length of saying that the Kuzilbashes have taken the English Prisoners from Akbar Khan, and brought them to General Pollock

as a Peace-offering—that our troops have reached Caubul after defeating Akbar again in the Khoord Cabool Pass, and that he has fled towards Toorkistan."

This intelligence seems strongly to corroborate the report published as such in an Extra from the *Star* Press on Wednesday last, which is further corroborated by a letter from Dakhka of the 18th, and by one received yesterday from Kurnaul, dated 29th, which mentions that a report had reached the station that day in a very positive shape, that Caubul was in our possession.

To the details given in the Extra we have little to add, beyond a report that Akbar Khan and Shumsodeen had fled together to Balk. The invasion of Khoolum by the king of Bokhara appears to be confirmed, and the report of the prisoners being in the hands of the Kuzilbashes, although difficult to understand, comes from so many quarters that we cannot but think there must be some foundation for it which we sincerely trust there may be.

We earnestly desire to receive some details of the action near Tezen and the subsequent one said to have taken place at Khoord Caubul, for though we have not the least doubt of the complete success of our force, we fear from the protracted and determined character of the resistance offered that our loss must of necessity be heavy.

Every hour must bring us so near the receipt of positive intelligence that it is idle to speculate on what may have occurred, but we cannot avoid expressing our opinion that the reports of the occupation of Caubul will be found to be correct in substance, though the date may have been anticipated by a day or two.

Since the above was in type we have received two letters from General Pollock's Force Jugdulluck, dated the 9th September the substance of which will be found in the following copy of the *Calcutta Star* Extra published yesterday afternoon.

Letter from General Pollock's Force of the 9th ultimo, mention that the advanced Division under Sir R. Sale had a brilliant affair with the enemy on the 8th ultimo, at the entrance of the Jugdulluck Pass;—The opposing force consisting partly of Gilzies and partly of Akbar Khan's troops, amounting altogether to about 4000 men, were very strongly posted behind a long line of Sungahs, extending for a considerable distance; on approaching their position the guns were opened, and the troops charged in gallant style.

The Enemy made a bold stand at first and their shot told heavily on our troops, killing and wounding between 40 and 50; but in about a quarter of an hour the whole position was carried.

The Barrier of Jugdulluck had been repaired, and the scene exhibited by the skeletons of the slain belonging to our ill-fated force is described a most painful: upwards of 700 bodies were estimated as being exposed there.

It appears that all the sick and wounded had been butchered at this spot.

The Ghilzie have taken to their own hills, and Akbar Khan's troops have returned to Caubul. Captain Nugent of the Commissariat was the only officer killed in this affair.

The Rear Guard did not arrive until late in the evening, and had been fired at all the way. Many camels had broken down; a good deal of property had been lost. The chief of Jugdulluck who had been fighting against us all day came in during the evening and tendered his allegiance, promising provisions in abundance and to afford free communication to the daks.

General Pollock received intelligence on the 9th from General Nott, who had routed Shumsodeen on the 27th of August, and occupied Ghuznie on the 4th of September; the Garrison evacuated the place as he approached. He purposed halting for a week and then moving on to Caubul.

The *Englishman's* extra states the Shumsodeen was caught inside the fortress, and killed by our men.

Our own letters which distinctly speak as to the authenticity of the report regarding General Nott, a cosid from whom brought the information to General Pollock direct, say not a word regarding the capture or death of Shumsodeen Khan.

The force with General Pollock expected to reach Caubul about the 15th: Akbar Khan is said to have come out one march to meet us but changed his mind and returned to Caubul.

From the Canton Register, 13th Dec.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE BRIG "ANN,"
ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

We left Chusan harbour on the 8th of March, 1842, bound to Macao, intending to touch at the ports of Chinchew, Amoy, &c., on our way.

We had on board 55 hands, captain and officers, also R. Gully, esq., and servant, in all 57.

We weighed about 10 A. M. with a light N. breeze, and sailed through the Sarah Gally passage; when outside we were becalmed, but by the use of the sweeps were enabled to get to Ketow point before the tide made against us, where we anchored. We weighed the next morning with a light N. E. breeze and drizzling rain; sailed through Goff's passage, at the southern entrance of which we spoke the schooner Lynx, and anchored for the purpose of taking in some freight from her; the barque Aram was in company with her. After receiving the same with captain Wade's letters, weighed again and proceeded on our voyage. It was my intention to have called at Shippoo, but the Lynx having just left them and reporting no vessels, I did not like to stop, particularly as dispatch was my aim. When near the Quemans we passed a vessel under British colors bound up, which I took to be a transport and made the best of my way.

About 6 P. M. we had the Black Islands bearing due east, and from them I took my departure; the breeze had freshened considerably but, I carried on a press of canvas; during the night we steered a course along shore, and at 8 A. M. on the 10th hauled in S. W. to sight the land, but the weather was too thick to see any distance; continued drizzling rain, we had no observation; towards even I shortened sail, and at 8 altered the course to SSW. with no other sail on the vessel than the topsails and jib, the former on the cap; at 10 I took in the first reefs and kept them still down, and at 11.45 the weather having got squally with a heavy sea on, the night being pitch dark, I determined to take in the second reefs and heave too till daylight, not wishing to pass Chinchew in the night. At this time I supposed myself to be about from 12 to 15 miles N.E. of one of the Lamayets, called Ooksue, and was in the act of luffing her to, to enable the people to get the main top sail reefed quicker, when a man on the top sail yard called out land, put the helm down immediately, when he again called out land on the larboard bow. I took one side of the helm myself to assist the man in shifting it, and in the act of doing so she struck, and hung about amidships on a reef; from the deck we could see nothing; here she hung for a minute, but each succeeding sea forged her further on and brought the wind which was NNE, on the larboard quarter; a very heavy sea struck her now and forced her over the reef, carrying away the rudder and injuring the whole of her stern frame; she now fell with her deck out, the seas making clean breaches over her, and washing away every thing moveable from the deck; the starboard bulwarks were also washed away. I did not cut the masts away, hoping they would assist in lurching her over the other way the next heavy sea that struck her, and fortunately succeeded; directly she fell with her larboard side out, I cut away the masts; the tide was now falling rapidly; immediately commenced on the long boat, provisioning her but on taking the hatches off found the hold full of water went immediately to the magazine, but too late to save the powder, we found it entirely under water; got it up and took all we could find dry to make musket & pistol cartridges, about 5 each man, as all we had ready made were useless by being wet. The jolly boat had been washed away and the foremast in falling stove in the other boat, leaving us nothing but the long boat. It was my intention to have sent Mr. Roope, chief mate, in her in search of some vessel, but found it would be impossible at any time of tide to have got her over the reef while the gale lasted. At day-dawn my worst fears were realized; I found by the appearance of the land we were on Formosa and not the Lamayets, as I had at first thought. On looking round we saw the masts of several small junks to the eastward of us, and I determined, if possible, to take one and put to sea in her. I made all hands put on a good suit of warm clothing, and arm themselves, cautioning them particularly to keep together, and on no account to straggle from the rest. I also took a sextant, chart, logbook, and telescope. I was the last man out of the brig; she was high and dry, but the tide rising rapidly made me anxious to get out of her, as I expected she would go to pieces as soon as the seas reached her.

The junks were about 5 miles from where we were wrecked, and on arriving at the creek where they lay found they were aground; the men in them invited us to go aboard, which we did, about half of us in one and half in another (there were 4). I explained, through my Chinese carpenter, that if they would take us a cross to Chinmoo, or any place near that, I would give them \$3000; the Chinese captain said he would in 3 or 4 days: this offer was of course useless, and I found, as tide rose, could not get out of the creek, the wind blowing right in, and a bar across the entrance, which it was impossible in that weather to cross. At this time the natives were thronging round us, and hundreds of them running with axes to the unfortunate brig. Our shroff and havidar had been seized by the natives on our way from the wreck to the creek; the chief-mate's servant

was robbed of the sextant which he carried, and a coat. I sent Mr. Roope with a party of our best men to see if he could not rescue the two men they had taken, but in consequence of the increasing parties of natives constantly coming, he very wisely returned as speedily as possible. The junks were surrounded on all sides by parties of armed men. We let them see we had arms by holding them so as to let the muzzles of the musk rest on the side of the junk. Many of those who appeared to have the most to say came to and fro in a small sampan in earnest conversation with the junk men. About 2 p. m. they commenced stoning us, and the people in the junk did all they could to make us fire, but I knew that if we killed one man (we could have killed many), we should all be murdered. The junk was again at this time in the mud, the tide falling rapidly. Finding we did not use our arms, they came on board, a few at a time, all armed with knives; at last, when the boat was full, they threatened to murder us if we did not give up our arms; this I did the more willingly as many of our people wished to fire upon them; this I fortunately prevented, for I am convinced had one Chinese been killed we should have been butchered. I therefore gave them up as the most likely means of saving our lives. The people on shore fired matchlocks off occasionally, but I think it was only to intimidate us, as an officer was in his chair about a mile from us, but sheltered by a bank of sand.

Immediately they got possession of the arms, they began stripping us in a cruel way; they took my cap and shoes off and flung them overboard; our clothes were literally torn off our backs; when they had stripped us, they made a signal by waving a piece of cloth fast on a spar to the officer's party, who immediately came down. It was bitter cold, and raining hard, with the wind N. E., blowing a fresh gale. We tried to get below in the junk, but were kicked and flung up again; some of the people in the other junk fared much better, as they let them keep their clothes. About 4 p. m. I went down with the rest to the officer; here we were seized by the soldiers and driven away to the south and west, past the lazaret; when passing, I turned to go on board and see if I could get any thing to cover myself with, but was knocked down, half-stunned by a blow on my head with the butt end of a spear.

(To be continued.)

RIOT AT CANTON.

From the Canton Register, 13th Dec.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CANTON.

Canton, Dec. 8th, 2 p. m.

"After a night of much anxiety and excitement, I send you a line to say that we are all safe, and the danger apparently over for the present.

Before this reaches you you will have heard that a row commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday morning between some lascars and Chinese, which went on increasing through the day, until at night it reached a fearful crisis. We early sent notice to Hongqua, but his report, if he made any, was not heeded. The mob increased in numbers and audacity every hour, and by 2 or 3 we could see by the plunder carried by, that Mr. Murrow's factory had been forced. The ladies (English) had already taken refuge at Kingqua's. This scene of plunder and violence went on through the afternoon, a feeble party of the city police, which came out to restore order, being beaten off the field.

Early in the evening the Anti-English feeling began to show itself in the setting fire to the British flag staff, and the concentration of the mob on the company's factory. Matters getting thus serious, old Mingqua politely sending a chair, the ladies (American) were taken to his factory, whence he kindly promised they should be sent to his family house, in case of necessity. Soon after they had been comfortably placed there, the smoke appeared issuing from the interior of the British hong, and it became evident that the incendiary mob had fired that factory. We were now attended to Mingqua's terrace, whence we had a full view of the sad, but splendid conflagration. The skylight of Mr. Murrow's house and the chapel belfry shone beautifully for a while, till they sunk in the flames. The verandah still stood firm, but suddenly volumes of smoke poured in from every crevice, and soon after the whole roof and architrave was burning furiously. The square all the while was crowded by Chinese who had early thrown down the company's wall and forced sundry passages through the paling of the square. Alarms were from time to time communicated to this immense mass, and they at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Furious cries and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. The fire extended slowly back into No. 2, but happily the night was nearly calm, and the slight breeze which the conflagration made veered a little to the eastward; this and the strong wet walls of the British hong saved the factories on our side of Santow (Hoglane), but insured the destruction of those eastward. It was evident the Dutch and Creek hongs must go, and our concern for the inmates of the former was increased by the report of fire arms from that quarter which several times reached us. The fire

engines sent to check the flames were driven off, the mob declaring no one should interfere to save the British hong, and when that was down they themselves would help to save the others.—This with the eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were forced by the fire to escape by the back passage at about 11 o'clock. Happily they effected this in safety; and soon after the flames running along the verandah, consumed it, and now of those fine porches nothing remains standing but the lower arches and some broken pillars. Of course the Creek hong shared the same fate. While the fire was still intense there, smoke issuing from Mr. Fisher's showed that that also had been doomed to destruction. Some new alarm was felt from this fresh outbreak, but happily the same causes prevented the fire from spreading westward. The assurances of the ring leaders of the mob that they would fire no other factory were now corroborated by the evident exertions going on along the outskirts of the crowd to check the thieving by despoiling the wretches of their plunder. We became less and less apprehensive for the rest of the hongs and, after keeping the terrace till two or three in the morning, lay down on mat couches and got a few broken snatches of sleep. Some of our party (12 in all) sat up till morning. It was on the whole a fearful night, the fire threatening all of us, and the furious mob in full possession of the square making the removal of anything impossible. In fact, old Mingqua, though kind as possible to us all, the ladies especially, refused to open his gates when we wished to return to our factory.

Towards dawn there was a lull in the popular violence, and it was determined that the ladies and a large escort should take Mingqua's boat, and proceed down to Whampoa, which they accomplished without molestation; the rest of us, after an early breakfast, returned to our factories, which we found quite as we left them. But again, as the morning advanced, the mob collected, resumed full possession of the square, and renewed their work of plunder. They had now evidently found entrance into some not empty treasures. Ragamuffins were appearing in quick succession laden with dollars. This ill-gotten booty was, however, soon left in their quiet possession, every suspected fellow was soon surrounded, seized, and his dollars scattered in the scuffle to be scrambled for by the by-standers; for hours the square was covered by knotted groups of the kind, struggling desperately for a share in the plunder. By and by the police and hong coolies mingled in the affrays, for the purpose of spoiling and punishing the villains. Thus the morning wore away, and no interference came from the government. No doubt the governor passed an anxious night, ready to interfere, but dreading the power of the popular party. In the course of the morning, he learned the true state of the case; that the factories were not all burned, nor the foreigners all murdered, and that the point on which the mob which had the burning of the British hong as its object was satisfied, and that he had only the thieves to contend with; he, therefore, ventured to interfere, and a strong body of soldiers at length appeared at about noon, and cleared the square of the lawless fellows who had been more than 24 hours in possession of it. It was pleasant to rally forth again and we went down to the seat of the conflict, where five dead bodies of Chinese, torn and bloody, showed that some at least had not escaped to run riot again. Numbers of wretches soon came creeping from the burning embers, evidently thieves, yet we saw none apprehended; the officers seemed content to scatter them.

Thus ended this disgraceful affair for the present, for vast crowds are still hanging on the edges of the foreign residences, and new efforts to fire and plunder may be apprehended. We are now putting our moveables on board a chop, and shall go afloat until Sir Henry settles the account with the authorities. An express was sent to him yesterday, and we wait to see whether he will choose to explain away the difficulties of the rowdies, or challenge them to as much fight as they are inclined for. It is clear that either the native or foreign officers must afford protection, or we cannot return to the factories.

The British flag staff was an object of much interest through the evening. It was fired at the base, the flame crept slowly up the staff, which still stood steadfast until the fire reached the cap, there the cross piece detained and increased the flames until the staff burnt through and the topmast slowly toppled down: a loud shout from the mob marked their triumph when it fell.

As to the commencement of the row, the Lascar's fight was merely the exciting occasion; it has been evident to us for some time that a growing discontent was abroad. I hear some have been foolish enough to ascribe the discontent to the arrival of the ladies; it is the working of the popular mind and passions as to the late war,—humbled at the north but not convinced here, nor, perhaps, anywhere. Now, perhaps, the real difficulties of the China question commence.

The leaders of the patriot party lately applied to the governor for arms: he refused; they requested permission to arm themselves: he evaded this petition; they have now tried fire, and in time may command guns."

DARING ATTEMPT AT HOUSE-BREAKING AND ROBBERY.

At 3 A. M. yesterday morning Captain C. H. and Mrs. Hart heard a noise at their bedroom window on the second floor in a house in the Rua Formosa. Captain Hart got up and took his sword, and he then saw a Chinese youth standing between the window and the curtain; Capt. Hart made a pass at him with his sword, but he supposed the curtain turned off the weapon, and that he did not wound the robber, who, finding he was discovered, immediately jumped through the window into the street on the stones, a height of about 25 feet; Captain Hart had to move round a writing table, and the thief made his spring before he could collar him. There were two accomplices in the street, one of whom was holding the ladder; the other, when he saw they were discovered immediately ran away. Captain Hart took hold of the ladder, when the Chinese holding it also decamped, and it was drawn up into the house; it is a bricklayer's ladder, rather heavy, requiring two men to draw it up. The man who jumped from the window lay upon the ground for about a minute, and then hobbled away.

This is the most daring attempt at house-breaking and robbery in Macao that it has been our task to record.—*Ibid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th Dec., 1842.

At length, after our latest advices from Calcutta are three months, and from Singapore two months old, we have received by the *Argo* dates from the former to the 11th Oct., and the latter 10th Nov. We have by this opportunity received the Sing. Free Press of 3d and 10th November, and observe that the following vessels had arrived there from this—Oct. 30th, *Wm. Sharples*, *Salopian*, *Isabella Thompson*; Nov. 4th, *Caledonia*, 5th, *Harriet Scott*, *Shah Allum*, *Coringa Packet*; 8th, *Esmeralda*, *Geo. Armstrong*, *H. M. S. Modeste*, *M. S. Elphinstone*, *Intrepid*, *Maria*; 9th, *H. M. S. Blenheim*, *H. M. B. Cruiser*. We have with much pleasure extracted from these papers the Indian News, from which it will be seen that after some hard fighting the English were again in possession of Cabul and Ghuznee. Some of the prisoners had been recovered, but the greater number still remained under control of Akbar Khan. We regret to learn from private letters, extract from which we have been kindly favored with that a heavy gale had done much damage to the shipping in the Bay of Bengal, as will be seen from the following:

Extract of letter from Calcutta dated 8th Oct. 1842.

"The 'Nabob' has put back from sea, she arrived off Calcutta last night in a sinking state in tow of a Steamer, she was bound to China. This morning's Semaphore announces the 'Eliza' put back totally dismasted, she sailed for China a few days ago. Very bad weather must have been experienced at the Sandheads. Two Arab ships totally dismasted are announced in the Eastern Channel. The 'Bintang' a new vessel built for the Straits trade, has returned leaky. The 'Madagascar' has 6 feet water in her hold, and the 'Fairfield' has lost all her top masts. The 'City of Poona' I am glad to learn had reached Madras in safety, she had bad weather outside and threw overboard 200 Bales of Jute, Spars &c."

RIOT AT CANTON.—We last week laid before our readers such particulars of the riots at Canton on the 7th and 8th of this month as had then reached Macao. Since then of, course more details of these disastrous events have been received, and we also copy from the *Register* a letter written by an eyewitness giving a full description. Our impression that this riot, or it may perhaps even be called insurrection, was not a momentary ebullition of feeling, nor the consequence of the quarrels between the lascars and Chinese, has become more strengthened by all we have heard, and we cannot but suspect that the project to destroy the English factory had been for sometime entertained by a party at Canton, and that its execution may perhaps have been prematurely hurried on by circumstances. The fact that the flagstaff in front of the British hong was first set fire to, and of the mob being even anxious that the fire should not spread beyond the English factory, are proofs that the rage of the populace was chiefly directed against the English, or their property, and it is indeed a fortunate circumstance that the weather happened to be so calm and fine,

for had there been any wind, no matter from what quarter, little doubt can be entertained but that the fire which has now destroyed only three hong, would have communicated to the remaining ten and to those of the hong-merchants, in which case the loss of property would have been enormous. Fortunately, at the time of this riot occurring, but few of the Factories, which were all more or less injured in May last year by the populace, were inhabited; the Creekhong was without inhabitants; only one house in the Dutch and four in the English hong were occupied; nor was there, we are told, much property in the godowns formerly belonging to the Company. The most sensible loss on this occasion has been that of a considerable quantity of Specie, said altogether to amount to about 350,000\$, which was plundered by the mob, and became a frequent cause of contention between them, each thief as soon as he had carried off any portion of the booty, being in his turn attacked and rifled by his brother thieves. This scene of riot and disturbance lasted until about 10 o'clock of the morning of Thursday, when at last the authorities interfered, and soldiers were ordered to disperse the mob, and this was then effected without difficulty. It was even said that summary capital punishment had been dealt upon some of the offenders, and their heads exposed as a warning in Hog-lane. It is however a singular coincidence that the number of heads and of those of the mob found dead in front of the factories, is the same, namely five, and the suspicion that the heads of the already dead were made to serve on this occasion seems not to be ill founded, since during the then temper of the populace, and the very slender authority the government seemed to possess, the latter would hardly have ventured on inflicting such summary punishment.

On the following morning (Friday the 9th) daylight discovered the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* anchored in front of the Factories, and her opportune arrival (with Sir Hugh Gough and suite on board whose departure hence for Canton we mentioned last week) caused no small excitement, as no doubt the guilty Chinese fancied that she would immediately open fire upon the town. The shopkeepers began to carry off their goods, and people tried to get as much as possible out of the Steamer's way. In the course of the morning Sir Hugh Gough had an interview with the authorities at Canton, at which these are understood to have expressed their regret at what had happened, to have excused it with their want of power over the excited people, and to have offered compensation for the damage done. A fast boat had on the day previous been despatched from Canton for Sir Henry Pottinger at Hongkong, but this, singular enough, was not allowed to pass down the river by the Chinese cruisers, and the man to whom the despatch had been entrusted, with an offer of 8 40 for its safe delivery at Hongkong, came back to Canton a day or two after, stating that the letter had been taken from him by the Mandarins. Up to the last accounts from Canton (the 13th) no communication. It was understood had been received there from Hongkong, but according to our accounts from the latter place, the rumours that a strong force was immediately to proceed to Canton are without foundation. Sir Hugh Gough, leaving the *Proserpine* steamer at Canton, had left for Hongkong in the schooner *Paradox*.

Such events as the late riot at Canton prove how very unsafe it now has become not only as a place of residence for foreigners, but as a deposit of commercial property as the slightest pretext may, and will, we doubt not, cause a repetition of such dangerous scenes, and they may very likely end still more destructively. If Canton is to remain a port for foreign commerce, it seems to be quite necessary that foreigners there should also have the means of defending themselves against the people, and a fort and garrison would become indispensable. The arrangement of the details of the treaty of peace has by this event become more complicated, if indeed the Chinese are sincerely bent upon accomplishing it. There can be no doubt that among the people much dissatisfaction exists on account of the success of the British arms, and that many of them ascribe the failure on their own side, and probably not unjustly, to the incapacity and venality of their officers, who, they say, only consume their substance in time of peace, whilst against an enemy they are unable to protect them, amusing nevertheless the emperor with false tales of their own achievements, thereby averting not only the punishment so justly their due, but even obtaining honors and rewards

they have but ill deserved. Mortified vanity has also no small share in causing the hatred against the English so lately manifested, and so plainly expressed in the manifesto we published last week from the Repository. We can, however, hardly believe that after the severe lesson read to them, the high officers of state or the Imperial government should be desirous of again plunging the country into war by nonfulfilment of the treaty; yet, accounts lately received from Canton make it almost appear that the former pacific professions of the Peking government were as hollow as they were during the memorable exchange of notes between the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, and H. M. late Plenipotentiary Capt. Elliot, and that, since so great a proportion of the force has left the north, the Court may again flatter itself, that in a second trial of strength, it may fare better than in the first. The circumstance which has caused our suspicion that the Chinese government does not intend with good faith to fulfil the conditions of the treaty, is the report brought from Canton, that Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, hitherto daily expected to arrive for the arrangement of details, is said, when not many days journey from Canton, to have received orders immediately to retrace his steps. If this should prove true, it is very probable that another campaign will become necessary, it going a great way to convince us that the Chinese are not nearly enough humbled to understand why such important concessions should be made to a foreign nation upon which, to within the last few years, they have looked with sovereign contempt. We sincerely hope to find the report from Canton as well as our apprehensions without foundation, for there is no saying what may be the consequences to China should the war again be kindled.

Although the greatest portion of the people in and near Canton may view any nearer intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, with apprehension, it is yet consoling to find that there is a party holding a different opinion and that this party has published a counter-manifesto, in answer to the one already mentioned, and of this a translation for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend, will be found below. If the note appended to that document is to be trusted, this paper has had great effect upon the minds of the people, and influenced the opinions of many; but we rather suspect the note to be not much more than a flourish of vanity of the author of the paper itself, who is pleased to ascribe probably greater effects to his eloquence than the facts warrant. The last accounts from Canton are silent as to any revolution in the feelings of the populace in favor of foreigners; they, on the contrary, state that the excitement was still apparently increasing, that all the streets leading to the factories continued filled with a mob, and that foreigners could not walk even a few steps into the backstreets without being jostled and insulted. Most of the property and books had been removed from the Factories on ship board, and those dwelling within them were quite prepared to be driven thence. We may in fact soon expect a repetition of the disorders of the 7th and 8th of this month.

After writing the above, the same friend who has favored us with the translation of the protest to the memorable "Proclamation of the people and gentry" has also been kind enough to send us an edict from the Vice-Roy and Foo-yuen, against that same proclamation, which will be found below. The Chinese are such consummate actors that it requires great skill to find out whether they perform natural or studied parts, and it would be impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, how far the government may have instigated, or be implicated in, the late outrages at Canton. It is singular that their soothing edict appeared only a day before the factories were burned, and does almost seem to be intended for nothing better than a blind; the poor old man of 89 years of age is blamed as the instigator! However this may be, a day's later accounts from Canton than above alluded to have since been received, and it is reported that the imperial commissioner Elepoo has really been ordered to return, and an Imperial edict has been received (dated 26th Oct.) according to which Newkeen, one of the Imperial commissioners, has been stripped of his rank, for having signed the treaty. If all this be true, the Chinese war must be begun over again, since it seems that the removal of part of the forces from the north has again filled the Chinese in office with their blustering presumption. Nothing, supposing these re-

ports to be true, will now keep the Celestial Empire within bounds, but the taking into their own hands, by the English, some considerable portion of the Country.

The mob at Canton continued still very mischievous, and was threatening the factories; a large force of soldiers had however collected, and kept their immediate vicinity clear of the people. It was however said that the people and villagers from the surrounding districts were marching up to Canton, so that we may next have to report a conflict between them and the troops. The Steamer *Proserpine* arrived here from Canton last night, having there been relieved by the *Nemesis*; the former left again with Sir Hugh Gough for Hongkong a few hours after her arrival.

Howqua's son, who our readers may recollect, was with the Hongmerchant Samqua, and two linguists sent by order of the Imperial government sent to Hong-chow-foo, some months since, has with one of the linguists returned to Canton. Sanqua also is daily expected.

ANSWER TO THE MANIFESTO OF THE GENTRY AND PEOPLE OF AND NEAR CANTON, INIMICAL TO FOREIGN INTERCOURSE. —

Published at Canton

Whoever has studied the writings of Confucius well knows his words. "That the man who does not feel any anxiety about what is far off, will without fail have sorrow near by;" and again "Be harmless, and then you will be undisturbed." Whoever carries out these two principles of anxiety and harmlessness to their full extent, there can be no doubt, is prepared for every emergency. At this time, the patriotic gentry and people have unitedly led on and excited each other to protect themselves against the foreigners; and to prepare themselves for any affair that might happen before it came. They simply wish to remove every source of anxiety, however remote, and thus they probably expect to prevent all sorrow that may be near. Such conduct indeed bears the semblance of the greatest wisdom, but those who act thus have not examined very deeply, nor have they looked to the bottom of the matter. We somewhat suspect they have lost their harmlessness, and obtained instead an empty disquiet.

Now, for natives and foreigners together to enjoy a benevolence high as heaven, and subsist upon a kindness like the earth for thickness, cannot be regarded as violating the dictates of reason. Can it be supposed that every individual in this land always fully practices the requirements of virtue? Or must we also conclude that every English foreigner sets at naught the principles of common sense and reason? Have the patriotic gentry and people never yet heard what Mencius said? In the days of the Eastern Chau dynasty, the state Tsü was still numbered among uncivilized and barbarous states, but he thus speaks, "Chin Liang was a native of Tsü. He came northward to study in the middle kingdom, and among all those at the north who studied with him, not one could compare with him." We beg you who are learned seriously to consider this expression. If these English foreigners possess the military strategy which we know they do, it is not so entirely certain that they do not also possess literary rules. When they were carrying on the attack against the city of Canton, in the second, third, and fourth months of last year, can you remember one instance of their soldiers having disorderly murdered a man? Or, in all their successive enterprises and engagements in the provinces of Fukien, Chekiang, and Kiangnan, can you call to mind one instance of one of their soldiers having killed a person against the rules of war?

Confucius has observed, "In my intercourse with men, whom do I traduce or whom do I laud? Now, if you will but observe the successive acts of these English, you will probably find that every act has not been so utterly opposed to reason, nor so completely against common sense (as you seem to imagine). Their wish now to come up to the provincial city and dwell among us, must and will be made a subject of mutual deliberation, in which the feelings and desires of both parties will be amicably consulted! and after which both can live together neighborly. There is no evidence that they intend to come and by violence carry their point.

If however you suppose otherwise, can you imagine that the English foreigners, during the long time they have had intercourse with us, have had no spot, not even a foothold, on which to erect their dwellings, but that now they are compelled to put forth their strength and take forcible possession of this place, that they may have a quiet place to reside in? Whenever a man of talents undertakes a business, he ought repeatedly to turn it over and reflect upon it again and again, in order that he may completely exhaust whatever is praiseworthy and good in it, neither injuring himself nor others, but accomplishing the whole without detriment to anyone.

Now those who have set in motion and carried on this affair, have not merely acted upon what they themselves saw and knew to be true, but hearkening to rumors and dark surmises, they have acted thus impetuously and recklessly of all consequences. They have assumed to themselves the name of the patriotic gentry and people, and have everywhere posted up their manifestoes. They have raised the cry, "Guard against the foreigners," but really they only wish to stir up commotion; they wish to be reckoned as those who quiet the people, but they are in truth no otherwise than public demagogues; every wise man thoroughly sees through their intentions.

We have reflected upon this matter, looking at it in all lights; there is, in fact, nothing to cause apprehension in the country, but these factious people themselves are trying to stir up a commotion. Where then is the use of making such a buzz about this affair?

This is a public statement by the learned scholars of Canton.—(See Note.)

Note.—This was pasted up in the Minglun Hall on 2d December, upon which day there was a public meeting there; many of the patriotic gentry and people seeing it, immediately left the assembly; while others were irritated to furious raving. Some said its sentiments were exceedingly proper and reasonable; and others praised the style as very nervous, and took copies of it away with them? Some there were who wished to tear it down, while others carefully guarded it and would not suffer it to be destroyed. There were on that day not less than several thousand persons assembled at the Minglun Hall, all excited to the highest pitch of anger against the English, but on seeing this placard, they looked at each other in amazement, and full one half of them left the place.

PROCLAMATION.

Kó kung and Liáng Páucháng, respectively governor and lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, &c. Hereby issue a clear proclamation to all the intelligent gentry, that they do not listen to incendiary reports which may inveigle them.

It is well known, that last year during hostilities, whoever of the gentry made out plans or devised schemes, which could be acted up, that we selected and availed of them; and also whoever of the brave militia came forward to be drilled and exercised, that we then employed them to the uttermost. We have now respectfully received his majesty's commands, granting to the English his soothing kindness, and that trade may be conducted as before. All scholars, officers and common people, ought therefore respectfully to accord with these arrangements of his imperial majesty, and not promulgate different opinions and counsels.

However, at this time, there is Ye Xungtsai and others with him, who have falsely taken upon themselves the name of the Public Assembly Hall,* and have secretly printed a public manifesto. They have endeavored to raise and organize troops, and to subscribe for and collect money, which is full evidence that they really mean to excite a commotion.

Wherefore we issue this proclamation to all gentry, scholars, tradesmen and people, that each of you must carefully watch over himself and his family, nor on any account listen to these seditious investigations, lest you involve yourselves in legal criminality.

It is that we may quiet and allay the minds of

people, that we, the governor and lieutenant-governor, now publish this special and clear proclamation. Whoever presumptuously disregards it, we shall instantly seize, and at the same time bring his offence to his majesty's knowledge. Do not therefore say that we have not told you beforehand. A special proclamation. Dec. 6, 1842.

Note. This proclamation was pasted up in the Public Assembly Hall.

Ye Yungtsai is a native of the district of Tangkwan, upon whom the degree of master of arts was conferred by his majesty. On account of his age, 89, he could not go up to the capital, and therefore has not received, as has been falsely stated, the honor of a Hánlin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
December,	
9. (B.) <i>James Matheson</i> .	Liverpool.
13. „ <i>Arun</i> , Kellick.	Singapore.
SAILED	
December,	
2. (B.) <i>Framjee Cowasjee</i> , Edwards.	Sing. & Cal.
10. „ <i>Fulay Mombarsich</i> ,	do. do.
11. „ <i>Hebe</i> , Both.	Singapore.
12. „ <i>H. M. St. Vixen</i> , Comr. Bayes.	Sing. & Bombay.
13. (B.) <i>Hebrides</i> , Melville.	London.
14. „ <i>Felicity</i> , McDonald.	Manila.
16. „ <i>Fortitude</i> ,	do.
17. „ <i>Hope</i> , Goss.	do.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore.—	<i>Intrepid, Maia, Penang</i> , Colombo.
For Madras.—	<i>Weraff</i> .
For Bombay.—	<i>Anthony Anderson, Prince of Wales</i> (on the 19th.)
For London.—	<i>Ellora</i> .
For Liverpool.—	<i>John O'Gaunt</i> about the 15th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—	<i>Julia, Alliance, Mary Ann Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Athenian, Madras, Ursula, Bella Marina, Will's the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Ann Jane, Coromandel, Childers, Edward Boustend Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Raffles, Geo Wallis, Topley.</i>
From Bombay,—	<i>Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Midlothian, England.</i>
From Calcutta,—	<i>Dido, Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabul, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine, Anonyma</i>
From Singapore.—	<i>Waterloo.</i>

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 4th August.	SINGAPORE, 10th Nov
UNITED STATES, July 15.	MANILA, 20th Nov.
CALCUTTA, 11th Oct.	AMOY, 3d December.
BOMBAY, 29th Sept.	CHUSAN,
JAVA, 9th Oct.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Australasian Pa.	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
Arun,	—	Kellock,	„
Arethusia, [cket	—	Christian,	„
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Anty-Anderson	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann Lockerby	—	Wightman	„
Anne Mary,	—	Rackham,	„
Bckghamshire	1468	McGregor	„
Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Baboo,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Birman,	—	Cleland,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybas.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
Christina,	—	Primrose,	Turner and Co.
Chelydra,	—	Wishart,	Dent and Co.
Culdee,	—	Campbell,	„

Cacique,	—	Man, [ger	C. Fearon.
*Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	Jardine Matheson & Co
*Cherokee,	—	McKellar,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Dongan,	—	Johnson,	„
Devon,	—	Mallory,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Diedam,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	„
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	„
Equestrian,	801	Cromorty,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Edinburgh,	1414	Paterson,	„
Elphinstone,	—	„	Dent & Co.
Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frances Ann,	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
*Fort William,	1248	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Ganges,	—	Walker,	„
*Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Greician,	—	Watt,	„
*Guloare,	—	wiloughby	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Whettem,	„
Hongkong,	—	Fowler,	H. Holgate.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
Hymalaya,	—	„	„
*Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Islay,	—	Galt,	A. A. de Mello.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	„
John Calvin,	—	Knox,	Jardine M. & Co.
James Matheson	—	„	Dirom and Co.
John Moor,	—	whitcomb	H. Rustonjee.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Bard and Co.
*John O'Gaunt,	—	Robertson	Turner & Co.
*Litherland,	—	Freeman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	„
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Lady of St Kilda	—	Manton,	„
Lord Eldon,	—	Worsell,	Lindsay & Co.
Maia,	—	Sproule,	D. & M. Rustonjee Co
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	„	W. Scott.
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Matilda,	—	Rowe,	„
Medusa,	453	Shettler,	„
Mellish,	—	Pawcett,	Lindsay & Co.
Osprey	—	Kirk	Jardine Matheson & Co
Orator,	—	Terry,	„
*Prince of Wales	—	Jones,	„
Parrock Hall,	—	Wharton,	„
Quentin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner & Co.
Royal Exchange	—	„	D. & M. Rustonjee Co
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdoojee,
Rosa,	—	„	C. H. Hart.
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	„
Semiramis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Snipe,	—	High,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neatby,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Victoria,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran Jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Wm. Hyde,	—	Seward,	„
Wanderer,	—	Smith,	„

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.		
*Levant,	— Faulk,	J. D. Sord & Co.
*Ann MacKim,	— Vasmer,	W. A. Lawrence.
Probus,	— Sumner,	Wetmore & Co.
Grafton,	— Gardener,	I. M. Bull.
Panther,	— Martin,	J. M. Bull.
*Valparaiso,	— Lockwood,	A. A. Kitchie.
Lowell,	— Peirce,	W. H. Peirce.
Mary Ellen,	— ,	A. Heard & Co.
Splendid,	— Laud,	A. A. Ritchie.
Carolina,	— ,	
*Delhi,	— Cole,	Russell and Co.
*Akbar,	— Dumaresq	"
Lema,	— Poor,	"
*Niantic,	— Hepburn,	"
Oscar,	— ,	Wetmore and Co.
Oneyda,	— Swift,	G. Nye Jr.
Jessore,	— Watkins,	Russell and Co.

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. Erigone, 44,	Captain Cécille.
Fr. Corv. Favorite, 24,	Commander Page.
L'Orient,	Lagraverie Dent and Co.

SPANISH.

Maria,	[Cucullu,	A. Cucullu.
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DANISH.

Margarethe,	[Klenke,	Jardine M. and Co.
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* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

* So we translate Minglun Táng. This is the name of a hall in Canton, in which the people assemble to consult upon their grievances, and make their representations to the emperor or to his officers. There is such a hall in every city and town in the empire, and assemblies in them for political purposes are allowed by the Penal Code.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 65.] Macao, Saturday, 24th December, 1842.

[No. 377.]

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in China, to Mr. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

W. H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. HUGHES in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS.

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f— e que se apresentará em consequencia da citação de f— ordenado pelo despacho de f— nomeio a ALEXANDRE MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os autorizo para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, rever os papéis &c., em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação: o Escrivão os notifique para tomarem conta deste encargo. (Assignado) BASTOS.

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., I hereby appoint ALEXANDER MATHESON and G. T. BRAINE, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c. in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly.

Macao 17 Nov. 1842. (Sgd.) BASTOS.

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co. to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs Fergusson, Leighton & Co.

ALEX. MATHESON,
GEORGE T. BRAINE, } Trustees.

Macao, 26th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MR. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW, in our firm here, at Manheim, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—Cotton will be received into Godowns at the monthly rent of eight cents per bale, charges, lighterage, coolie, hire &c. &c., not to exceed nine cents per bale for receiving, and same for shipping apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to

F. H. TIEDEMAN, or
REYNVAAN & Co.,—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or to

C. FEARON,—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

HINDUSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

1840 & 1844.

THE undermentioned having been appointed AGENTS in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

Agents in China.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT HOBART TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.



THE A I British Brig "ISLAY," Capt. GALT, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 8th January 1843. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship "ARIET ROHOMAN," of 770 Tons, Capt. LUGRIN, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British built Brigantine BLACK SWAN, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyra; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A I British Built Bark BIRMAN, 544 Tons, captain J. CLELAND, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.



THE A I ship HINDOSTAN, captain BOWEN; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyra and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship FORTH, THOMAS POWELL Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to MULLUBHOY DUNJARJEE Esq. and passage to Captain

POWELL on board or at Agents Office.

Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner MARY of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to

JOHN BURD. at Hongkong.

WANTED.—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—The House lately occupied by H. J. LEIGHTON Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to

HENRY FESSENDEN.

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the French Ship L'ORIENT, Capt. Lagraverre, ENGLISH NEWCASTLE COAL, at 75 cents per Picul, in bags. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A Few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheeses.

also,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrellled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Sheetting, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A Printing Establishment complete with a full assortment of types—two Presses, &c. Apply to the EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPA.—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to captain GALT on board the "ISLAY" in the Tyra, or to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—CANVAS, TWINE and CORDAGE. Apply to

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to

J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 22d Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3s. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOAO BARRETTO.

Macao, Oct. 8, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE.—from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz; and NAILS; apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner

ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barrellled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to

Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

Mr. A. GRANDPRE.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON. E. L. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Gooddowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz.—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed Lamps, with Spave Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.
A few very neat new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUF in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle.

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. G. GONZAGA.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.
CLARET 3 do. do.
SHERRY, PALE in Hlds.
SELTZER WATER new.
OILMANS STORES late imports.
BEEF in tierces; PORK in barrels.
COALS 120 tons. Apply to DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior BARS' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavoured pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and POKE WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's.
FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS, and GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY, OF 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c., it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing; and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

8,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' and GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843,

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1-16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1-32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1-64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.
Reserved, of the First Calcutta

Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto.
Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co.'s Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in on eof the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co, to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 100 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this. Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 60 cents.

The Law relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

Latest Europe News.

(From the Monthly Overland Mail, Sept. 6.)

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM WINDSOR.

CASTLE.—WINDSOR, August 29th.—Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert breakfasted this morning at a quarter past four o'clock, the hour of five having been arranged as the period for the departure of the court for the Slough station.

Her Majesty arrived at Slough in less than fifteen minutes from the time of leaving the Castle. The special train was there in readiness, with the steam well up. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the royal suite, immediately upon alighting, took their seats in the state carriage, and in less than two minutes from the time of Her Majesty's arrivals the Queen was en route for Paddington.

Precisely at ten minutes before seven o'clock the royal carriage, containing Her Majesty and Prince Albert, arrived at the spot for embarkation at Woolwich, and the Queen and her royal consort were received with due military honors, the band of the royal marines playing the national anthem. Prince Albert alighted first from the carriage, and Her Majesty was handed down the steps by his royal Highness on one side, and his royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the other. An Admiralty barge was alongside the Royal George yacht, and Her Majesty mounted the accommodation-ladder, and handed on board by Prince Albert and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

The members of Her Majesty's household who accompanied the Queen and Prince Albert, included the Duchess of Norfolk, lady in waiting; hon Matilda Paget, maid of honor in waiting; Mr George Edward Anson, treasurer to Prince Albert; Major General Wemyss, equerry to the Queen; Colonel Bouverie, equerry to Prince Albert; and Sir James Clark, physician to Her Majesty.

On leaving Woolwich the royal yacht (towed by the Government Monkey steam tug) was preceded by the Lightning and Black Eagle Government steamers.

As the squadron neared the Camperdown, at the Nore, the admiral came off in his barge, and paid his respects to Her Majesty as the royal yacht proceeded on its way.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—September 1st.—The royal yacht approached Granton pier this morning about eight o'clock towed by the Black Eagle and Shearwater steamer. A few minutes past eight, the royal yacht came alongside of Granton pier, and Her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert immediately afterwards landed, in quite a private manner. Her Majesty entered an open carriage and four, Prince Albert taking his seat on her left hand. The Queen was attired in a pale blue dress with a pink satin faced bonnet and a white lace shawl lined with pink. Notwithstanding the early hour of the morning, and the dullness of the weather, thousands were assembled of the pier, and received the royal pair with loud and enthusiastic shouts of welcome. Her Majesty bowed in the most courteous and affable manner to the crowds on each side. Two other open carriages, containing the ladies in waiting, and others of the royal suite followed Her Majesty's carriage.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Dalkeith palace about eleven o'clock, entering by the Dugton approach. The beautiful demesne was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, admitted by tickets, who enthusiastically cheered the royal pair. Immediately on the auspicious event being announced in Dalkeith, the bells rang a merry peal, and a union jack was hoisted on the steeple. The town was crowded to excess, and great preparations are making for a general illumination.

We regret to say the Her Majesty suffered a good deal from sea-sickness during the voyage, which compelled her, as far as possible, to keep on deck, where a couch was prepared for her accommodation.

The Prince of Wales and the Princes Royal will remain at the Castle under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, until the return of the Queen, whose absence from England is not expected to exceed a fortnight.

SUMMARY OF HOME INTELLIGENCE.

From the Monthly Atlas, Sept. 6.

It will be seen that a spirit of discontent has strongly manifested itself in our manufacturing districts; that decisive measures have been found necessary to quell the disturbance; that the military have had, of all others, the most distressing duty to perform, that of firing on their countrymen; and that fears have been entertained that a general insurrection in the provinces would occur, seconded by the Chartists in the metropolis. These surmises, however, have not been realised, and at this moment tranquillity is gradually being restored, and men are relinquishing the unprofitable warfare against their employers, and their country's law.

We have not inserted all the minutiae of the riotous proceedings, for the details, though necessary for the English reader, are not so far from the Indian, and as long as he is made conversant with the occurrences in his fatherland, and the history of the times, the dilution on disagreeable topics is best avoided. Neither do we profess to enter into political discussions on the causes of the prevalent discontent, for we have pledged ourselves to avoid party controversy, which an argument on the disturbances must produce. It may be well, while on this subject, to state, that we have not rested quite content with mere sympathy for the great distress now existing, but, as a slight encouragement for the best political talent of the day to expound their opinions on the causes of, and remedies for, the prevailing distress, we have offered a premium of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the best essay on the subject; and, we sincerely hope, the arguments it may contain, the facts it may demonstrate, and the remedies it may offer, will have the effect of bringing the subject immediately before Parliament when they again assemble; for the growing distress of the people in a small island, increasing in population, will, if it be not checked come home to the hearth of every individual; and, it is too bad pity for others should only be awakened by suffering ourselves. With these slight references to a subject so rife with melancholy and depressing thoughts, we will dismiss the topic, for we should be indeed unwilling to make a parade and boast of the presentation of a sum which every individual, gifted with the means, should contribute towards the amelioration of his suffering countrymen; then, indeed, an essay would only be required to show the causes for distress, since the remedy, or the temporal one, would be in the vast sum accumulated.

The foreign news of the month will be found fully detailed in other columns of our paper, and, like our home occurrences, they are important and interesting. The death of the Duke of Orleans not only furnished the French press with a subject for discussion and controversy, but the English journalists also entered fully and sympathetically into the melancholy topic. Seldom has an occurrence involved so great a domestic calamity and at the same time produced such political changes, as at once affecting the heart of the nation by the loss, and the interests of the kingdom by its momentous nature.

The news from America is, on the whole, highly satisfactory; but the fact of America being a nation upholding the system of human traffic is a heartsome to every civilized kingdom of the globe, and unless she will follow the bright example of her mother country, and cease to trade in the bones and sinews of her fellow-creatures, that sincere cordiality so essentially requisite to exist between nations for their mutual well being and support, must, from the nature of men's sympathies, cease to be reciprocated; and if animosity is ever pardonable, it surely is when it extends to those who reduce human nature in the scale of creation, at variance with the laws of humanity and the Divine will. Sweep, America, sweep slavery from your soil: nor boast of your laws, your productions, nor your freedom, while you tolerate the manacle and the lash, while you support the barters in human blood, and while the jingle of the letter speaks too eloquently of bondage and degradation.

Parliament closed on Friday, August 12, her Majesty in person addressing the members of the two Houses of Legislature. The account of this last will be found under its proper head, and enters into the minutiae of the lively scene, as well as relating the more sober business which the proceeding involved.

The domestic event, *par excellence*, of the month is the visit of her Majesty to her Scotch subjects. The embarkation at London, the progress, the arrival, and landing of the royal party have been made the most of by the press. Accounts from the north are dilated on in south, east, and west; and, extracted from a Scotch paper, our readers will find an amusing description of how the authorities were too late to pay their respectful ceremonies to her Majesty—for she was unexpectedly early—and the bustle, hurry, clamour, and driving, occasioned by the early movements of the *cortège*, must have afforded much merriment to the Queen, for she so com-

pletely took the Edinburgh dignitaries by surprise that she wished to sustain the civic honour had only time to be changed into a desire to see the Queen at a distance. Monday last was the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, left the Woolwich Dockyard for her Scotch dominions. In other columns will be found the necessary details of her departure and progress. She has the best wishes of all her subjects. May her voyage to and residence in Scotland be most agreeable and beneficial, both to her health and to the feelings and loyalty of our brave and enlightened fellow-subjects! May those who direct the public entertainments and festivals, presentations and congratulations, have the good taste to remember and feel, that this visit of her Majesty is neither of a political nor of a religious character. She is, undoubtedly, to gratify her love of nature, and her respect for the Scotch character, by gazing on the lakes and mountains of a great and noble land, and by receiving the expressions of homage and loyalty from an enlightened and independent people. She does not go to Scotland at the request of her ministers, or to carry or oppose any measure of a political or ecclesiastical character. We hope this will be steadily kept in view by those who may come in close contact with her Majesty, and that the distress of Renfrewshire, the strike at Glasgow, and above all, the sad disputes between the General Assembly and the civil courts on the question of church patronage, may not be referred to in either addresses of congratulations, or in petitions or memorials. The Queen does not proceed to Scotland with her ministers in her train; and therefore, let her feel that she is a fair and graceful woman, appearing in the midst of a stern and rough, but yet of a loyal and devoted people. A true to politics say we as far as the Queen is concerned, during her residence in Scotland. We hope, also, that her Majesty will not be expected to attend at the Presbyterian places of worship, and that her failure to do so will not be attributed to any want of respect on her part to that form of worship which prevails in that portion of her dominions. Her Majesty is the head of the church of England, as well as, we understand, an Episcopalian not less from choice, than from education. If her Majesty should visit IRELAND on any subsequent occasion, she would not be expected by the Roman Catholics to be present at the celebration of the mass;—and neither should it be required from her that she should pass by, in Scotland, the church of which she is a member, in order to countenance a form of worship which she does not conscientiously approve. The Scotch are too clever and philosophical a people to be gratified by a homage rendered to their national faith which is not the result of conviction. We have written thus much on this subject because it has been alleged that the General Assembly of Scotland has expressed a wish of involving the Queen in the discussion now going on relative to the church of that country. We cannot believe this report; and at any rate, we are convinced that such men as Dr. Chalmers, whatever their wishes may be, will not so violate the rules of good breeding, national politeness, court etiquette, and the known feelings of the Queen, as to introduce matter to her notice so unpalatable as the church of Scotland's disputes with the civil courts of that country, and even with the decision of the House of Lords.

The increase of diseases brought about by the late warm weather had well nigh occasioned some general anxiety, and in France, and especially at Paris, a vast amount of fever and inflammatory disorders, as well as European cholera had manifested themselves; but the change in the weather to which we have already alluded will speedily put a stop to the progress of disorder, as well as to all causes for alarm.

Another of those infatuated suicides had taken place where the very awfulness of the manner of committing the act seems to be the incentive to its perpetration: We mean another death from precipitation from the Monument. It will be seen that the poor girl was in service, and indiscretion preying on her mind was the cause of self-murder. The Monument is at present closed until a horizontal rail, invisible from the ground, is placed near the balustrade, to prevent the re-occurrence of such an act, and the peculiar effect which such examples produce on similar diseased minds.

We are happy to find that the new tariff is beginning to operate favourably upon the markets, and to be likely to bring about a supply of much cheaper provisions than we have been hitherto accustomed to believe to attainable in this country. We learn from Exeter, among a variety of other places, that Mr. J. C. Wellocks, of that city, was on board a vessel in the night at Exmouth in the early part of the week which was victualled with excellent beef at Buenos Ayres, the cost of which was a penny a pound in the market there. This beef, after the long voyage it had undergone was found to be excellent in condition, and of prime quality. The bullock, he learned from the captain, might be purchased alive for five shillings, on condition that the hide, horns, and tallow were returned. This would yield the beef at about a farthing a pound, and by the new process of salting it, enable the merchant to ship it in the prime condition for the English market, paying a handsome profit, after being retailed at three-pence per pound. Looking at all the sources of supply which

will grow up with the market, it appears that we shall have to thank Sir Robert Peel for a reduction in the price of food. Fruit, vegetables, butter and cheese, have also become more plentiful, and much more reasonable. The large importation of these articles will of course explain the fact, and we rejoice to know that at least some sort of set off is thus presented in compensation for the trouble, annoyance, and loss occasioned by the INCOME TAX.

The theatrical world is about to awake from its lethargy. Covent Garden was to have opened on Saturday last, the 3d September, but owing to the illness of Miss Adelaide Kemble the performances are postponed until Saturday next. The fair songstress is to be the principal attraction, and, we trust, a new comedy by Douglas Jerrold, will be, as his dramas generally are, successful. Drury Lane will commence a winter campaign, under the management of Mr. Macready, a gentleman whose every effort deserves success, since he has fought bravely for the resuscitation of a better and purer dramatic stage representation. The Haymarket proceeds prosperously and quietly on, it being one of the few theatres, indeed the only one which continues open nearly the entire year, and people say when they want to be amused—"Go to the Haymarket."

The summer and harvest of 1842 will long be remembered. We have had the sun to ripen, and the breeze to refresh us;—the hay and the corn harvests have been most productive;—the fruit season has been unparalleled;—and we have now only to hope that the "hop gathering" may be as productive, and as well got in, as the other harvests of wheat and hay. And now, when the warmer rays of the sun are no longer required for ripening and bringing to perfection the productions to be placed in our granaries, and when animal life, beginning to sink under a degree of heat to which in these northern climes it is unaccustomed, the season has changed, gentle but continuous rains have descended to gladden man's heart, and to impart vigour and nourishment to the parched ground; and all is again green and bright, healthy and glad. The heat of the weather was, indeed, becoming not only to ourselves but to our immediate continental neighbours a subject of deep anxiety, for vegetable food was rapidly increasing in price when the change took place, which we hailed with delight, and which we record with gratitude. We hope, indeed, that that change will in no measure affect the pleasures and recreations of our young and honoured Queen in her Scottish tour, and that that "fine weather" may be added to every other agreeable accompaniment to her Majesty's sojourn on the other side of the Tweed. In most countries of Europe the weather during the summer has been much warmer than it is wont to be, and everywhere rich golden harvests, and now we have reason to believe glorious and abundant vintage, will testify to the bounties of that Providence whose kind and paternal protection is extended to all his works.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

PROROGATION.

Aug. 12.—Parliament was this day prorogued by the Queen in person.

Her Majesty having taken her seat on the Throne in the House of Lords, directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the bar.

The Speaker, accompanied by an unusually large attendance of members, having reached the bar, proceeded to address her Majesty briefly on the labours of the session, and presented the Appropriation Bill.

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, presented her Majesty with a copy of the Royal Speech, which she read as follows:—

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.
"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit; to improve the national resources, and by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
The liberality with which you have granted the supplies, to meet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm acknowledgments.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
Your will concur with me in the expression of the humble gratitude to Almighty God, for the favourable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interests which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage, by your example and active exertions that spirit of order and submission to the law which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

Her Majesty then proceeded to Buckingham Palace, in the same state and attended by the same escort as on her arrival.

The royal cortege was loudly cheered in its progress to and from the House of Lords.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

—The Chamber are doing just what was expected—nothing. They are now employed on the details of the Regency Bill; and as the true question was, whether M. Guizot should stay in or go out, and as it is settled that he shall stay in, the Chambers, having finished the true purpose of their existence, are now complaining of being kept only to be roasted alive. Politics have perished in Paris; for the human frame cannot support two inflammations at once, and the thermometer stands at 100 in the shade. It is obvious that no man will sit to hear M. Molé read a harangue on the interests of all mankind, while he is forced to inhale an atmosphere ten degrees above blood heat. The rights of man become nonentities to men who feel in the condition of a fried sole; and the gesticulations of that most nervous of patriots, Odillon Barrot, became emphatically ridiculous when they may be attributed to his seat having become a red-hot gridiron. Like the *sauvages qui peut* of the soldiers, the gallantry of the deputies has turned into the wisdom of a general flight; and France, like young Phaëton, after a vain attempt to set Europe on fire, is now abandoning ambition for the season, and thinking only how to extinguish her conflagration in her own waters. But as there are no rivers in France but the Seine, and as the ocean is prohibited to a Frenchman, the *Bains de la vieillesse* are crowded nightly with a multitude unequalled in heat, dirtiness, and dialogue, since the Gothic invasion.

—The Regency Law was voted on the 20th ult. by the Chamber of Deputies. The numbers were 310 ayes, and 94 noes. The first amendment, which was in favour of the Duchess of Orleans' Regency, was negatived at once. The next was M. de Sade's amendment, which worded the law as applicable solely to the present occasion, and to princes now living. About eighty members voted for M. de Sade's amendment, and about as many for one of M. Barrot's, obliging the Regent to be twenty-five years of age. The entire law was then put to the vote in a house of 404 members, and passed.

—The King, Queen, and royal family left Nenilly on the 23rd ult., for the Chateau of Eu, in Nor-

mandy. The *Moniteur Parisien* states "that their departure had been suspended by the indisposition of the Duke de Chartres (the younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans), but the real cause of the postponement was the illness of her Royal Highness the Duchess, his mother."

—The Duke of Nemours has quitted Paris for Strasburg, to inspect the military divisions in that quarter. His Royal Highness is to visit in succession the camps of Luneville, Rocroy, St. Omer, and Compeigne. He was expected to return to Paris on the 6th or 7th inst.

—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 24th ult., states that the Duke of Bordeaux and the Duchess of Angouleme were to have left Toplitz on the 19th ult. The prince was said to have experienced considerable benefit from the use of the mineral waters of that place; but it was, nevertheless, still feared that he would be lame for life.

—In Paris the heat is so intense, ranging, as it does, from 80 to 94, that the theatres are quite at a discount—in fact, totally deserted—while ice flows as profusely in human throats as it does in the bed of the Neva at St. Petersburg, on the first summer's thaw.

—An accident similar to that which at Cherbourg occasioned the mutilation of two artillerymen, occurred at Strasburg, on the 10th ult., during the grand exercises of the artillery of that garrison. Several quick matches that had been introduced in the touch-hole of a howitzer, failed of their effect, owing to the charge not having been rammed home. In remedying this defect, by driving the charge home, the gun went off; the man on the right, who was the most exposed, had his right arm and part of the shoulder carried away, and is not expected to live; the other had his left hand blown off.

—A letter from Paris, of the 6th ult., says, "We are but slowly recovering from the shock occasioned by the lamented death of the Duke of Orleans. The theatres are not yet well attended. One novelty, however—an English pantomime by English performers, at the Variétés—draws crowded audiences; but they (Howel, Mathews, &c.) on one day occasioned great scandal. They refused to play, because—forsooth—it was Sunday!"

—M. Thiers arrived in Boulogne on the 26th ult. In the night he left for St. Omer, with the intention of following the route of la Grand Armée to Austerlitz, with the view of making his forthcoming work "Sur l'Empire" as perfect as possible. He is accompanied by his wife and two secretaries.

—The appeal made by Mdle. Fanny Ellsler against the decision of the Court relative to her breach of contract with the director of the French Opera, has been rejected; and the previous sentence, which condemned her to pay 60,000f. for non-fulfilment of her engagement, confirmed.

—The French squadron, under Admiral Hugon, arrived at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 13th ult. It consisted of eight ships of line, two frigates, and a steamer, carrying together 11,000 men, and 910 pieces of artillery. The squadron was to remain at Ajaccio until the 22nd.

—It appears from the *Railway Moniteur* that a correspondence has taken place between the French and American Governments, on the subject of a steam-boat line between Havre and New York. The French Government proposed that each should supply two or three steamers. The Americans have not yet come to a decision.

—The *National* announces the death of M. Voyer d'Argenson, "who, although one of the most illustrious and most pure amongst the politicians of the day, concluded his career in obscurity."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

—From Madrid we learn that the heat was much greater than at Paris, and at Seville still more intense. The thermometer (Reaumur) stood at Madrid at 32 degrees (104 of Fahrenheit), and at Seville at 38, or 117½ of Fahrenheit.

—The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a decree of the Regent fixing the standing force of the army for the present year—namely, infantry, 67,177 men; artillery, 7,899; engineers, 1,239; cavalry 13,760 men, 11,730 horses; reserve, 40,000 men.

—According to a return published in the *Gazette*, 52,619 lots of national property had been sold, down to the 30th of June last, and their proceeds amounted to 1,980,740,133 reals (nearly 20,000,000l. sterling).

—Some disorders had taken place near Alicante, where the inhabitants of four of the neighbouring districts had combined and joined in an attack on

the Government salt works. The assailants succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of salt. The Political chief immediately repaired to the spot, at the head of some troops, and easily succeeded in restoring order and arresting the principal leaders.

—The Private accounts from San Sebastian of the 22nd ult., announce that the Infant Don Francisco de Paula and family left the city on the preceding day for Bilbao, where they intended to remain until the conclusion of the festivities, which were to have commenced on the 25th. The Princes were afterwards to repair to the baths of Cestona, and proceed from thence on a tour through the provinces.

—Some Portuguese banditti having arrested a senator named Saens, from whom they required a ransom 30,000 piastres, the Spanish Government addressed a very energetic note to the Cabinet of Lisbon, threatening to march troops into Portugal in pursuit of the robbers, if similar outrages recurred. The reply of the Portuguese Government was satisfactory. It authorised the Spanish troops to enter its territory, should such acts again come to pass, and forwarded orders to that effect to the frontier authorities.

—The wine-farmers on the Douro had formed themselves into a co-operative association. The distress in the north of Portugal, owing to the failure of the maize crop, had not been at all overrated. Our correspondent, however, from personal observation and extensive inquiry, announced that the approaching vintage would, in all human probability, be one of the finest that has been witnessed for many years.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The *Great Western*, which left New York on the 11th ult., brings papers to that day inclusive, with about seventy passengers, among whom is a messenger bearing despatches from Lord Ashburton to the British Government. These despatches are generally believed to be satisfactory and conclusive as regards the principal matters in dispute between this country and the United States. The North-Eastern Boundary question is already arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. The *Croela* case is also settled, and the case of the *Caroline* is now being discussed and in the course of adjustment. It is rumoured that the Right of Search question has also been amicably disposed of. The North-Western Boundary question will not be entered into in the present negotiation, as the necessary surveys will be a long time before they are completed.

—Lord Morpeth arrived at Kingston, from Quebec, on the 16th July; and many of the principal inhabitants waited on him. On the 18th, he left the town in the mail-steamer for Toronto, on his way to visit the Manitoulin Island and the upper portion of the Province.

—During the last few days, the guns from the big ships off the Battery have been sounding salutes, at intervals, since the arrival of the *Warspite*, in giving honour to different visitors of distinction. Lord John Hay, commander of the *Warspite*, visited the *North Carolina*, when fourteen guns were fired. As we saw this gallant officer, in full uniform and one sleeve hanging, step from the barge at the Castle Garden, it brought to mind some thrilling incidents of the late war. Captain Hay was a midshipman on board the *Shannon*, when she captured the *Chesapeake*, commanded by Captain Lawrence, who, with the brave Ludlow, died fighting on the deck. This same officer now returns, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, himself a post-captain, and anchors his battle ship in our merry waters, in friendship and in peace.—*New York Herald*.

—The *Warspite* may be looked for in about ten days or a fortnight, with the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, from New York, as private letters have been received, stating that unless any unexpected event should occur to prolong his lordship's stay, he would embark for England on or about the 20th of the last month.

—The icebergs continue immensely numerous and large, a few degrees east of the North American coast. They have rendered the summer here unusually cool and stormy.

—The American Tariff Bill is a document which interests the mercantile community in a great degree. Throughout the whole of this tariff, it is observed, that whenever any article is supposed to interfere with American production, the rates of duty laid on are of the most prohibitory character, while the chief incitement appears to have been the exclusion of English manufactured articles, although

it has been repeatedly asserted that the views of America were co-operative with British manufacture and industry.

From the Canton Register, 20th Dec.

Peking Gazette.

On the 20th day of the 9th moon (October 23), the imperial edict was received.

The English barbarians have created disturbances on several parts of the coasts for another year. Newkeen was appointed to take charge of the borders, and then promoted to the governorship of the two Keang provinces, and as to the means of guarding and defending, protecting and warding off (danger from the borders) was his especial duty; and I, the emperor, many times gave clear instructions that he should be very careful in keeping strict discipline and a watchful guard always and not be in the least lax and remiss; but the said governor is merely presumptuous and self-confident, and only knew to guard the entrance to Woosung,* but now the barbarian ships have entered, and he has not been even able to maintain (Woosung), and then the said barbarians invaded and attacked Chankeang (river) and the capital of the province (Nanking). They (the ships) continued to arrive for several moons, but not the slightest preparations were made; and the country has lost much money through the useless military, which excites the anger and resentment of every man.

At present the English barbarians are tranquillized, and all their ships have left the river and gone to sea. The emperor, because of thinking that the black-haired people were in midst of mud and ashes—calamities and distress—could not but bend his will and constrain and force myself to accord with that which Keying and his colleagues had requested, and promise free trade to the English barbarians, and thus cause my people to rejoice in their occupations and dwell in peace, and prevent the recurrence of the calamities of war; and considering the former affairs (the defeats of the Chinese and successes of the English) all that has happened is his fault.

Newkeen is a magnate of the first rank, and has been invested with the important charge of guarding the frontiers; but he has ungratefully nullified my favours in being weak as water in the performance of his duty, and has injured and disgraced the honour and respectability of the nation; if he is not severely punished, how can the laws of the country be illustrated and manifested, and the high officers warned in the proper performance of their usual duties?

I order that Newkeen be deprived of his official rank, and taken into custody to undergo examination; and Keying is to send him under an escort to Peking, to be delivered over to the criminal board for the punishment of his crimes.

Ching Yuksae (the fooyuen of Keangsoo) was also invested with the defence of a place (his province), and I find he remained protecting the provincial capital, Soochow, and did not lead on his troops to battle; his case differs somewhat from that of Newkeen.

Tik Chooipo (the tartar general of Nanking) lost the city of Chinkeang; he is also is guilty of the crime of not exerting himself in defending his post. I order that they be delivered over to the said board and that each of them be severely punished. Respect this

On the 23d day of the 4th moon (Oct. 26) the imperial edict was received.

At the present time the English barbarians are tranquillized. The regulations of all that concerns the trade, and the proper management of affairs with regard to the tranquillity of future times (i. e. preparations for the defence of the empire: if certain places require troops for defence, send troops; if the materiel of the army is deficient, increase it; if the forts are not properly situated, then select better sites), are most important questions. Keying has been appointed governor-general of the two Keang provinces; as to the proper management, as regards the future, of the trade of the province to Keangsoo, and with reference to all the circumstances, I order that he meet with Ching Yuksae (who has been degraded from his rank but retained in office) and Yewpo (tsetuh or general of Keangsoo), and consult with them on the management.

As to the proper management of the neighbourhood of the Keangphie (north river) with regard to the future, I further order the said governor and his colleagues to meet with Lo Seang Fan (lieut. governor of Ganhwuy) and consult upon the management. As to the two provinces of Chekeang and Fuhkeen, they are places now, within the controul of the said governor; and a long time will be required to settle the affairs of those provinces; all that is right in the relative affairs of those provinces may stand, and what is not right must be corrected; it is also necessary to meet, consult, and devise plans of safe settlement, and cause the barbarian merchants to understand and obey; in the management there must not be two courses of action.

As to the proper management of all the affairs of the trade of the province of Chekeang, with regard to the tranquillity of after times, I also order Keying to meet

* Newkeen had reported he could defend Woosung.

Lew Yinko (the fooyuen of Chekeang) and consult on the settlement of all matters.

As to the proper management of affairs in the province of Fuhkeen, as regards the tranquillity of the future, I order Eleang (governor of Chekeang and Fuhkeen), Lew Hunggaou (lt. gov. of Fuhkeen), Tse Chienpau (tsetuh of Fuhkeen), to exert their whole minds in consulting and managing.

As to the regulations of the said province, I order Eleang to put himself in correspondence with Keying, that affairs may be securely and firmly settled.

The barbarian affairs are now for the first time settled; it is necessary that the governor and his colleagues (Eleang, Keying, &c.) should avail themselves of the circumstances of the time and localities, that their considerations of and provisions against probable evils may extend long into the future; for in all cases the mutual tranquillity of the people and the (English) barbarians must be ensured: all must be well and nothing bad, vicious or low.

All these matters must not be managed remissly or carelessly, by which future calamities will be induced.

As to the governor of the two Keang provinces, originally the charge of the yellow river was connected with his duties; but he has now too many affairs to attend to. The business of the repairs of the banks of the yellow river, he is not required to superintend; wait until the consultations on the affairs of those provinces and the methods of management are finished and completed; when again as usual, Keying will be reinstated in the superintendentship (of the river). RE-PETIT THIS.

By John Slade Ed C. R.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 24th Dec., 1842.

By the *Harlequin* from Bombay 14th Oct., the Overland Mail of 6th September has been received, and we have made as many extracts of the Europe news as our limits would permit. Riots, or almost insurrectionary movements, had taken place in many parts of England and Wales among the labouring people. The workmen began the strike at Staley bridge, and it soon spread to Manchester, Birmingham, Stockport, Preston, Wigan, Oldham, Blackburn, Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, the potteries at Burslem, Henley, Shelton and Dudley, Nottingham, Leicester and South Wales. In most places the military were called out, and in some several lives have been lost, although the parade of strength on the part of the authorities in most instances, we are happy to say, had the desired effect of restraining the rioters from violence. The disturbances had by the last accounts not been altogether suppressed, but nearly so, and many workmen had returned to their work. The crops are represented to have been abundant, and the vintage promises to be the finest of many years past. The heat in England and in many parts of the continent had been excessive. The Queen, as will be seen, was on a tour to Scotland. The French Regency bill had passed into law by a great majority. The accounts from the United States as to the pending negotiations between that Government and Lord Ashburton are favorable, and that nobleman was expected to leave New York in the *Warspite* frigate on about the 20th August. Our papers from Bombay contain no later intelligence from the seat of war in Caubul than we laid before our readers in last week's paper.

We notice in Singapore the arrival from China, 10th Nov. *Rob Roy*, *Davenport*, *Hero*, *Madura*; 11th, *H. C. St. Hengley*; 14th, *H. M. Brig Columbine*; 15th, *Ariel*, *Ellen*; 16th, *Poppo*; 17th *Amazon*.

By the last accounts from Canton (20th Dec.) everything there remained quiet, although considerable excitement still seemed to prevail among the populace, which rendered it dangerous for any foreigner to walk to any distance from the Factories into the backstreets. Congratulatory addresses to the mob, for having fired the English Hong, had been stuck on the walls in many places, and we even hear that high rewards have been offered by the gentry and people to whoever would enlist as a soldier in the cause of driving the English from China. All this may be nothing but empty vaporizing; but, knowing something of the, at least heretofore, arbitrary sway of the authorities, we must infer from these undisguised expressions of feeling, either that the government is too weak to oppose it, or else that it connives at these popular outbreaks in order to regain a portion of that influence it certainly has lost during the late war, and more perhaps at Canton than at any other place, where the cowardly

conduct of Yik-shan the rebel quelling general, and his boasting and false reports to the Emperor, are perfectly well understood, and where on that account very little good will towards the authorities exists. From all we have heard of the late riot at Canton we are still inclined to believe that the burning of the English factory was premeditated, and it was possibly the opportune arrival of the *Proserpine* steamer that saved the other factories from violence. Below will be found the correspondence on the subject of this riot between the British merchants then at Canton, Sir Hugh Gough, and Sir Henry Pottinger, and although we are ready to admit that H. M. Plenipotentiary's answer to the merchants letter can only have been dictated by a sincere desire to smooth, as much as possible any difficulties there may be in the final settlement of the arrangements to be entered into with the Imperial Commissioners, yet such answer, containing as it does heavy accusations against the British merchants, could not be received without a rejoinder. We understand the merchants are ready to bring forward evidence for whatever they have stated; this we have not seen, and cannot therefore judge in how far Sir Henry's accusation may have been warranted; the statement in the rejoinder, of their advice or assistance never having been asked we believe to be perfectly true, nor do we know in what way such assistance could have been given, all the operations of the war being carried on in the north, and merchants here left to shift for themselves. We shall however not make any more remarks on this correspondence, leaving our readers to judge for themselves from the documents.

We hear that a number of transports, escorted by several ships of war and troopships, altogether upwards of 50 sail, have during the week left Hongkong for Singapore and India. We have not yet received any particulars of these departures.

LOSS OF THE SPANISH BRIG *Singular* on her passage from Manila to Macao. The vessel left Manila on the 26th November, and on the 4th December at night spoke an English or American ship, standing the same way as she did. The *Singular* was supposed to be considerably to windward of the *Prata* Schoal when at daybreak she struck upon it, and was left high and dry on the shoal at low water. The Captain and crew intending to go to the *Prata* Island constructed a raft to enable them to take with them some provisions, and other effects and into the longboat went the Captain, mate, and 22 of the crew and passengers, four or five other men in another boat and six in the cutter. The longboat was however unable to reach the land, being by wind and waves driven to leeward, and it was therefore thought best to steer for the coast of China, where they were met by a fishing boat and taken to Macao on the 19th. The Captain says he saw the cutter to leeward of the land under sail; he has seen nothing of the boat, but he thinks it impossible that under the circumstances she could have reached the small island. The cargo of the *Singular* consisted of rice, spars, bullion, and some gold dust, valued altogether at 45 to 50,000 \$. Two lorries have gone with the Captain to attempt saving the cargo. At the place where the *Singular* struck three anchors belonging to a large ship (probably lost there) were seen.

The weather in the China sea seems to have been very bad. Captain Salado of the *Gilana* (arrived during the week from Manila) states that he was obliged, three different times, to take shelter under the land of the Island of Luzon, and that very strong South Easterly currents prevailed. The steamer *Victoria* which left Manila some time since for China has been obliged to put back.

Public Correspondence on the disastrous events in Canton on the 7th and 8th of December 1842.

CORR.

His Excellency, Major General

Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. &c. &c.

Sir,—The undersigned British merchants in Canton having met to deliberate on their present position, beg leave respectfully to submit that enquiry of the Chinese leads them to believe that the recent attack on the Foreign factories was the result of a pre-arranged determination of the mob, assisted and influenced it is supposed by parties adverse to apprehended foreign innovation; and as the social authorities were awfully unable for a considerable time to quell the disturbance, and did not, in fact, succeed in doing so until after a considerable loss of life and property, we are forced to the con-

clusion that the British community cannot be considered safe in their houses in Canton, without efficient protection from their own government on the spot.

Although the local authorities have placed a considerable number of soldiers to guard the factories, we do not consider that they can be depend upon in case of another rising of the people; and others represent considerable bodies of men to be still assembled in the city and neighbourhood of Canton, from whom another attack may, at any moment, take place.

Under these circumstances we beg leave respectfully to solicit Y. E. to allow the steamer *Proserpine* to remain in front of the factories, should such an arrangement be possible; at any rate until some communication may be received from h. m.'s plenipotentiary affording information to the British merchants of his intentions for their future security. We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
(Signed)

Dent & Co. Turner & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co. Lindsay & Co.
Eox, Rawson & Co. per William Fryer.
per E. A. Staple. Dirom & Co.
Bell & Co. per W. Potter.
per J. M. Smith. C. S. Compton,
Henry Gribble.
Canton, 12th December, 1842.

Copy.

Canton, December 13th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter received last night, I beg to assure you that I sensibly feel the critical situation in which you stand.

It is from reluctance to leave you in uncertainty that, although anxious to return to the head quarters of the force, I have remained here five days, and am still waiting in hourly expectation of an answer to the communication which I despatched to her majesty's plenipotentiary on the 8th instant.

I will accede to your request in regard to leaving the steamer where she is, and I would decide to remain myself in any event, but I do not apprehend any immediate further outbreak, and feel that I can be individually of little use here, whereas my presence is required with the force. It would be a great satisfaction to me to hear from sir Henry Pottinger before I leave you, and I shall delay my departure as long as possible with that view.

I received through the Kwanchee on the 9th inst., an assurance that the Chinese government is very desirous to maintain tranquility, and though their power may be doubtful, I believe the assurance to be sincere. I will take this occasion to recommend you to be upon your guard, and carefully to forbear from all that may tend to collision with the populace, pending the result of the measures, upon which the plenipotentiary, with whom the decision rests, may determine.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieut. General.
The British Merchants at Canton.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.

Sir,—We take the liberty of waiting on your excellency with the annexed copy of a letter which we yesterday addressed to Sir Hugh Gough, together with a copy of his reply, by which you will perceive that he has consented, in consequence of the recent attack on the foreign factories, to allow the steamer *Proserpine* to remain off Canton for the present, for the protection of the British community.

It is unnecessary to trouble your excellency with the statements in detail of the parties who were eye witnesses of the riot, or the enquiries which have been subsequently made, but the result may be stated in few words.

1. That there appears no doubt of the fact that the attack on the foreign factories had been determined on for some time previously to its occurrence, and that the parties employed in it were regularly organized.

2. That although an affray between some Lascars and Chinese, was the ostensible cause of its commencement at that particular time, the attack would have taken place sooner or later had no such circumstance occurred.

3. That the local authorities were unable or unwilling to afford efficient protection in time to prevent a considerable sacrifice of life and property, and the causes, which occasioned such a result, are liable at any moment to recur.

4. That there is a spirit of hostility to the English very general among certain orders in Canton, and that the common people are guided and influenced by parties who have means and ability of giving effect to their operations in a more systematic manner than could be expected from an ordinary mob.

As no machinery exists at present for carrying on the trade, except by actual residence in Canton, and as it is unlikely any change can be made in time for the management of the present season's business, we consider it of the utmost importance that the British community should be enabled to continue for the present to reside in their factories, as their withdrawal would, in the existing state of affairs, necessarily throw the business into the hands of the Americans and others, who from their political position and other causes are not likely

to suffer from the hostility of the Chinese.

The recent occurrence having shewn that life and property are insecure under the protection of the local government, we beg leave respectfully to submit to your excellency our conviction that the British community cannot with safety remain in Canton, unless protection be afforded on the spot, by our own government authorities and we venture therefore to hope that your excellency will take into consideration their urgent request that their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief may be moved to place such a force for their defence in Canton as may seem expedient.

We have the honor to be,
Your excellency's,
Most obedient Servants,
(Signed)

Dent and Co. W. C. LeGeyt.
Turner and Co. Jas. Hulbert.
Gibb, Livingston & Co. Franjee Jamsetjee.
C. S. Compton. Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Wm. Fryer. Horinussjee Franjee.
Bell and Co. Pestonjee Mervanjee & Co.
Per pro. Mackrill Smith. Jammoojee Nasservanjee.
E. A. Staple. Rutnunjee Franjee.
D. Potter. Burjorjee Sorabjee.
Canton, 19th December, 1842.

No. 213.

Government house,

Hongkong, December 16th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I have this day received your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing copies of one which you had addressed to lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, and of his excellency's reply on the subject of the late disturbances at Canton.

I observe that you assume,

1st. That the disturbance originated in a preconcerted plan. 2nd. That it would have taken place sooner or later without the immediately exciting cause of an affray between certain Lascars and the Chinese. 3rd. That the local authorities were either unable or unwilling to afford the necessary protection; and 4th that there is a spirit of hostility towards the English amongst certain classes in Canton, who guide and influence the rabble in their operations.

You proceed to observe, that it is not possible to carry on your commercial pursuits at Canton except by actual residence. You add, that your withdrawal would throw the trade into the hands of Americans and others, who are not likely to suffer from the hostile feelings of the Chinese, and you conclude by requesting, that I will move the naval and military commanders-in-chief, to place such a force for your defence and protection in Canton, as may seem expedient.

I propose to have the honor of replying to the various points of your letter in the order in which you have arranged them; and, in doing so, I hope and believe that it is not necessary for me to assure you of the unfeigned solicitude which I feel to promote your interests and welfare, as well as to provide for your comfort and safety, by every means in my power, consistent with the views which my judgment has led me to form; after the deepest and most anxious reflection on the questions which those points involve, in connection with the momentous trust which has been confided by her majesty's government to my guidance.

With respect to the 1st point, I am obliged to distinctly avow, that no single fact has come to my knowledge that authorizes me to concur in the opinion you have expressed on it. On the contrary, the accounts that have reached me show that a large body of Lascars (sir Hugh Gough states no less than 170), had been allowed to go up to Canton on leave, from the ship "Port William" (and other vessels), without any apparent control, or any person to look after them; that they had been fighting "the whole day" with the Chinese, whom they drove back and kept in check until towards the evening, when the Chinese assembled in large bodies, and overpowered the Lascars, who were, in their turn, driven back and allowed to take refuge in one of the hongs that was subsequently burned, and that only then the attack on the buildings commenced.

I cannot convey to you my sentiments on this (1st) point more clearly and simply than by here quoting a portion of a private letter which I wrote on the 13th instant to lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, in answer to one which I had had from his excellency on the 11th. "I hope the riots at Canton are over, and that our merchants there will profit by their experience. It seems quite clear, that the crew of the "Port William" and other ships were the originators of the disturbance, and before I make any demand for repayment of the losses from the local government, I must be satisfied that some attempt was made to control the Lascars. "I hold that not even a boat's crew should be allowed to land without a responsible officer, or person, with them, and if merchants will not enforce some regularity and order in their ships, they must take the consequences."

The 2d point is in a great measure disposed of by the preceding remarks, and I shall also have occasion to advert to it's tenor in considering the 4th one. I shall therefore only here say, that viewed abstractedly it is based on mere surmise, which is by no means admis-

sible in discussions like the present, and in which all statements adduced, ought, I conceive, to be strictly limited to matter that is susceptible of clear proof.

I think that the insinuated unwillingness (referred to in the 3rd point) of the local authorities to afford protection, is in no degree borne out by any of the details that have reached me up to this moment; and it not only appears to me to be disproved by what those authorities have since done with the object of affording protection, but is likewise at total variance with the information and opinions that I have obtained from many different quarters, as to the anxiety which both the provincial officers and the hong merchants had displayed up to the day in which the disturbance took place, to avert, as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict; and which anxiety they evinced by a variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions, which are too well known to call for particularization in this letter.

As to the alleged inability of the local authorities to afford protection,—that, I can only, as at present informed, contemplate in the light of a conjecture. We all know what an unmanageable thing an exasperated mob is in every part of the world. Many instances of this truism could be adduced, within all our recollections, in England and other of the most civilized nations of Europe; and before I subscribe to the correctness of this allegation, I must learn that proper and timely application was made to the local officers, which, I regret to add, I have strong reasons for believing, was not the case. It may, however, be true, that the Chinese authorities had not the power immediately at hand to restore order when the riot became serious; and it may even be hereafter unhappily verified, that they do not possess the means of preserving the peace for the future; but with respect to the first of these suppositions, it is just and proper in looking at it to inquire why our Lascars,—one of whom I am informed began the riot by stabbing a Chinese,—were not restrained by those whose business it was to look after them; and as regards the second supposition, if we admit that it is possible, and investigate the cause, we are obliged to revert to occurrences which took place before I came to China.

None of you, gentlemen, will suppose me capable for a moment of palliating the base and barefaced perfidy of the officers of the provincial government in the progress of events which terminated in the city of Canton being left at the mercy of her majesty's arms in May 1841; but I believe I am quite justified in saying, that up to that time there was no general popular feeling of ill will or antipathy towards the British nation on the side of the people. It is true, that we had from the earliest period of our intercourse with this empire, submitted (with a very few memorable exceptions) to constant contumely and indignity from the Chinese government officers, but so far as the mass of the population were concerned, they were, I have understood, as civil and as well disposed as I have invariably found them, in all parts of the empire which I have had occasion to visit, since the peace was concluded. It thence follows, that the change which at that time came over the people, and which has gradually led to their present state of exasperation and excitement, must have been brought about by ourselves;—that is, partly by mismanagement and partly by ill-treatment,—and I believe both these causes to have had a share in bringing matters to their present crisis.

The 4th point is so mixed up with those that precede it that, in examining it, I might repeat many of my foregoing observations; but I will spare you the repetition, and will content myself by asking you, collectively and individually, whether,—with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe those classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief, that sooner or later an outbreak would take place,—you, to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert, that you have studied the complexion of the times, that you have in any single iota, or circumstance, striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the government whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect—by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask, whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of her majesty's dignity and honor, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last eighteen months? It is needless to occupy your time, and swell this letter by detailing circumstances; but I presume that you will now be ready to allow, that it would have been better had you gone on, as in past times, quietly and unobtrusively with your mercantile pursuits, until it was announced to you, that the provisions of the recent treaty were to be considered in full force. Even in the most civilized parts of the globe such a course would have been equally advisable and expedient; and how much more so do they appear with a jealous, ac-

SUPPLEMENT

rogant, and unapproachable government like that of China, which we have for ages allowed, and almost encouraged, to revile and treat us as human beings of lower grade.

I have now arrived at the consideration of your present position and future prospects and wishes, as set forth in your letter; and with respect to the advantages, if not necessarily, of actual residence at Canton, as well as the probable consequences that would attend on your being forced to withdraw from that place, I need only remark that I should and shall very truly regret the loss and inconvenience to which you would be exposed by the latter step becoming indispensable, I trust, however, that it will yet be averted through the measures which I have in view; but advertizing to the closing request of your communication, I must, at once, finally, most explicitly, and candidly acquaint you, that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place her majesty's government in so false and undignified a posture, as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war. Such an arrangement, irrespective of the conclusive objection to it which I adduce above, would inevitably lead to further ill-will, heart-burning, and violence, and its only result must be disappointment, and, in all likelihood, a renewal of hostilities between the governments of England and China,—a calamity which I feel certain you will one and all, cordially unite with me in earnestly deprecating.

In conclusion; I have in this letter entered at more length into an exposition of my sentiments, than may have seemed to you to be called for by the one which you addressed to me; but even before the Canton riots took place, I had imbibed many of the impressions which I now communicate to you, and as a copy of this letter will be transmitted to her majesty's government, in explanation of the course which I have decided upon following, I am desirous that the grounds of that decision should be clearly known to all of you. I had hoped before this time to have had it in my power to intimate to you the purport of the reply as to late events, which I am expecting from the viceroy at Canton; but owing to circumstances beyond my control, I am disappointed. You shall be made acquainted with it shortly, and in the mean time, as it seems to be quite certain that the presence of the small steamer at Canton is merely a source of irritation, whilst in truth, if there be any danger, she can in no shape ward it off, I have given my ready assent to rear admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane's suggestion, that she should be recalled.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary,
(True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs Dent & Co.
Messrs Turner & Co.
&c. &c. &c. } Canton,

To His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Bart.

H. M. Plenipotentiary, and Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We have the honor of acknowledging receipt of Your Excellency's letter of 16th instant, and although we are well aware it would be unsuitable for us unnecessarily to occupy Your Excellency's time by further observation on the subject to which it refers, we trust to be excused for advertizing to some points which appear to call for reply.

Your Excellency is pleased to say that our opinions "being based on mere surmise, are not admissible in such discussions as the present;" but we may be allowed respectfully to observe, that if opinions of parties, most of whom were present in Canton, before, during, and after the riot, are deemed unworthy of attention, we hope they may, at any rate, not be considered of less value than reports which have accidentally reached Your Excellency at Hongkong, a place remote from the scene of action. Whatever information Your Excellency may have received leading to a different opinion, we beg respectfully to assure Your Excellency, that all evidence which we have since collected, tends only to strengthen and confirm the views expressed in our former letter.

Even were it admitted, as appears to be assumed by Your Excellency, that the irregular conduct of certain Lascars led to this riot, we may venture to observe, that the practice of allowing Seamen of all nations to proceed to Canton on liberty, has been of long standing, and that if, as appears to be the opinion of Your Excellency, such custom was calculated to lead to difficulties, the remedy could not possibly be considered as resting with the British Merchants, who never have had authority to make

regulations for the control of seamen, nor the power to impose penalties for the breach of any that it might be deemed expedient to frame.

As Your Excellency appears to doubt that timely notice was given to the authorities, of the serious character which the Riot had assumed, we shall have the honor to forward to Your Excellency authenticated statements, showing that repeated applications were made in vain through the Hong merchants, for protection; and we may add that it is understood the messenger from the Viceroy, who waited on His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough in Canton, distinctly admitted that such applications were made, but could not for a considerable time be attended to in consequence of a force not being available.

The most important paragraph of Your Excellency's letter remains to be noticed. It is the grave charge which Your Excellency is pleased to bring against the English and Foreign merchants in the following words, which we extract at length:

"I will content myself by asking you collectively and individually, whether with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe these classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief that sooner or later an outbreak would take place, you to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert that you have studied the complexion of the times, that you have in any single iota or circumstance striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the Government, whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect, by endeavoring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of Her Majesty's dignity and honor, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last eighteen months?"

In reference to these strong observations, we take the liberty of most respectfully recalling to Your Excellency's recollection, that since Your Excellency's arrival in China, nearly a year and a half ago, the letter of 13th inst., is the first and only address which has been submitted to Your Excellency by the British merchants, individually or collectively, either seeking for information or asking for protection: That Your Excellency's proclamation dated 12th August 1841, distinctly stated that the mercantile community must carry on their Trade at Canton entirely on their own risk and peril; that such proclamation was in some measure indirectly rescinded by one dated "Chusan, 14th Nov. 1842" allowing the trade at Canton to continue, although no government protection was even then actually promised or afforded; and that during the progress of such trade no protection has directly or indirectly been given or claimed, within the Port of Canton, at a time when warlike operations and seizures of Chinese property, have been carried on along the whole coast, and even in the Canton river itself.

We conceive, therefore, we may be allowed in some degree to dissent from the opinion of your Excellency that "the protection of the government has been extended to us in an unparalleled degree," and considering the serious risk of person and property which we have incurred, without one word of complaint or remonstrance, during the whole time that your Excellency has had charge of affairs in China, we submit that an insinuation that we are over ready to claim such protection, is not altogether in accordance with the actual circumstances of the case.

We may be allowed further to observe, that none of us are aware of any occasion on which your Excellency has thought it desirable to seek for our opinions, or co-operation, in any way; the only information we have received of your Excellency's views or wishes, being found in certain Proclamations made public during the progress of hostilities; and we can conscientiously assert that none of us have ever, to our recollection, thrown risk or difficulty in the way of your Excellency.

During the past sixteen months, we may observe, that the trade in Canton, although carried on without any protection or control on the part of the

British Authorities, has been managed by fewer parties, and in as peaceable and unobtrusive a manner as at any period since the abolition of the Company's Charter, and we feel justified in most solemnly denying that the charge of ill-treatment of the Chinese can with justice be cast upon the Foreign merchants.

We may safely assert that the Merchants generally have endeavored to carry on their mercantile pursuits in Canton in accordance with former custom, and in the only case, we believe, where innovation has taken place, the residence of ladies in Canton, the very limited number who have taken advantage of the permission formally granted by the local authorities, and with the implied, if not expressed sanction of your Excellency, have been accidental visitors, not wives of resident merchants. We may add that no intimation was, we believe, conveyed to any one, that your Excellency disapproved of these proceedings, altho' the circumstances were generally known, until after the attack on the Factories.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that we have been, and are, one and all, ready and anxious to conform to all arrangements which may be made for the regulation of our trade and other matters by the officers of our government, and when duly informed of them; but we respectfully submit, that severe public censure should not indiscriminately be cast on all the foreign merchants, in consequence of outrages assumed to have been occasioned by the acts of a few, especially when such acts may be considered rather the result of the absence of understood regulations than of premeditated irregularity.

As your Excellency has been pleased to lay a copy of your Excellency's letter before the home Government, we beg leave to request the same course may be pursued with our reply.

We have the honor, to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's
Most obedt. and humble servts.

Dent & Co. Fox, Rawson & Co.
Turner & Co. W. C. LeGeyt.
Gibb, Livingston & Co. H. Gribble.
C. S. Compton. Dirom & Co.
Lindsay & Co. Bell & Co., &c. &c.
Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUSAN, CHINHA, &c.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B.,
commander in chief, captain
Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" Thalia,	44,	" Hope.
" North Star,	26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" Pelican,	18,	comr. Justice.
" Harlequin,	18,	" the honble F. Hastings.
" Childers,	16,	" Halsted.
" Wanderer,	16,	" Seymour.
" Serpent,	16,	" Nevill.
" Algerine,	10,	lt. comr. W. H. Maitland.
" Royalist,	10,	" Chetwood.
" Hospital ship	Minden,	capt. Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

" Starling,	6,	comr. Kellett.
" Plover,	6,	" Collinson.
" Apollo,		comr. C. Frederick.
" Sapphire,		" Cole.
" Rattlesnake,		
" Alligator,		

STEAMERS,

" Memnon,	comr. Powell.
" Medusa,	comr. Hewett, I. N.
" Phlegethon,	lieut. McClevery, R. N.
" Proserpine,	comr. Hough, A. N.
H.M. Driver,	" Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.
" Pylades, 18, comr. Tindal, (absent.)
" Chameleon, 10, lieut. Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

" Agincourt,	74, Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, C. B.,
" Endymion,	44, capt. the honble F. W. Grey,
" Dido,	20, comr. the honble H. Keppell,
" Wolverine,	16, " Johnson.
" Columbine,	16, " Morshead.
" Young Hebe,	4, " Wood.

SUPPLEMENT.

H.C.S. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.
 " Queen, mr. comg. W. Warden.
 " Pluto, " Tudor, R. N.
 H.M.T.S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.
 " Jupiter, mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December. ARRIVED
 12. (B.) *Elphinstone*, Framlin, Hobart Town.
 13. " (Tpt.) *Palmyra*, Daniell, Chusan.
 13. " " *Westmoreland*, Brigetack, do.
 15. (A.) *Banar*, " Batavia.
 19. (Sp.) *Alana*, Salado, Manila.
 19. (B.) *Pantolon*, Rortier, Calcutta & Singapore.
 19. " *Velocipede*, Woodward, Singapore.
 19. (Brem.) *Heloisa*, Steljes, do.
 19. (B.) *Rockcliff*, Harrison, Penang.
 22. " *Athenion*, Mann, London.
 23. " *Helena*, Dunning, Bombay.
 23. " *Harlequin*, Oliver, do.
 23. " *Good Success*, Eames, do.
 23. " *Sury*, Naylor, Manila.
 23. " *Zenobia*, Pratt, do.
 23. (P.) *Margarita*, Aquino, Java.

PASSENGERS Per
Zenobia, Messrs W. Blenkin and W. Thompson.
December. SAILED
 11. (B.) *Mela*, Sproule, Singapore.
 11. " *Cornwall*, Hillman, England.
 12. (Hamb.) *Hebe*, Both, Singapore.
 13. (P.) *Simplicia*, Almeida, do.
 18. (B.) *Guess*, Mackellar, do.
 18. " *Pink*, " do.
 20. " *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Bombay.
 20. " *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, Liverpool.
 20. (A.) *Delhi*, Cole, New York.
 22. (B.) *John Calcutti*, Knox, London.
 22. " *Litherland*, Freeman, Liverpool.
 22. " *Charokee*, McKeller, Glasgow.
 22. " *Lord Eldon*, Worsell, Hobart Town.
 23. " *Urgent*, Thompson, Singapore.
 23. H. C. St. Nemeis, Lt. Hall, R. N., Singapore.

PASSENGERS Per
Delhi, Messrs David Sears and F. A. Appleton.
Prince of Wales, Major Young; Messrs W. H. Hughes and W. C. Hunter.
H. M. St. Vlasen, will leave for Singapore and Bombay this evening.
ARRIVED IN ENGLAND FROM CHINA,—Sept. 1st
Sappho, Downs.
SAILED FROM ENGLAND FOR CHINA,—Aug. 13th
Siam, *England's Queen*; 26th, *Tapley*; 7th, *George IV*; 14th, *Ina*; 15th, *Little Catherine*.

UNDER DESPATCH
 For London.—*Ellora*.
 For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*.
 For Calcutta.—*Pantolon*.
 For Madras.—*Weraff*.
 For Singapore.—*Penang*, *Colombo*.
 For Manila.—*Christina*.

VESSELS EXPECTED
 From England,—*Julia Affiance*, *Mary Ann Edie*,
Claudian, *Louisa Jackson*, *Boltvar*,
Madras, *Ursula*, *Bella Marina*,
Will'o' the Wisp, *Liverpool*, *d'Arcy*,

Orestes, *Cristopher Rawson*, *Ann Jane*, *Coromandel*, *Childers*, *Edward Bousland Greyhound*, *Little Catherine*, *Lady Raffles*, *Geo. Wallis*, *Tapley*, *England's Queen*, *Siam*, *George IV*, *Ina*.
 From Bombay,—*Asia*, *Diana*, *Corea*, *Woodman*, *Helena*, *Gilbert Henderson*, *Wm. Abraham*, *Middlethian*, *England*.
 From Calcutta,—*Clown*, *Victory*, *Bengal Packet*, *Elica*, *Nabal*, *Thomas Lowrie*, *Mary Ballantine*, *Anonyma Water Witch*.
 From Singapore.—*Waterloo*,
LATEST DATES
 ENGLAND, 4th Sept. SINGAPORE, 18th Nov.
 UNITED STATES, Aug. 11. MANILA, 12th Dec.
 CALCUTTA, 11th Oct. AMOY, 18th December.
 BOMBAY, 14th Oct. CHUSAN,
 JAVA, 24th Oct. NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Australasian Pa-	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
Arum,	—	Kellock,	"
Arethusa, (cket	—	Christian,	"
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Anty Anderson	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Arrow,	—	Geare,	Jardine M. & Co.
Athenian,	—	Mann,	"
Ann Lockerby	—	Wrightman	"
*Anne Mary,	—	Rackham,	"
*Bckghamshire	1468	McGregor	"
*Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Baboo,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Birman,	—	Cleland,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co
*Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Fybus.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
Christina,	—	Primrose,	Turner and Co.
Chelydra,	—	Wishart,	Dent and Co.
Culdee,	—	Campbell,	"
Cacique,	—	Man, (ger	C. Fearon.
*Charlotte,	—	Liebschwa	Jardine Matheson & Co
Devon,	—	Mallory,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	"
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	"
Equestrian,	801	Cromorty,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Edinburgh,	1414	Paterson,	"
Elphinstone,	—	Framlin,	Dent & Co.
Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frances Ann,	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
*Fort William,	1248	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Ganges,	—	Walker,	"
Good Success,	—	Eames,	"
*Gemini,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
*Gulnare,	—	wilonghby	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown	—	Whettem,	"
Hongkong,	—	Fowler,	H. Holgate.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury	G. Nye jr.
Himalaya,	—	Burn,	"
Helena,	—	Dunning,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Harlequin,	—	Oliver,	"
*Hindostan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.

Isley,
Inglis,
James Matheson
John Moor,
Jane,
Lady Leith,
Lady Clarke,
Lady of St Kilda
Minerva,
Manly,
Mercury,
Mary Anne,
**Matilda*,
Malacca,
Medusa,
Mellish,
Osprey,
Orator,
Pantolon,
Parrock Hall,
Queatin Leitch
Royal Exchange
Raymond,
Rockcliff,
Ruparell,
Rosa,
**St. Lawrence*,
Siam,
Surry,
Semiramis,
365
Snipe,
Susan,
**Victoria*,
Velocipede,
**Wild Irish Girl*
**Wm. Gillies*,
Weeraff,
Wm. Hyde,
Wanderer,
 — *Galt*,
 — *Isaacson*,
 — *whiticomb*
 — *Berg*,
 — *Lewis*,
 — *Lawrence*,
 — *Manton*,
 — *Brown*,
 — *Hart*,
 — *Hojton*,
 — *Rowe*,
 — *Shettler*,
 — *Purdie*,
 — *Fawcett*,
 — *Kirk*,
 — *Terry*,
 — *Porter*,
 — *Wharton*,
 — *Gray*,
 — *Mackay*,
 — *Harrison*,
 — *Rigby*,
 — *Newlands*,
 — *Smith*,
 — *Naylor*,
 — *Cairnie*,
 — *High*,
 — *Neatby*,
 — *Mordaut*,
 — *woodward*,
 — *Gillet*,
 — *Clark*,
 — *Hunt*,
 — *Seward*,
 — *Smith*,
 — *A. A. de Mello*,
 — *C. S. Compton*,
 — *Dirom and Co.*,
 — *H. Rustomjee*,
 — *J. Bird and Co.*,
 — *Jardine M. & Co.*,
 — *Turner and Co.*,
 — *Dent and Co.*,
 — *C. H. Hart*,
 — *W. Scott*,
 — *Jardine M. & Co.*,
 — *"*,
 — *"*,
 — *Lindsay & Co.*,
 — *Jardine Matheson & Co*,
 — *"*,
 — *Dent & Co.*,
 — *Turner & Co.*,
 — *D. M. Rustomjee Co*,
 — *Jardine M. & Co.*,
 — *A. & D. Furdonjee*,
 — *C. H. Hart*,
 — *Russell and Co.*,
 — *"*,
 — *Holliday Wise & Co.*,
 — *Jamieson, How & Co.*,
 — *Hugheson Brothers*,
 — *Fox Rawson & Co.*,
 — *Dent and Co.*,
 — *J. A. Durran jr.*,
 — *Macvicar & Co.*,
 — *Jardine Matheson & Co*,
 — *"*.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. *Constellation*, | Commodore Kearney.
 * *Levant*, — *Faulk*, | J. D. Sword & Co.
 * *Ann MacKim*, — *Vasmer*, | W. A. Lawrence.
 * *Probus*, — *Sumner*, | Wetmore & Co.
 * *Grafton*, — *Gardner*, | I. M. Bull.
 * *Panther*, — *Martin*, | J. M. Bull.
 * *Valparaiso*, — *Lockwood*, | A. A. Ritchie.
 * *Lowell*, — *Peirce*, | W. H. Peirce.
 * *Mary Ellen*, — *A. Heard & Co.*
 * *Splendid*, — *Land*, | A. A. Ritchie.
 * *Carolina*, — *Dumaresq*, | Russell and Co.
 * *Akbar*, — *Poor*, | "
 * *Lema*, — *Hepburn*, | "
 * *Niantic*, — *Oscar*, | Wetmore and Co.
 * *Oneyda*, — *Swift*, | G. Nye Jr.
 * *Jessore*, — *Watkins*, | Russell and Co.
 * *Bazar*, — *Pratt*, | "
 * *Zenobia*, — *Pratt*, | "

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. *Erigone*, 44, | Captain Cécille.
 Fr. Corv. *Favorite*, 24, | Commander Page.
 L'Orient, | *Lagravere* | Dent and Co.
SPANISH.
 Maria, | *Cucullu*, | A. Cucullu.
 Gitana, | *Salado*, | "
BREMEN.
 Margarethe, | *Klenke*, | Jardine M. and Co.
 Heloisa, | *Steljes*, | W. Allanson & Co.

* At Whampoa.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 7, No. 66.] Macao, Saturday, 31st December, 1842.

[No. 378.]

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY,

The 3rd January, 1843.

JOHN SMITH, has been requested to intimate to the public, and to offer for sale, by Public Auction (in the Premises, No. 2, almost opposite to Messrs. L. Just and Son, and adjoining to that on the E. of J. Rickett, Esq., Rua de Sé.) the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, and Fittings-up Plate and Plated-Ware, Superior Wines and Liquors, Glass & Crockery-Ware, Brussel's Carpet, &c., belong to Mrs. A. PATERSON, *Gone Home*.

For particulars of the Sale refer to Hand-bills. The sale will commence precisely at half past 10 o'clock. Macao, 29th December, 1842.

THE interest and responsibility of **JOHN STEPHEN MENDES** in the Firm of **PEREIRA & Co.** of Canton and Macao, ceased on the 25th October 1837, and the firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the remaining partners **MANOEL PEREIRA** and **FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA**. All outstanding business will be closed by **FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA**.

MANOEL PEREIRA.

FRANCISCO JOZE DE PAIVA.

Macao, 31st December, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in China, to Mr. **JOHN SILVERLOCK**.

W. H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. **W. H. HUGHES** in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

NOTICE.

COPIA DE DESPACHOS

Conformando-me com o accordo dos Credores a f. que se apresentará em consequência da citação de f. ordenado pelo despacho de f. nomeio a **ALEXANDRE MATHESON**, G. T. BRAINE, Administradores da Massa fallida, e os authorizo para venderem os bens, arrecadarem as dividas, rever os papeis &c., em conformidade do mesmo accordo, para depois darem conta da liquidação; o Escrivão os notifique para tomarem conta deste encargo. (Assignado) **BASTOS**.

Macao, 17 de Novembro de 1842.

Translation.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the creditors of **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.** I hereby appoint **ALEXANDER MATHESON** and **G. T. BRAINE**, Trustees of the Insolvent Estate, and I empower them to dispose of the Assets, receive all debts due to the Estate, examine the papers &c. in conformity with the said resolutions, and to give an account hereafter of the realizations. The Clerk will notify this to the parties that they may take charge accordingly. Macao 17 Nov. 1842. (Sd.) **BASTOS**.

In pursuance of the above, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the Insolvent Estate of Messrs **FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co.** to present the same within 2 months of this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Henry Fessenden at the office formerly occupied by Messrs **Ferguson, Leighton & Co.**

ALEX. MATHESON, } Trustees.
GEORGE T. BRAINE, }

Macao, 26th November, 1842

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. **WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW**, in our firm here, at Maulmein, and in that of **HUCHANAN & Co.** Glasgow ceased on the 31st December last.

DUNNETT SHAW & Co.

Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA 1840 a 1841.

THE undermentioned having been appointed AGENTS in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22d Dec., 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the **STAR INSURANCE OFFICE** of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

DIROM & Co.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao, for the **PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of CALCUTTA is ready to receive applications for Insurance of Risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received, and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Granite Godowns at Hongkong, on moderate terms; apply upon the premises No. 1 Albany Godown, or to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Queen's Road. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 24th November, 1842.

NOTICE—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious, dry and secure brick Godowns situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to **F. H. TIEDEMAN, or REYNVAAN & Co.**—Macao.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 19th Oct. 1842

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

HONGKONG.

GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE of all descriptions, received and carefully stored, in spacious, dry and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong; upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to **N. DUDS, or to C. FEARON**—Macao.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns No. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite, and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.

or Mr. **A. GRANDPRE**—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT HOBART TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE A I British Brig "ISLAY," Capt. GALT, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 8th January 1843. For freight apply to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "ATLET ROHOMAN," of 770 Tons, Capt. LUGRIN, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842,

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British built Brigantine **BLACK SWAN**, 4 years old, now lying in the Tyra; apply to

C. H. HART.

Macao, 8th Dec. 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A I British Built Bark **BIRMAN**, 544 Tons, captain J. CLELAND, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. ship **HINDOSTAN**, captain **BOWEN**; For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Teak Built Ship "HERO OF MALOWN," 482 Tons Burthen, per Register, Capt. JACKSON, now lying at Whampoa. Apply to

Canton, 28th June, 1842,

DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship **FORTH**, **THOMAS POWELL** Commander, will leave on the 1st October; for freight apply to **MULLUBHOV DUNJARJEE** Esq. and passage to Captain **POWELL** on board or at Agents Office. Macao, 13th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. I. barque "CHANTICLEER" Captain **GRANGE**, 250 tons O. M. and 280 N. M. now lying in the Tyra and ready to receive cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per Bale. Apply to **HENRY GRIBBLE.**

FOR SALE.

THE teak built, and coppered Dutch Schooner **MARY** of 80 tons burthen, 2 years old. Apply to **JOHN BURD**, at Hongkong.

WANTED—To purchase 3 or 4 ANCHORS, Weight, each from 32 to 40 cwt; apply by letter to the Office of this Journal. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET—The House lately occupied by **H. J. LEIGHTON** Esq., situated in the Rua de Hospital, till the 1st June 1843. Possession given immediately, apply to **HENRY FESSENDEN.**

Macao, 24th December, 1842.

FOR SALE—Manila Rice in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Captain N. PUTNAM,

on board Ship "Zenobia," at Whampoa.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION—A few Marine Barometers, Satin, Gauze, and Shoe Ribbons, superfine Blue and Black Cloths, six-barrel Pocket Pistols, superior Rifles, and one very handsome 8-day Clock, in rich gilt metal frame, and a pair of three branch Candlesticks, the whole covered with glass domes. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE—On board the French Ship **L'ORIENT**, Capt. Lagravere, **ENGLISH NEWCASTLE COAL**, at 75 cents per Picul, in bags. Apply to **DENT & Co.**

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—A Few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheeses.

also,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrelled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Sheetings, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE IN THE TYPA—Two thousand Bags of Bengal RICE at very moderate rates. Apply to captain **GALT** on board the "ISLAY" in the Tyra, or to **A. A. DE MELLO.**

Macao, 12th November, 1842.

FOR SALE—CANVAS, TWINE AND CORDAGE. Apply to **DIROM & Co.**

Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE—Bally Rice, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS. Apply to **J. A. DURRAN, Jr.**

FOR SALE—Europe ROPE from 1 to 4 inches, 1 ANCHOR, 1 CHAINABLE, for a vessel of 300 tons, 3a. Manila CIGARS in whole and half boxes. Apply to Macao, Oct. 8, 1842. **JOAO BARRETTO.**

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dun stable, also, Boy's HATS.—Apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz: and NAILS; apply to Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.** Macao, 25th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter casks, from the well known house of KEIRS & Co.; apply to **DENT & Co.** Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Several brick Houses, with good wooden work, situated in a street leading to the Praya de Manduco, adjoining that of Francisco Pereira; apply to their owner **ANTO. NOGUERA MENDES.**

FOR SALE.—A RIFLE and a few pairs double and four barrelled PISTOLS, from Sam Nock, London, in cases complete. Apply to **Mr. A. GRANDPRE.** Macao, Aug. 27, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Goodowns of the undersigned, Gamboa Factory, adjoining the Custom house; the following articles, viz:—

Most Splendid French PIER GLASSES of half an inch thickness, in gilt frame and chased work, from 60 to 70 inches, by 30 to 40 in.

An assortment of new Pattern Table bronzed LAMPS, with Spare Shade and Chimney pieces to fit.

A few very new Fayence Porcelain DINNER SERVICES, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, Wine and Beer GLASSES.

The best Musilipatam SNUR in quart bottles, a \$3 per bottle

And to close an account—Some of the most fanciful articles of French and English MILLINERY.

Macao, 9th June, 1842. **G. GONZAGA.**

FOR SALE.—CHAMPAGNE in 1 dozen cases.

CHAMPAGNE fine 3 do. do.

CLARET 3 do. do.

SHERRY, PALE in Hhds.

SELTZER WATER new.

OLMANE STORES late imports.

BEEF in tines; PORK in barrels.

COALS 120 tons. Apply to **DALLAS & Co.** Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—An invoice of superior Bass' PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, French CLARET, fine flavored pale French BRANDY in one dozen cases, London bottled SHERRY, PORTER, and PORT WINE, SELTZER water, GIN, white and black PAINTS, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE, English and Russian CANVAS, TWINE, Manila and English CORDAGE, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, and a few SPARS for lower and Top Masts. Apply to Macao, 20th May, 1842. **A. A. DE MELLO.**

LOTTERY.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s.

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS, AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY,

Of 1843, of all Prizes!

[In the event of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries: from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Straits, China, &c., it is proposed to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived there, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery, who may be of considerable standing: and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; or Indigo Planters requiring Loans to finish the remainder of the season with; with, or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all Prizes!!!

With the Capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, INDIGO PLANTERS' AND GENERAL BIENNIAL LOTTERY OF 1843,

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket: divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Company's Rupees Fifty (50) per Chance; and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

Although, this Lottery is in a manner ostensibly dedicated, to the United Covenantant and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless: Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	200 Tickets.
1 ditto	100 ditto.
1 ditto	50 ditto.
1 ditto	25 ditto.
1 ditto	12 ditto.
1 ditto	6 ditto.
1 ditto	3 ditto.
1 ditto	2 ditto.
10 ditto of 1 Ticket each	10 ditto.
20 ditto of 1/2 ditto	10 ditto.
40 ditto of 1/4 ditto	10 ditto.
80 ditto of 1/8 ditto	10 ditto.
160 ditto of 1/16 ditto	10 ditto.
320 ditto of 1/32 ditto	10 ditto.
1362 ditto of 1/64 ditto	22 ditto.

2,000 Prizes or Chances. 480 Tickets.

Reserved, of the First Calcutta Govt. Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes: only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme, .. 100 ditto. Total, 580 Tickets, Valued at Co.'s Rs. 110 each Ticket.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances, until 2000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early prepaid postage applications as possible, for chances, at Co.'s Rs. 50 per chance, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 Chances, it is expected, subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter of demand, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [see 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions as realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs Thomps Wiltshire and Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands

6.—All prizes, above a quarter Ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company's rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or Drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Government tickets, money or drafts.

7.—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First-Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished its drawings. [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the Government Lottery, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 6, 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs T. Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent on all Government Prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing its project of the first Lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to them-

selves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly, N. B. With especial reference to the 5th condition, subscribers, may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves quarters &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

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Overland Mail

From the Monthly Times, 6th Sept.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

Lord Palmerston rose to move for returns of the titles of the bills introduced into either House of Parliament during this session, with the dates of the respective stages. That motion, he said, embraced the whole policy of the ministers, and would justify him in reviewing it. The war, which closed in 1815, had roused all the passions and faculties of Europe, and a return to peace would not instantly quiet them. The Spaniards and Portuguese had made great struggles to obtain representative governments; England partook the impulse; and the two questions which chiefly agitated her were the relief of the Roman Catholics, and the reform of parliament. The Act for Catholic relief had been owing to the firmness and ability of three men—Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. O'Connell. He hoped the duke was destined to add to that and to his other achievements, the complete emancipation of commerce—(Cheers). Then came the other measure—the reform of the representation; in the anticipation of which the Tory government resigned. The Whig plan came out, and struck dismay into the whole Tory party, who then feared that the British constitution, and the safety of property itself, were gone. The result had refuted those fears; and not less idle would be found the main apprehension of the present day, the dread of commercial freedom. When it became obvious that the introduction of representatives for the great trading communities must lead to the removal of commercial restrictions and monopolies, the friends of the old system made a fresh struggle, believing that if they could obtain a majority in this House, such as they already possessed in the Lords, they would effectually protect their own interests. They succeeded at the elections, and so triumphantly, that the defeat of their opponents amounted almost to a rout—(Laughter). But short-sighted is all human wisdom, and their triumph was speedily changed into sorrow. A few months only passed away, when their leaders turned their weapons against them; and if not in that House, yet certainly in every other house in London and in every club, loud had been their lamentations and their complaints of deception—(Cheers). But if there had been deception at all they had been their own deceivers. They should have ascertained the opinions of their chiefs before they brought them into power. Those chiefs had announced the soundest principles of free trade. Now, certainly, they could not have caught them by mere contagion from the red boxes left in Downing-street by their predecessors—(a laugh)—and as certainly they had not had time to change their old opinions by a new study of Adam Smith and M'Culloch. The inference, therefore, was, that the new doctrines had been familiar to them before they came into office last autumn. Sir R. Peel had accused him of over-assurance; he would say in return,

that the over-modesty of the Tory chiefs had led them, when in opposition, to conceal the progress they had made in self-improvement. Ministers had complained of a deficiency in finance, and yet had aggravated that deficiency by a needless reduction in the timber duties. No doubt they had supplied it, with a vengeance, by an income tax, which would bring them much money, and more discontent—(Hear.) Then came that topic, the most important of any, the distress of the country; and not only had nothing been done to relieve it, but parliament was about to be prorogued, leaving it severer than ever. In the next session something or other must be done. His own foreign policy had been much incriminated during the present session, especially by Lord Stanley, who had dealt with matters not very well understood by him. He would deny the charges of that noble lord; and he would prove his own denial, though the noble lord had not proved his charges—(Hear.) The new Government had found nothing but facilities bequeathed to them for their foreign administration—Laughter. Gentlemen might laugh; but the fact was, that this cabinet had been living for months on the leavings of their predecessors. They had fed upon the provisions they had found in the larder; even the bonded corn bill, formerly the object of so much disgust, had now been gulped by them like men—(Laughter.) Exceptions had been taken to the policy pursued respecting China; but on that head he would appeal to the declarations of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and he must himself observe, that if our hostilities with the Chinese should terminate in a satisfactory arrangement of commerce with a nation containing 200,000,000 of people, a greater benefit to British manufactures could hardly be conceived—(Cheers.) The late Government had also done much to widen the field of British commerce, not only in China, but on the west of the Indies, throughout that Afghan territory which he had been taunted with assurance for alluding to. The disaster lately sustained there had no connexion with the policy or with the plans of the Government; and if the military arrangements had been what they ought, the result would have been as honourable as the defence of Jellalabad—(Cheers.) He construed Sir R. Peel's answer to his question of the preceding night as an admission that orders had been given to withdraw our troops, and he should congratulate the country, if since the transmission of those orders, an overland despatch had reached the Governor-General, which would avert so deep a disgrace to the British arms, and so ruinous a blow to British commerce. He then adverted to the exports and imports of this country, and showed that between the beginning and the end of the Whig administration, there had been a considerable increase on both these heads. On the whole, the present prospects of the country at home were rather cheering; for the Government must now go forward with the principles of free trade; and if their own friends should leave them in the lurch, the opposition would support them in such a career. Nor would that opposition be less willing to aid them, if abandoning the policy of submission and concession in their foreign diplomacy, they would resolutely maintain the independence of their country, making no encroachments and suffering none—(Prolonged cheering.)

Sir R. PEEL seconded the motion, and thanked the noble lord for putting on record the successful legislation of the present government. The motion itself was a mere copy from one made last year by Colonel Sibthorp, whose words the noble lord had borrowed without acknowledgment of the authorship—(Laughter.) The noble lord had assailed him with two contradictory charges—one, that his commercial principles were exhibited in words only, and not in acts; the other that his commercial reforms had gone so far as to be deceptions upon his own supporters. Both could not be true. The noble lord said this Government had not derived their commercial policy from their predecessors. Quite true—(Laughter.) The noble lord had attributed almost every good that had occurred to the late ministry, and, above all, to his own foreign policy—(Laughter.) The present Government had brought forward its measures, and, considering their magnitude, he could not complain of the protraction of the opposition; but it had occupied forty-eight nights. He had persevered, and at last he had succeeded. He had been accused of abandoning some bills. Why? Not from fear, but from absolute want of time. More business had been done in the last month than in any month of any former ministry; but during that month there had been the members of that ministry on whom the noble lord had pronounced so inflated a panegyric All fled—(Cheers.) Not another man of the late cabinet left on the benches. Never was so strong a proof of confidence in a ministry. The opposition had all shrunk from the struggle and sweat of the session, and left the noble lord, the last rose of summer, to waste his sweetness on the desert air—(A laugh.) Perhaps it would be said, there was nothing particular to defend or enforce. What say you to the bribery bill? Lord John Russell, the great leader of reform, left it to the late Attorney-General, the late Attorney-General to the late Secretary of the Admiralty, the late Secretary of the Admiralty to the Chairman of the Committee, and all these having successively quitted town, it was devolved on Mr. C. Buller, who devolved it on the government—(Hear.) Was ever more conclusive proof of

confidence in an administration? Now for the financial deficiency—a deficiency of millions—three wars on your hands, and a boast of being all the while at peace. Why had the noble lord maintained silence during sixteen nights' debate on the income tax, and now, on the last day of the session, fired this paltry popgun at the measure?—(Laughter.) The reason of that former silence was, that he and his late colleagues had at first proposed to support the income tax. With respect to the national distress, Lord Palmerston had now, as before, used language tending to aggravate discontent; but all his contribution to the relief of it had been a barren assertion that "something or other" must be done next session. He would now come to the foreign policy. The noble lord had paraded his treaties about the slave trade; was that the main topic of a foreign minister's boat? What was the state in which, after all his old professions of a liberal union throughout Europe, he had left the great nations of the continent? The late opposition had given every aid to preserve the friendship of the French. This country had no hostility to France—no feeling of fear, or of rivalry; she knew the interests of the two countries to be the same—(Cheers.) He then censured Lord Palmerston for having entered, at the close of the session, upon points of honor with France and with the United States, when every word he uttered was a two-edged sword; and for having employed, in some of his written negotiations, petulant terms, which were sure to widen any wound already made. So little had his diplomacy succeeded in conciliating even Portugal, that it had become necessary to pass an act of parliament authorising English cruisers to search Portuguese vessels suspected of slave trading. The noble lord had alluded to the negotiation with Hanover; of which he would say, that when published it would be found in no wise inconsistent with the honour of England; and he read a document in vindication of the course taken by the present Government. The noble lord left, for the climax of his speech, Afghanistan! He had presumed much upon the forbearance of ministers—(Cheers); and had even asked who had ever contemplated the abandonment of Afghanistan. "I," said Sir R. Peel, "could tell the noble lord"—(Great applause.) "But," continued he, "I will make no disclosure on the present state of the subject, nor endanger one Indian soldier's life to relieve myself from these premature taunts." He went on to say, that he would not adopt the objects of the noble lord, nor make war for the sake of promoting the study of Adam Smith among the Afghans. That might be the noble lord's way of opening commerce for England; but by the time he had taught the lesson, India, exhausted by his hostilities, would have no money left for his cottons. Sir R. Peel concluded by declaring the vanity and futility to him of successful ambition and extensive power, unless accompanied with the consciousness of integrity, the hope of an honest reputation, and the satisfaction of having served his country—(Great cheering.)

NAVAL.

Rear-Adm. the Hon. D. Bouverie has been succeeded by Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker in the Superintendence of Portsmouth Dockyard. Adm. Sir E. Coddington's period of service does not expire until December next. Sir B. Martin and the Hon. Sir J. Talbot have been spoken of as his successors, but it is thought that Admiral Sir C. Rowley will be the next Port Admiral.

It is said that a hundred of the oldest Captains in the navy, not under sixty years of age, are to be allowed to retire with the rank of Rear-admiral, on twenty shillings per diem.

The anniversary of Prince Albert's birth, August 26, was selected for laying the keel of the first class ship *Royal Albert*, at Woolwich.

Sir C. Adam has declared the port of St. Juan de Nicaragua, in Central America, in a state of blockade; a mode of enforcing certain private-British claims against the government of the country.

Mr. Bush is progressing most favourably with the foundation of "A Light for All Nations," to be erected on the Goodwin sands.

We learn with much pleasure that the operation of the Act 2d and 3d Victoria, relative to the disposal of proceeds of the hulls, cargoes, or specie of captured slave vessels, has been rescinded. By it, these proceeds were condemned to the Crown; but her Majesty's Government has now most liberally given the whole retroactively to the captors.

The recent orders of the present heads of the naval department for the construction of two steam-vessels of 800-horse power each has been a subject of incredulity to many, but there can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement previously given, and to add to the wonder of those not acquainted with the value of steam navigation, and to convey to Foreign Powers the unlimited resources of this country, the following is given as the dimensions and value alone of the engines of the *Penelope*, late 42-gun frigate, in progress of being converted into a steam-vessel at Chatham, by being lengthened sixty feet:—Weight of engines, 220 tons; weight of boilers, 95 tons; diameter of cylinder, 91 inches; diameter of paddle-wheel, 30 feet; breadth of paddle-wheel, 10 feet; diameter of paddle-shaft, 17½ inches.

She will carry 600 tons of coal, being the average quantity required for thirteen or fourteen days' consumption. The total cost of her engines will be 28,000 l., and the exact number of horses' power 825. At the same rate, nearly 45l. per horse power, which the engines of the *Penelope* will cost, the expense of the engines alone of a vessel of 800 horse power will be about 35,000l. These calculations, from correct data, show the immense wealth and resources which enable this country to keep a navy superior to any other Power in the world.

A letter from an officer belonging to H. M.'s brig *Rolla*, 16, Com. C. Hall, dated Sierra Leone, 17th May, states, that a gallant but unsuccessful attack had been made, on the 23d of April, by three boats of that vessel, on an armed slave-brig, mounting 5 guns, and about 50 men. The boats were commanded by Mr. Samwell, Master; Mr. Marriott, mate; and Mr. Kennedy, gunner (since dead, but not from any wound). On approaching the slave, after a long pull, she opened a brisk fire of round and grape shot, and on attempting to board her she commenced a smart firing of musketry, which wounded Mr. Marriott, three seamen, and a marine severely (the latter since dead); also, three seamen and a marine slightly; when the boats were obliged to withdraw.

The *George the Fourth*, having landed the St. Helena Regt., will proceed to China with stores. The *Albion*, 90, will be launched from Plymouth Dockyard; the *Superb* 80, (a sister ship of *Faughard* and *Goliath*), from Pembroke; and the *Firebrand* first class steam-vessel, from Portsmouth, early this month. The *Frolic*, 16, has been launched from the latter port.

The *Red yd Marine*, under command of Col. Ellis, came in landed by the *Wellesley* marched into the barracks at Stonehouse accompanied by the band, carrying various trophies taken from the Chinese. Thousands of persons lined the streets through which the Marines had to pass. The following is a description of these trophies:—A yellow banner, imperial colour, captured by the Rl. Marines from the Upper Fort of Chuenpee in Jan. 1841, who fought their way through the embrasures, where the gallantry of Serj. Bennett and Corporal Knight, then privates was most conspicuous; the inscription on it in Chinese characters is "Flag of the tower of Chuen." A large green flag with golden dragon, taken by the battalion at the assault of the citadel of Chinshai in Oct. 1841; a smaller and imperial colour, yellow and gold dragon, at the capture of Ningpo-foo, in the same month. A battleaxe and long-handled sword, taken from the Chinese, in Aug., at Kolon-so, from the strong battery of 16 guns, where the Marines landed and took at the point of the bayonet.

The *Sappho*, 16, com. E. J. Parry, has arrived from the West Indies. The *Orantes* has been commissioned by the Hon. S. Carnegie. The *Briak* has arrived from the West Indies. The *Wellesley*, 72, capt. Maitland, has been paid off at Plymouth. The *Wolf*, 18, com. Hayes, has sailed for China. The *Calcutta*, 84, capt. Rich, has arrived from Lisbon, and has sailed for America; she is to be employed, with the *Pique*, in bringing troops from Canada.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES.—The most sanguine expectations of the harvest have been confirmed. Wheat has fallen 20s. per quarter; no fear is now entertained of a derangement in the Currency. Foreign exchanges continue most favourable to this country. The Bank has nearly 19 millions of bullion in its coffers, and has issued an advertisement offering loans on six months' Bills of Exchange at 3½ per cent. No extension of the currency is expected. There seems no extensive speculation in produce going forward; no investments are going forward in American securities, this country having already sunk 40 millions in them. The political aspect promises a lengthened period of repose; the workmen are returning peaceably to their work, prices are generally looking up. British stocks are higher; Foreign funds are not in demand. Increased consumption in the great staples, Sugar and Tea, indicate improvement in the condition of the people. East India Bills are in good request, and are done at the best rate. The E. I. Government rate of Exchange is expected soon to be lowered to 2s.; the present rate being Bengal, 2s. 1d., Madras and Bombay, 2s. 1½d.

The amount of Bills drawn by the Honourable the East India Company in the month ending the 6th of September, 1842:—

On Bengal.....	£41,688 16 2
Madras.....	3,362 16 6
Bombay.....	4,275 6 0

Total £49,324 18 8

The late accounts from Bengal have confirmed the credit of East India Houses. Considerable shipments of Bullion have been made.

RAW SILK.—Early in the past month there was considerable activity in the Bengals, and the value of some of the inferior qualities rather higher; the

CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 31st Dec., 1842.

good and better classes are nominally as before, but in fact rather looking upwards. In China very little has been done at last month's quotations. In the Brussa and Persian markets there has been no material alteration in prices. Italian firm. The deliveries for this month are short, but this is mainly attributable to the temporary stoppage of business in some of the manufacturing districts. The deliveries last month were 244 Brussas, 17 Persians, and the present stocks 1552 Brussas, and 235 Persian.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tsatlee, 9-12 Moss				
1st and 2d	19	0	22	0
do. 3d and inferior	16	0	18	0
Yu-un-fa 6-8 Moss				
1st and 2d	18	0	19	0
do. 3d and inferior	16	0	17	0
Taysam			None.	
Canton 1st and 2d	12	0	14	0
do. 3d and inferior	7	9	10	6
Chin Chew			None.	
Persian 1st and 2d	10	0	11	6
do. 3d and inferior	7	0	9	0
Brussa short Reel				
1st and 2d	14	0	10	0
do. 3d and inferior	10	6	13	0
Brussa long Reel				
1st and 2d	11	6	12	0
do. 3d and inferior	10	6	11	0

TRA. Sept. 5.—The deliveries last week were 421,848 lbs., being rather above those of the preceding six days. The large public sales in progress since our last, 48,000 packages, have occupied very fully the attention of the trade, and after the first day went off better, the actual quantity taken being 27,000 packages, and prices being fully equal to those previously current, and in a few instances a shade higher. Hyson was the only quality that declined, viz. 1d to 1½d per lb. The news from China relative to the rather greater scarcity of teas, and the higher prices asked, has no particular effect on the market, the stock here being larger than at this time last year.

CASSIA LIGNEA has been in brisk demand, and a further advance of 2s has been attained. Good thin quill sold at 95s 6d to 96s—good middling 92s to 92s 6d—middling 89s to 89s 6d—ordinary and broken 72s to 78s 6d per cwt. This article is much wanted. TUMBURO.—Batavia taken in at 16s to 22s; 100 China, bold sold at 24s to 25s.

E. I. Drugs Star Aniseed 70s. to 71s; Cubebs 56; Camphor 12½ 5s to 12½ 15s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,

As your paper was the organ of publishing to the world two or three statements, which affect our character, and have no foundation in truth, you will do us the justice to insert the following correction. "The circular attributed to American missionaries now at Amoy" was never issued nor caused to be issued by them, neither have any of them ever seen that circular. They heard of its existence, and made efforts to procure a copy of it: but notwithstanding "the widely spread paper in question" as you affirm "was generally circulated at Amoy and Kolongsoo" they were unable to get a sight of it. Perhaps your informant wished to purchase teas himself, or perhaps he was anxious to obtain the freight of teas as he was going to Macao. If so you have the probable clue to the origin and object of such a circular. As you have positively declared that we are the Agents of a Canton firm, we wish you now to publish that no such agency exists. Perhaps you consider that interpretation for parties makes us their agents. In this sense we acknowledge that we are extensively connected in business, being the only foreigners who understand this language we have been called upon to do a good account of interpretation principally for the British government, the army and navy, and English merchants, least of all for the Americans, although one of us did make enquiries respecting the prices of teas for a Canton firm, which probably accounts for part of the specification in the circular. This agency we have performed cheerfully neither asking, expecting, nor receiving any emoluments for our work.

In behalf of the American Missionaries at Amoy,
D. ABEEL.

Kolongsoo, Dec. 25, 1842.

We copy below a letter from Sir Henry Pottinger, to British merchants, in answer to one addressed to H. E. by the latter, which we published last week. It will be seen from this that the Governor of Canton has in reply to a letter addressed to him by H. E., declared his anxiety and ability to protect all foreigners, and has also expressed his readiness to repay such losses as may have been incurred during the late riot "after they shall have been correctly ascertained, and submitted through her Majesty's government." This is on the whole satisfactory, and it appears that since the Canton riot, the people have gradually settled into more quiet, although the ferment has by no means totally subsided. Inflammatory placards continue to be published, calling upon the people to drive all the English away, and exhorting the artisans not to lend their aid in rebuilding the British Factory, and we have been told that workmen actually refuse to be employed on that building. The wall leading to the garden, which had during the riot been pulled down, to give admittance to the mob, has however been repaired to keep them out for the future. As late only as Wednesday last, information was received that a number of men had collected near the northern gate of the City, bent upon mischief, but the soldiers sent against, soon dispersed, them. It cannot be denied that this feeling of animosity towards the English lately displayed by so large a portion of the people of and near Canton is somewhat inauspicious to a speedy arrangement and pacific continuance of trade, and it remains to be seen whether, if the Government of Peking is really desirous, the authorities of Canton will have the power, to enforce the regulations, the result of the negotiations about to be entered into. We are perfectly aware that the sending of an armed force to Canton, in order that the trade there may be carried on without interruption, although for a time it may have the desired result, must ultimately only tend still more to exasperate that portion of the people already hostile, and fresh insurrections would probably soon follow the removal of such force. We think it not unlikely that in time people will begin to see clearly where their real interest lies, and that then they will prefer peace and industry to riot and destruction; the Chinese have been so deeply wounded in their selflove and patriotic vanity by the successes of the British arms, that they can hardly comprehend why their government should have consented to, in their opinion, humiliating terms, and sticklers as they are, for "old custom" the conservatives of China fear still further encroachment on the part of foreigners, and little accustomed to or acquainted with the effects of the art of war as now practiced, they fondly fancy that numbers, so much in their favor, may still prevail, and this causes them to bluster. It is however to be hoped that in time they will become more reasonable.

The Hong merchant Minqua and a number of Hongmerchant clerks arrived here from Canton a few days since; we have not learnt the object of their visit. The reports as to whether Elepoo is coming or not are conflicting; according to some he is within a few days journey of Canton, and others are to the effect that he is not coming at all—indeed some say that although the Commissioner is willing to come, the people of Canton province will not permit him to prosecute his journey, and he has accordingly been stopped on the road. By accounts the most to be relied on, he is expected to arrive about a fortnight from this. A report which was spread here on Thursday evening last of Howqua's and the Chowchow hong being in flames turns out to be a fabrication. A small fire had occurred near Howqua's hong, but was very soon extinguished.

We readily give insertion to Mr. Abeel's letter contradicting the statement we made some weeks since of American Missionaries having circulated a paper proposing to purchase teas. We gave an exact (as we believe) translation of it, and when a friend of Mr. Abeel's called on us, to look at the original, we requested him to keep it, telling him at same time that the letter we had seen from Amoy stated that it had been published by the American Missionaries there. We may therefore be absolved

by our readers, as we are by our own conscience, from having stated or said anything knowing or even suspecting it to be false, but we altogether deny that our paper has been, as Mr. Abeel states in the beginning of his letter an "organ of publishing to the world two or three statements which affect our characters and have no foundation in truth." We do not remember, on any occasion, to have deserved that remark.

The conservative party in and near Canton are very active in their endeavours of imposing on the public, and we only last night were favored, by a friend, with the sight of a chop purporting to be an answer from the Viceroy to a despatch received from Sir Henry Pottinger, in which the former functionary is made to address Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in exactly the same language held by the writers of the address by the Gentry and people, we copied from the Chinese Repository some weeks since. This paper, of which there can be no doubt that it is a forgery, we having had the advantage of "good advice" upon it, professes to be an answer by the Viceroy to a communication sent to him by Sir Henry Pottinger, dated the 14th of the 11th moon (15th December), and is in as insolent a tone as possible, of course to make the people, who are to be gulled by it, to understand that the local authorities at Canton are, even now, free to insult whoever they chose, and that the authors of the proclamation above alluded to, have in their attempts at revolutionizing the country, the government to support them.

On Thursday last H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger issued a communication to H. M. subjects (which we have not yet been able to obtain sight or copy of) containing questions on some details of commerce to which H. E. wishes to have answers. We understand there will be a meeting of British merchants on this subject this morning.

H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger and suite left for Hongkong yesterday morning in the *Proserpine* Steamer. The *Memoon* Steamer, although advertised to be despatched this day for Bombay, will, it is supposed, be detained.

On Wednesday last at about three o'clock of the afternoon, Capt. Cécille of the French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Page of the Corvette *Favorite*, the Revd. Mr. Guillet, and another gentleman belonging to the French Mission, accompanied by two Chinese pupils, were walking on the Lappa, an Island on the other side of the inner harbour, and were there met by a party of Portuguese just returning from a shooting excursion, who warned them to be on their guard, as there were a great many thieves about with some of whom they had just had a scuffle. The French party however disregarded the warning, and walked on to near a small village, when a Chinese came up to them shewing a wound he pretended to have received from the Portuguese just passed. Whilst he was engaging the attention of Captain Cécille, a number of idlers collected, but at first they excited no apprehension, when an attack was begun by one of the thieves snatching the hat from one of the missionaries, and Capt. Cécille, fearing that violence on their part was likely to lead to serious results, was in the act of exhorting his party to refrain from blows, when the mob, armed with heavy sticks, made an attack upon him, knocked him down by a cut over the head, and beating him even when prostrate. He was, however, raised by Capt. Page and his other companions, and the party made good their retreat to the waterside, altogether refraining from any violence, which could not have mended matters, they being totally unarmed and numbers so greatly against them. We much regret that Captain Cécille received a severe wound on the forehead, which bled profusely, and that one of his hands is also much injured, and his person bruised, although the wounds are not dangerous. The inhabitants of the Lappa have always been known as vagabonds, and it is worthy of notice that at the time of the assault the villagers were looking on, expressing by gestures their delight at the cowardly outrage of their countrymen, whose object seems to have been plunder. Capt. Cécille having in the scuffle lost his spectacles and cap, the latter an object probably much coveted on account of its gold lace. It is singular that about 7 years ago a party of officers from the French ship *Bonite* was similarly ill treated on very near the same spot. Notice of this occurrence was immediately given to the Chi-

nese authorities here and at Casa Branca, and the village was on that night surrounded by a strong body of Police, and assurances have been given that the offenders will be severely punished.

From the Canton Register, Dec. 27.
Imperial Edicts.

On the 6th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 7), the superior officers of Canton, received a post-haste despatch from the board of civil office, covering an imperial edict, which had been received on the 14th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 13th) and issued by the privy council.

We ordered our officers to lead forth our troops, conquer and exterminate those who had committed the crime (of rebellion—the English). The original intention was to protect the frontiers, and explain the reasons of subjugation.—The said general (Yihshan), and his assistant colleagues should have roused up and stimulated the officers and troops to strenuous exertions, and clearly explained the regulations of the army and articles of war: both strategy and courage were required to be put in action, and a speedy report should have been made of meritorious services, bearing in mind the very important trust I, the emperor, had confided to him.

At the time when the English barbarians last year caused trouble and confusion in Canton, I appointed Yihshan to be the rebel-quelling general, and gave him the command of a large army, to advance on, attack and exterminate (the rebels). But when Yihshan arrived at Canton, he did not immediately enter the city, but delayed staring about, until the barbarians surrounded the city, and he was unable to excite my troops to fight and exterminate all the English. When the barbarian ships retired from the river of Canton, they nursed possession of Hongkong, and the troubles continued for another year; and he was regardless, did nothing but fall in with existing circumstances, and with folded arms did not devise any stratagems, and the said barbarians were allowed to enter, ratlike, the provinces of Fuhkeen, Cheekang, and Keangsoo, acting disorderly, causing trouble and confusion, which was caused by his sitting still and losing the opportunity of acting, his crime is exceedingly great.

Now on account of the successive losses of *Tinghae*, *Chinbae*, and *Ningpo*, I especially appointed Yihking to the post of the awe-inspiring general, and *Wanwei* and *Tiheshun* to be assistant great ministers, to go to Cheekang, to raise everywhere picked soldiers for the recapture of the three cities, and thus spread the fame of my troops, but Yihking tarried in the city of *Soochow*, for several moons, devising and settling his course of action, collecting troops and calling on the able bodied and brave to join the army, expecting to gain the victory by beating his drums. Looking at his statements,—he delineated where in various places he had troops lying in ambush, and where he had stationed his war vessels; all this foresight was well enough, but he was careless in his stratagems, and suffered them to be disclosed before the time and intelligence of them reached the said barbarians, who were thus previously prepared for him; and when our troops arrived they could do nothing.

And because *Tsoopoo* was lost, and my officers and soldiers killed, they then advanced direct to attack the *Chang* river, and not the slightest effort was made to oppose their progress. So Yihking knows only to remain in a corner, without any ability to regain (the lost cities), fatiguing the troops and wasting money, impeding and injuring the public service, and ruining the people. *Wanwei* tarried at *Shauking*, collecting troops, and sat still, looking on at the barbarian infelicitous omens and our daily losses, and his only plan was to take care of himself, without ability of effecting any great plan: he is utterly useless; what has he done in his offices of general and assistant great minister? my imperial will has been already made known that Yihshan, Yihking, and *Wanwei* be ordered to return to Peking, all to be delivered over to the criminal board for the punishment of their crimes, to manifest a warning to others.

Tih Eshun and *Teshin* were too late in their arrival in the province of Cheekang, and were not engaged with the English barbarians; but *Tih Eshun* lost *Tsoopoo*, and was incapable of establishing means of defence; and *Teshin*, marching troops to *Keangsoo*, was unable to secure and keep *Chinkang* and afterwards was unable to send troops to recover that city; he also is guilty of crimes. I order that *Tih Eshun* and *Teshin* be delivered over to the board of civil office to be punished with increased severity.—*Respect this.*

It is proper, that we respectfully record the imperial will, and send despatches to the governors of the said provinces, that they may respectfully obey accordingly.

By J. Slade, Ed. C. R.

Another imperial edict follows the foregoing, which was sent to the privy council on the 19th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 21) and received in Canton by despatch on the 9th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 10), in which the emperor orders that the decision of the board of punishments be carried into effect: that Yihshan, Yihking and *Wanwei*, be degraded and dismissed from the public service, be confined in prison, and their heads to be cut

off next autumn.—We are obliged to postpone the publication of this edict until the issue of the next Register.—*Ibid.*

HONGKONG

From the Friend of China, Dec. 22.

General order by his excellency lieutenant general, Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. Commanding the Expeditionary Force in China, Head Quarters, Marion, Hongkong Harbour, 19th December 1842.

The commander of the forces cannot allow this Army to separate, without finally expressing the gratification which he has uniformly derived from its exemplary conduct. The warm anticipations, which he entertained on assuming the command, have been amply fulfilled.

Patient endurance of fatigue and exposure in a warfare often harassing, steady discipline in the midst of temptations of no ordinary kind, and enthusiastic gallantry whenever a foe appeared, whatever his numbers or how ever strongly posted, have marked the conduct of this Army.

The happy termination to the war, now severs the tie which united the lieutenant general with his gallant comrades at Chusan, Kolungsoo and Hongkong—with those who return with him to India, a brief space more will dissolve his connection, but neither time nor circumstances will efface the deep interest, which he feels in the well-being and the honor of the Corps and individuals, that compose the Army of China, and with this assurance Sir Hugh Gough bids them farewell!

By order ARNHE H. MOUNTAIN, Lieut. Col.
Deputy Adj. Genl. Exped. Force.

THE CHINESE NAVY.—From the latest Peking Gazette, we perceive that much interest exists in the Imperial Cabinet, on the subject of constructing ships of war after Foreign models. It appears that Kin Ying Lin, one of the Ministers, laid drawings of ships of sundry forms before His Majesty, accompanied by strong recommendations for an increased number of efficient fighting ships. On this, the Emperor sends all the drawings to Yih shan, at Canton, ordering him to have vessels constructed, if he considered Kin Ying's plans the most feasible. Yih shan, in a very lengthy memorial, shows that no kind of vessels are at all proper for fighting, except those constructed after Foreign models. He speaks of the wonderful reports of the high Officers of the U. S. Ships *Constellation* and *Boston*, during their visit at Whampoa, and proposes, that they be the models of all Chinese ships of war, hereafter to be built. The Emperor, therefore, orders ships to be built of the kind recommended, and of the best materials. His Majesty also states, that as the ships are now needed there will not be time to wait for them to be built, but orders Yih shan to send the Hong merchants, to buy the ships which the barbarians may have for sale, and at the same time, to dispatch proper officers, to purchase the strongest materials possible for ship building.

Yih shan states in his Memorial, that one ship after the Foreign model has been built at Canton, and which is able to go out to sea, and that two more are on the Stocks.

PIRACY.

The letter of our correspondence W. which appeared in our last number merits attention, as from the long acquaintance of the writer with the Chinese, and his knowledge of their language, we are sure he would not have so addressed us on the subject of Piracy, unless he had very good grounds for his statement.

We regret to learn, that the events of the past week, are but too confirmatory of the existence of a widely ramified system of Piratical Association; for in entering our harbour, several small vessels have been plundered and the *Hope* Cutter (passage boat) in coming hither from Macao, was attacked by two Pirate Junks. All the ammunition on board the *Hope*, was expended in its defence, when fortunately a breeze sprung up and she escaped.

These two Pirate boats were afterwards seen to board a *Lorch*; bound from Canton to Macao. We should be sorry to be compelled to repeat the general complaints which reach us of the want of protection to life and property in our harbour, nay almost in sight of the Flag ship, as many can unhappily attest.

REPLY OF H. E. SIR HENRY POTTINGER TO THE MERCHANTS LETTER.—(See last week's *Canton Press* Macao, December 24th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by sir Henry Pottinger to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you, that a copy of it will be transmitted (with the other correspondence) to her majesty's government by the steamer now under despatch.

His excellency further directs me to take this opportunity to mention to you, that the viceroy at Canton has, in reply to the letter which was addressed to him, declared his great anxiety, as well as perfect ability, to protect all foreigners, and has also expressed his readiness to repay such losses as may have been incurred during the late riots, "after they shall have been correctly as-

certained and submitted through her majesty's government."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

To, Messrs. Dent & Co.
Messrs. Turner & Co.
&c. &c.

**H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,
AT CHUSAN, CHINHAIE, &c.**

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 72, Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief, captain Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.

" <i>Thalia</i> , 44,	" Hope.
" <i>North Star</i> , 26,	" Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
" <i>Pelican</i> , 18, comr.	Justice.
" <i>Harlequin</i> , 18,	" the honble F. Hastings.
" <i>Children</i> , 16,	" Halsted.
" <i>Wanderer</i> , 16,	" Seymour.
" <i>Serpent</i> , 16,	" Nevill.
" <i>Algerine</i> , 10, lt. comr.	W. H. Maitland.
" <i>Royalist</i> , 10,	" Chetwood.
" <i>Hospital ship Minden</i> , capt.	Quin.

SURVEYING SHIPS,

" <i>Starling</i> , 6, comr.	Kellett.
" <i>Plover</i> , 6,	" Collinson.

TROOPSHIPS,

<i>Apollo</i> ,	comr. C. Frederick.
<i>Sapphire</i> ,	" Cole.
<i>Rattlesnake</i> ,	
<i>Alligator</i> ,	

STEAMERS,

" <i>Medusa</i> ,	comr. Hewett, I. N.
" <i>Philegethon</i> ,	lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
<i>H.M. Driver</i> ,	" Farmer.

AT AMOY.

M.H.S. Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads, c. n. senior commanding officer.

" <i>Pylades</i> , 18, comr.	Tindal, (absent.)
" <i>Chameleon</i> , 10, lieut.	Hunter.

AT HONGKONG.

" <i>Agincourt</i> , 74,	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral, sir T. Cochrane, c. n.
" <i>Dido</i> , 20, comr.	the honble H. Keppell.
" <i>Wolverine</i> , 16,	" Johnson.
" <i>Columbine</i> , 16,	" Morshead.
" <i>Young Hebe</i> , 4,	" Wood.

H.C. St. Akbar, Commodore Pepper, I. N.

" <i>Proserpine</i> ,	comr. Hough, a. n.
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H.M.T.S. Belleisle, capt. Kingcomb.

" <i>Jupiter</i> ,	mr. comr. G. B. Hoffmeister.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December, ARRIVED

21, (B) <i>Inglewood</i> , Kerr, Liverpool.	26th July.
23, " <i>Prince George</i> , Foster, Halifax.	
25, " <i>Bella Marina</i> , Abbridge Jaffa.	
26, (P) <i>Providencia</i> , Pereira,	do.
30, (B) <i>London</i> , Johnston, Bombay.	

December, SAILED

20, (B.) (Trspt.) <i>Alibi</i> , Vooght, Singapore.	
20, " <i>Asia</i> , Davidson,	do.
20, " <i>Blundell</i> , Trail,	do.
20, " <i>Burhampoote</i> , Brown,	do.
20, " <i>City of Falace</i> , Sherriff,	do.
20, " <i>Coromandell</i> , Lobban,	do.
20, " <i>Cur. Cowasjee</i> , Campbell,	do.
20, " <i>Duke of Bedford</i> , Lay,	do.
20, " <i>Ernaud</i> , Hill,	do.
20, " <i>Faize Alum</i> , Bennett,	do.
20, " <i>Faize Rahany</i> , Stewart,	do.
20, " <i>Flow. of Ugie</i> , Annand,	do.
20, " <i>Forth</i> , Beckford,	do.
20, " <i>Gertrude</i> , Stead,	do.
20, " <i>Gipsy</i> , Stace,	do.
20, " <i>John Wickliffe</i> , Cheyette,	do.
20, " <i>John Fleming</i> , Rose,	do.
20, " <i>Lady Flora</i> , Ford,	do.
20, " <i>Livingston</i> , Rickerby,	do.
20, " <i>Lysander</i> ,	do.
20, " <i>Maria</i> , Lusdale,	do.
20, " <i>Martha</i> , Donaldson,	do.
20, " <i>Mel. Behar</i> , Hutchison,	do.
20, " <i>Minerva</i> , Geere,	do.
20, " <i>Peking</i> , Laing,	do.
20, " <i>Percy</i> , Hickman,	do.
20, " <i>Rahamany</i> , Norris,	do.
20, " <i>Roberts</i> , Elder,	do.

20, " "	Runnymede, McTaggart, do.
20, " "	Rust, Cowasjee, Gallie, do.
20, " "	Sophia, Saxon, do.
20, " "	Surat Merchant, Fewson, do.
20, " "	Tamerlane, Mackenzie, do.
20, " "	Teaser, Gilson, do.
20, " "	Thames, Baker, do.
20, " "	Tiro, Hall, do.
20, " "	Victory, Shilstone, do.
20, " "	Urgent, Marshall, do.
20, " "	Urgent, do.
20, " "	Walmer Castle, Campbell do.
20, " "	Warrior, Darley, do.
20, " "	William Money, Bickford do.
20, " "	William Turner, Roals, do.
20, H. M. S.	Endymion, 36. hble. Grey, do.
20, H. C. St.	Queen, Warden, comr. do.
20, " "	Pluto, lieut. Tudor, R. N., do.
25, H. C. St.	Vixen, comr. H. Bayes, Sing. and
26, (B.)	Matilda, Rowe, Liverpool, [Bombay.
27, (A.)	Probus, Sumner, New York.
28, " "	Oscar, do.
28, (B.)	Lord Amherst, Zabell, Sing. and Calcutta.
28, " "	Charlotte, Liebschwager, Manila.
28, " "	Wanderer, Smith, Chusan.
28, (A.)	Splendid, Laud, New York.
29, " "	Akbar, Dumaresq, do.
29, " "	Carolina, do.
30, (B.)	Christina, Primrose, Manila.
30, " "	Arrow, Geare, London.
31, " "	John Moore, Whitcomb, London.

PASSENGERS omitted last week: per *John O'Gaunt*, Mrs. Patterson; per *Nemesis*, Mr. W. D. Bernard.

The *Bella Marina* made a passage of only 25 days from Java; she spoke on the 10th December the *William Todd* in Gilolo Straits bound from Singapore to Hongkong.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—*Ellora*.
For Bombay.—*Anthony Anderson*.
For Calcutta.—*Pantaloon*.
For Madras.—*Weraff*.
For Singapore.—*Penang, Colombo*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Julia, Alliance, Mary Ann Edie, Claudius, Louisa Jackson, Bolivar, Madras, Ursula, George IF, Ida, Willa the Wisp, Liverpool, d'Arcy, Orestes, Christopher Rawson, Ann Jane, Coromandel, Childers, Edward Boustead Greyhound, Little Catherine, Lady Raffles, Geo. Walks, Tapley, England's Queen, Siam*.

From Bombay.—*Asia, Diana, Corea, Woodman, Gilbert Henderson, Wm. Abrahams, Midlothian, England*.

From Calcutta.—*Clown, Victory, Bengal Packet Eliza, Nabal, Thomas Lowrie, Mary Ballantine, Anonyma Water Witch*.

From Singapore.—*Waterloo*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept.	SINGAPORE, 18th Nov.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 11,	MANILA, 14th Dec.
CALCUTTA, 11th Oct.	AMOY, 25th December.
BOMBAY, 14th Oct.	CHUSAN,
JAVA, 1st Dec.	NANKING,

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Australasian Pa-	—	Nichols,	Dent and Co.
Arun,	—	Kellock,	"
Arethusa, [cket	—	Christian,	"
Abberton,	451	Catt,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Anna Eliza,	254	Butcher,	"
Anty Anderson,	498	Splatt,	Macvicar & Co.
Alex. Baring,	—	Hale,	Russell and Co.
Athenian,	—	Mann,	Jardine M. & Co.
Ann Lockerby,	—	Wightman,	"
Anne Mary,	—	Ruckham,	"
Bekghamshire,	1468	McGregor,	"
Bucephalus,	—	Small,	Lindsay & Co.
Baboo,	—	Stewart,	Dirom and Co.
Birman,	—	Cleland,	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Black Swan,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
British Isle,	—	Graham,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Belle Alliance,	677	Pryce,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bella Marina,	480	Asbridge,	"
Columbus,	—	Short,	Dirom and Co.
Columbine,	—	Major,	H. Pybus.
Chanticleer,	—	Grange,	Henry Gribble.
Chelyda,	—	Wishart,	Dent and Co.

Culdee,	—	Campbell,	—
Cacique,	—	Man,	C. Fearon.
Devon,	—	Mallory,	Fox Rawson and Co.
*Diadem,	—	Harland,	Macvicar & Co.
Ellora,	—	Turnbull,	"
Elizabeth,	—	Morris,	"
Equestrian,	801	Cromarty,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Edinburgh,	1414	Paterson,	"
Elphinstone,	—	Franklin,	Dent & Co.
Foam,	—	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frances Ann,	—	Thomson,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Frances Burn,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
*Fort William,	1248	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Ganges,	—	Walker,	"
Good Success,	—	Eames,	"
*Gemin,	—	Mardon,	Turner and Co.
*Greenlaw,	—	Morrice,	Lindsay and Co.
*Grecian,	—	Watt,	"
*Gulnare,	313	Wiloughby,	Dirom and Co.
*Hero of Malown,	480	Jackson,	"
Hongkong,	—	Fowler,	H. Holgate.
*Hygeia,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye jr.
Himalaya,	—	Burn,	"
Helena,	—	Drenning,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Harlequin,	—	Oliver,	"
*Hindustan,	708	Bowen,	Dent and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	Pereira and Co.
Isabella,	—	Hardie,	Dent and Co.
Inglewood,	—	Kerr,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Islay,	—	Galt,	A. A. de Mello.
Inglis,	—	Isaacson,	C. S. Compton.
James Matheson	—	brauscomb	Dirom and Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Burd and Co.
Lady Leith,	—	Lewis,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Lady Clarke,	—	Lawrence,	Turner and Co.
Lady of St. Kilda	—	Manton,	"
London,	—	Johnston,	Russell and Co.
Minerva,	—	Brown,	Dent and Co.
Manly,	—	Hart,	C. H. Hart.
Mercury,	—	W. Scott,	"
Mary Anne,	—	Holton,	Jardine M. & Co.
Malacca,	—	Shettler,	"
Medusa,	453	Purdi,	"
Mellish,	—	Fawcett,	Lindsay & Co.
Osprey,	—	Kirk,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orator,	—	Terry,	"
Pantaloon,	—	Porter,	H. Pybus.
Parrock Hall,	—	Wharton,	"
Prince George,	—	Foster,	"
Queatin Leitch	—	Gray,	Turner & Co.
Royal Exchange	—	—	D. & M. Rustomjee Co.
Raymond,	—	Mackay,	Jardine M. & Co.
Rockcliff,	328	Harrison,	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Ruparell,	—	Rigby,	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Rosa,	—	C. H. Hart,	"
*St. Lawrence,	—	Newlands,	Russell and Co.
Siam,	—	Smith,	"
Surry,	—	Naylor,	Holliday Wise & Co.
Semiramis,	365	Cairnie,	Jamieson, How & Co.
Snipe,	—	High,	Hughesdon Brothers.
Susan,	—	Neathy,	Fox Rawson & Co.
*Victoria,	—	Mordant,	Dent and Co.
Velocipede,	—	woodward	"
*Wild Irish Girl	—	Gillet,	J. A. Durran jr.
*Wm. Gillies,	—	Clark,	Macvicar & Co.
Weeraff,	—	Hunt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Hyde,	—	Seward,	"
Urgent,	—	Thompson	Fox, Rawson & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Constellation, | Commodore Kearney.		
*Levant,	— Faulk,	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Ann MacKim,	— Vasmer,	W. A. Lawrence.
Grafton,	— Gardener,	I. M. Bull.
Panther,	— Martin,	J. M. Bull.
Lowell,	— Peirce,	W. H. Peirce.
Mary Ellen,	—	A. Heard & Co.
Lema,	— Poor,	Russell and Co.
*Niantic,	— Hepburn,	"
Oneyda,	— Swift,	G. Nye Jr.
*Jessoro,	— Watkins,	Russell and Co.
Bazar,	— Kilham,	"
Zenobia,	— Pratt,	"

FRENCH.

Fr. Frig. Erigone, 44, | Captain Cécille.
Fr. Corv. Favorite, 24, | Commander Page.
*L'Orient, | Lagravier | Dent and Co.

SPANISH.

Maria, | Cucullu, | A. Cucullu.
Gitana, | Salado, | J. Salado.

BREMEN.

Margarethe, | Klenke, | Jardine M. and Co.
Heloisa, | Steljes, | Russell and Co.

* At Whampoa.

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